

{THE DIALECT
OF THE
{ENGLISH GYPSIES.

BY
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SECOND EDITION
REVISED AND GREATLY ENLARGED.

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TO
DR ALEXANDRE G PASPATI,
OF CONSTANTINOPLE, AUTHOR OF
"ÉTUDES SUR LES TCHINGHIANÉS DE L'EMPIRE OTTOMAN,"
IN TOKEN OF THEIR HIGH APPRECIATION
OF HIS VALUABLE WORK,
AND IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE GREAT ASSISTANCE
THEY HAVE DERIVED THEREFROM
IN PROSECUTING KINDRED RESEARCHES,
THIS MONOGRAPH,
ON THE DIALECT OF THE ENGLISH GYPSIES,
IS WITH HIS KIND PERMISSION,
INSCRIBED BY
THE AUTHORS.

NOTE ON ERRATA

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The critical reader is particularly referred to the list of "Corrigenda" at the end of this volume, to rectify various typographical and other inaccuracies which have been inadvertently overlooked in revising the proofs.

PREFACE.

LITTLE requires to be said by way of preface to the present work, unless it be in reference to its conjoint authorship. Although termed a Second Edition, and so far as one of its authors is concerned being but an extension of his previously published researches, yet it is far from being a *réchauffé* of a prior publication. It has received such additions to its material, and undergone such changes in its arrangement, that we think it may fairly be described, in the prevalent language of the day, as having passed through a process of evolution from a lower to a higher stage of development. The infusion into the work of fresh blood, and the contact with younger enthusiasm, have stirred a somewhat stagnating interest, and awakened a zymotic activity, which have led to combined and successful efforts to obtain further facts to fill former vacancies. *

From a critical point of view, a book is apt to suffer from the confusion of style and want of unity which are the almost necessary features of literary partnership. Such considerations, however, are of little moment in connection with a scientific treatise which depends for its value, not upon manner, but upon matter. There are even in questions of fact positive advantages to be gained by collaboration, and notably the increased authority

which a statement derives from the corroboration of a second observer. Accordingly, we have in most instances carefully tested each other's results before adopting them as our own.

In the following pages we have endeavoured accurately to record facts as we found them, and to present them to our readers untinctured by the personal medium through which they are transmitted. Whatever be the merits or defects of our undertaking, we claim an equal share of the praise or blame which may be bestowed upon it.

BATH C. SMART
HENRY THOMAS CROFTON.

MANCHESTER,

June 15th, 1874.

Donated by
SRI S. C. NANDY, M. A.
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INTRODUCTION.

IN the year 1861 a short paper on the "Language of the English Gypsies" was read by one of the authors of the present work before the Ethnological Section of the British Association, then holding its annual meeting at Manchester. This paper was chiefly based upon a vocabulary, which was submitted to the inspection of the members of the Section, and which the author, at that time a very young man engaged in the study of medicine, had himself collected in the tents of various Gypsy tribes. Subsequently this vocabulary was presented to the London Philological Society, in conjunction with some remarks upon Grammar, and is to be found printed in its Transactions for the year 1863, where it is entitled "The Dialect of the English Gypsies, by Bath C. Smart, M.D." Since the publication of this contribution towards a fuller knowledge of English Romanes, little has been written on the subject in this country of any scientific pretension, until the recent works of Borrow and Leland issued from the press. Both these writers have dealt with Gypsy topics in their own peculiar way. The picturesque mannerism of Mr. Borrow's well-known style, his roving experience, and evident sympathy with Bohemian life and character, impart a charm to all his works quite independent of their linguistic value. The latest production

of his pen is the first systematic treatise he has written on the English Gypsy dialect, which is only referred to casually in his previous publications. Whatever be the judgment passed upon his labours from a philological point of view, to him must be conceded the crown as the *facile princeps* of English Gypsy writers. His infectious enthusiasm awakens in the hearts of even staid, respectable readers a dangerous longing for the freedom of the wilds; and disposes them to admire, if not to emulate, the example of the Oxford scholar, whose romantic story Mr. Matthew Arnold has commemorated in elegant verse. He, chafing within the "studious walls" of his college, sick of the culture "which gives no bliss," at length broke through the restrictions and conventional proprieties of his stately Alma Mater, and, yielding to the "free onward impulse" of a nomadic nature,

"One summer morn forsook
His friends, and went to learn the Gypsy lore,
And roamed the world with that wild brotherhood,
And came, as most men deem'd, to little good"

Mr. Leland in his work has subordinated the scientific to the popular element, and in so doing has evoked, as he probably intended, a wider interest in his subject than if he had confined his remarks within severer limits.

The books of both these authors will well repay the perusal of those interested in Gypsy literature, but still neither of them has exhausted the material to be obtained by a diligent investigator in the same field of research. Much good grain yet remains to be gathered in before the harvest be completed, and the record of this remarkable race be written in its full entirety. Here lies the *raison d'être* of our own little treatise. We believe we have new matter to place before our readers, having col-

lected sufficient data to warrant us in attempting, what has not been done before in this country, a tolerably complete exposition of the grammatical forms and construction of the 'deepest' extant English Romanes, namely, that spoken by the oldest members of the families most renowned among the Gypsies themselves for a knowledge of their ancient tongue

These 'fathers in Israel,' the 'junomeskros' or pundits of their tribe, are well acquainted with words and idioms which are unfamiliar to their sons, and will be almost unintelligible to the generation which shall come after them. Little else, than bare root-words are to be obtained from the modernized Gypsy of the period; but in conversing with his patriarchal sire,

"Whose spirit is a chronicle
Of strange and occult and forgotten things,"

we have often been rewarded by hearing archaic terms and obsolete inflexions which, like the bones and eggs of the Great Auk, or the mummified fragments of a Dodo, are the sole relics of extinct forms. These need to be eagerly listened for and carefully treasured as the broken utterances of an expiring language

Among these conservators of ancient ways, we have met with no Gypsy anywhere who can be compared with our friend Sylvester Boswell, for purity of speech and idiomatic style. No 'posh-and-posh' mumper is he, but a genuine specimen of a fine old 'Romani chal'—a regular blue-blooded hidalgo—his father a Boswell, his mother a Herne—his pedigree unstained by base 'gaujo' admixture. We have been especially indebted to him both for his willingness to impart information and for the intelligence which has enabled him satisfactorily to elucidate several doubtful points in the language. We mention his

name here with emphasis, because he himself wishes for some public acknowledgment of his services, and because we have pleasure in claiming for him a 'double first' in classical honours, as a Romanes scholar of the 'deepest' dye. Sylvester habitually uses in his conversation what he calls the "double (*i.e.*, inflected) words," and prides himself on so doing. He declares that he speaks just like his father and mother did before him, but that many of the younger folk around him do not understand him when he uses the old forms current in his early days. According to him, these degenerate scions of an ancient stock only speak the "dead (*i.e.*, uninflected) words," and say, when at a loss for an expression, "Go to Wester,—he speaks dictionary." He affirms that none can use the double words like some of the Hernes and Boswells; that most of the old-fashioned 'Romani chals' are either dead or have left England for America or elsewhere; but that nevertheless some few remain scattered over the country, though even they have lost and forgotten a great deal through constant intercourse with other Gypsies who only speak the broken dialect. To tell the truth, Wester himself occasionally lapses from his lofty pedestal, and we have noted from his lips examples of very dog-Romanes. He would, however, often recover himself from these slips, and arrest our reporting pencil in mid-career with "Stop, don't put that down!" and, after thinking for a moment, would tell us the same thing in 'deep' Romanes, or even find on further reflection "in the lowest deep a deeper still."

There are several dialects of the Anglo-Romanes. Sylvester Boswell recounts six: 1st, that spoken by the New Forest Gypsies, having Hampshire for its headquarters, 2nd, the South-Eastern, including Kent and the

neighbourhood; 3rd, the Metropolitan, that of London and its environs; 4th, the East Anglian, extending over Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambs, Lincolnshire, Northampton, and Leicestershire; 5th, that spoken in the 'Korlo-tem,' or Black Country, having Birmingham for its capital, 6th, the Northern. We do not altogether agree with this classification, but it is interesting as a Gypsy's own, and we give it for what it is worth.

In addition, there is the Kirk Yetholm or Scotch Gypsy dialect, which is very corrupt, and anything but copious. Lastly, there is the Welsh Gypsy dialect spoken by the Woods, Williamses, Joneses, etc., who have a reputation for speaking 'deep,' but who mix Romani words with 'Lavenes, *i.e.*, the language of the Principality.

For practical purposes, the English Gypsy tongue may be conveniently considered as consisting of two great divisions, *viz.*,—

1st. The Common wide-spread corrupt dialect, "*quod semper, quod ubique quod ab omnibus*," containing but few inflexions, and mixed to a greater or less extent with English, and conforming to the English method in the arrangement of the sentences. This is the vulgar tongue in every-day use by ordinary Gypsies

2nd The 'Deep' or old dialect, known only to a few aged Gypsies, which contains many inflexions and idioms; which has its own '*ordo verborum*;' which closely resembles the principal Continental Gypsy dialects, *e.g.*, the German, Turkish, etc., and which contains a minimum admixture of English words. This last, which will soon cease to exist, is *par excellence* the Gypsy language, of which the first is merely the corruption.

Dialectical variations, whether local or tribal, undoubtedly exist, and may perhaps help to explain the

discrepancies to be found in the writings of the different authors who have treated on the language of the English Gypsies. We think there is now sufficient evidence to enable us to estimate the nature and extent of topographical peculiarities. The materials most available for this purpose are: 1st, Dr Richard Bright's imperfect and scanty, but at the same time valuable, examples of the dialect of the Norwood Gypsies, published in 1818; 2nd, Colonel Harriot's very excellent vocabulary obtained from the New Forest Gypsies, published in 1830, 3rd, our own vocabulary, principally collected in the North of England, but partly in the Eastern Counties, first published in 1863, 4th, the recent work of Mr. Leland, who appears to have conducted his researches principally in and around London, which may be taken to illustrate the peculiarities of the Metropolitan district, published in 1873, lastly, the "Lavo-lil" of Mr. Borrow, published in 1874, who, being an old resident in Norfolk, might be regarded as the exponent of the East Anglian dialect, were it not for the intrinsic evidence in his writings that many of his words have been procured from various and wide-spread sources. A comparative examination of the data furnished by these works, and our own additional experience, strongly incline us to the opinion that mere locality has very little influence in the formation or limitation of a genuine Gypsy dialect. The 'deeper' (*ic*, purer) Romanes a Gypsy speaks, irrespective of his whereabouts, the nearer he approximates to one common standard. The language of Dr. Bright's Norwood Gypsies in 1818 closely resembles that of our Lancashire Boswells in 1874.

Posh-Romanes, the corrupt broken dialect, is of course intermixed with provincialisms, and this varies in different parts of England. If an infusion of broad Yorkshire be

the excipient, the resultant mixture is not the same as when the vehicle is East Anglian. Seeing that Gypsies speak English like that of the surrounding population, it must happen that in turning English colloquialisms into Romanes, they follow the prevailing idiom of the district they frequent, and thus may arise special modes of expression. Romanes melts into the shape of the mould into which it is cast, or, to change the metaphor, its stream may be said to take the course of the channel, and to become impregnated with the soil of the country, through which it flows.

Our conclusion, then, is this. that local colouring does not affect Romanes proper, but only the medium in which it is conveyed.

But if we attach little importance to territorial variation, we are inclined to admit the probability of there being tribal differences of dialect. Whether these depend on the greater or less time which has elapsed since the separation of particular tribes from their Continental brethren, or whether on original and longer-standing peculiarities, are only matters for conjecture. It is likely that the Gypsies did not invade this island in a body, but landed in successive detachments, and thus a straggling immigration may have extended over a considerable period, and in that case the latest arrivals might be expected to speak the deepest Romanes. At all events, it is now a fact that certain Gypsy families speak their own language better than others, and words and idiomatic expressions habitually used in one tent may never be heard in another.

Dr. Paspatis, in his "Memoir on the Tchingians of the Ottoman Empire," minutely discriminates between the idioms spoken respectively by the 'Sédentaires' and the 'Nomades.' The words in these two dialects, as he gives

them, are sometimes so unlike as apparently to constitute separate branches of a common stock. In England, the distinction between the sedentary or settled Gypsies and their wandering brethren has not the significance which it has in Turkey, where, especially in the Danubian provinces, there are many villages inhabited by Gypsies alone. Kirk-Yetholm is the only place in Great Britain where there is a Gypsy colony of any magnitude, although 'kairengros,' or house-dwellers, are to be found scattered over the whole country. No general dialectical distinction, however, can be drawn between English Gypsies on these grounds. Our Gypsy settlers assimilate their speech more or less closely to that of their neighbours, according as the rust of disuse, and the forgetful lapse of time, gradually obliterate their primitive language, until in a generation or two there are left but few and imperfect traces of their original mother-tongue. In spite of all that has been said by Mr. Simson, in his "History of the Gypsies," our own experience supports the conclusion that a settled life is not favourable to the preservation of the language, but that those who use it with greater average purity are those who travel about the most, and have therefore greatest need for a secret language, and more frequent opportunities for its exercise and cultivation with others of their confraternity across whom they may come in the course of their wanderings.

Most of our Gypsies cease their roving habits during the colder months of the year, and take up their abode in or near our larger towns. The houses they temporarily occupy there present the same empty appearance as is seen in the homes of the sedentary Gypsies in the East. The whole household will be found squatting on the floor, and dispensing with all unaccustomed articles of furniture.

Many families also resort to towns for shelter and convenience during the winter, without abandoning their tent life. These encamp in unused yards, or on waste plots left for building purposes, for which they often pay a small ground-rent. The Gypsies' inveterate attachment to the tent in preference to a house is indicated, as Paspatis points out, in their very language: thus, he says, the Turkish Gypsies have twenty words applicable to a tent and its appurtenances, but only two referring to a house.

But the dignity of a town residence has few attractions even for the half-domesticated 'kairengro.' The nomadic instinct underlies his assumed character of a householder, and reappears as certainly as the traditional Tartar on scratching a Russian. With the first spring sunshine comes the old longing to be off, and soon is seen, issuing from his winter quarters, a little calvacade, tilted cart, bag and baggage, donkeys and dogs, 'rom, romni, and tickni chavis,' and the happy family is once more under weigh for the open country. With dark restless eye and coarse black hair fluttered by the fresh breeze, he slouches along, singing as he goes, in heart, if not in precise words,

" I loiter down by thorp and town ,
For any job I'm willing,
Take here and there a dusty brown,
And here and there a shilling "

No carpet can please him like the soft green turf, and no curtains compare with the snow-white blossoming hedgerow thorn. A child of Nature, he loves to repose on the bare breast of the great mother. As the smoke of his evening fire goes up to heaven, and the savoury odour of roast 'hotchi-witchi' or of 'canengri' soup salutes his nostrils, he sits in the deepening twilight drinking in with unconscious delight all the sights and sounds

which the country affords. With his keen senses alive to every external impression, he feels that

" 'Tis sweet to see the evening star appear,
 'Tis sweet to listen as the night winds creep
 From leaf to leaf,"

he dreamily hears the distant bark of the prowling fox and the melancholy hootings of the wood-owls, he marks the shriek of the "night-wandering weasel," and the rustle of the bushes, as some startled forest-creature plunges into deeper coverts, or perchance the faint sounds from a sequestered hamlet reach his ears, or the still more remote hum of a great city. Cradled from his infancy in such haunts as these, "places of nestling green for poets made," and surely for Gypsies too, no wonder if, after the fitful fever of his town-life, he sleeps well, with the unforgotten and dearly-loved lullabies of his childhood soothing him to rest,—

" *Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,
 Ut prisca gens mortalium* "

Gypsies are the Arabs of pastoral England—the Bedouins of our commons and woodlands. In these days of material progress and much false refinement, they present the singular spectacle of a race in our midst who regard with philosophic indifference the much-prized comforts of modern civilization, and object to forego their simple life in close contact with Nature, in order to engage in the struggle after wealth and personal aggrandizement. These people, be it remembered, are not the outcasts of society, they voluntarily hold aloof from its crushing organization, and refuse to wear the bonds it imposes. The sameness and restraints of civil life; the routine of business and labour, "the dull mechanic paces to and fro," the dim skies, confined air, and circumscribed space of towns; the want of freshness and natural beauty,—these conditions of

existence are for them intolerable, and they escape from them whenever they can. As in the present so in past time, their history for centuries may be written in the words of the Psalmist: "They wandered in the wilderness in a solitary way; they found no city to dwell in"

If we extend our survey beyond mere provincial limits, and examine the English Gypsy dialect in relation to geographical variation, we find that it has been influenced by the languages of different countries in a similar way to that described as operating over district areas

Dr Franz Miklosich of Vienna, the well-known Slavonic scholar, has made a comparative study of the great geographical varieties of the Gypsy dialect in Europe. In the vocabulary of the Anglo-Scottish Gypsies, he finds Greek, Slavonic, Roumanian, Magyar, German, and French ingredients. He specifies thirty Slavonic and about an equal number of Greek words, which constitute the most important foreign elements in Anglo-Romanes; and concludes that the Gypsies entered England after they had sojourned among Greeks, Slaves, Magyars, Germans, and French.

But if the Anglo-Gypsies be regarded as travellers who arrived at their destination stained with the dust of the road along which their journey had lain, a special interest has since attached to them on account of their more complete insulation in this sea-girt land than elsewhere, and their long separation from the cognate tribes of the Continent. It is curious to note in Anglo-Romanes the rarity or absence of certain words which seem to be in common use in other countries; and, conversely, to find that our Gypsies have retained some words which are not met with in any other European Gypsy dialect. These will be especially referred to in a subsequent page

A detailed analysis of the English Gypsy Vocabulary shows that the number of roots is comparatively small. But it is interesting to observe, as illustrating the natural growth of all languages, how in these few elements resides a potentiality which renders the language equal to express the simple wants and ideas of a nomadic people. A Gypsy knows how to make the best use of his limited stock of words, and is rarely at a loss for an expression. He is an adept at extemporary word-building. When requisite, he compounds and coins new names and phrases with great facility, and not in an altogether arbitrary fashion, but according to established usage, so that the fresh word sounds natural, and conveys a meaning to the ears of his fellows, hearing it perhaps for the first time. His comrades sit in judgment on the production, and after a critical examination, "welcome the little stranger," and commend it as 'a good lav,' or crush it in its birth, and pronounce it to be 'not tatcho,' if it doesn't come up to average excellence. Language is plastic in the Gypsy's mouth, and allows itself to be easily moulded into new forms. In this readiness of speech he presents a striking contrast to the slowness and poverty of utterance which characterizes the ordinary English rustic. If a Gypsy cannot find or frame a word to express a particular sense, he often accomplishes his end by means of a paraphrase. However fluent a 'rockeromengro,' or conversationalist, an outsider may be, the tongue of the alien is apt to stumble over the blanks which abound in the language and bar his progress, and he is forced to throw in English words to fill up the vacuities; but a knowing old 'Romani chal' adroitly doubles, and circumvents most such difficulties in a periphrasis, without extraneous aid or breaking the continuity of his 'rokeropen.' In these linguistic predica-

ments the 'gaujo's' extremity is the Gypsy's opportunity. The superior power of the skilful craftsman is best shown in the way he overcomes a defect in his tools. Like Paganini playing on one string, the Gypsy elicits from his imperfect instrument notes and phrases which a 'gaujo' in vain attempts to extract.

Place an English dictionary alongside of the Gypsy vocabulary, and on comparison many of our words will be found to have no corresponding Romani ones to express their meaning; but let it not be too hastily assumed that in such a case a Gypsy is unable to obviate the deficiency. "There is always a way of saying everything in Romanes, sir," a Gypsy once remarked to us, "if you can only find it out."

For example the Gypsy has no single word answering to the English verb 'to untie'. If he wishes to give the direction, 'Untie the string,' he says, 'Mook o don peero,' *i.e.*, Let the string loose.

There is no word for 'nephew', but a Gypsy expresses the relationship 'He is my nephew' by reversing the order of ideas, and saying 'Lesko koko shom,' *i.e.*, I am his uncle.

In further illustration of this usage, we append a series of questions and the Romanes answers.—

Q How would you say you were faint?

Ans Mandi shom nallo pensa jawin' to sooto,—*i.e.*, I am ill like going to sleep (becoming unconscious).

Q How would you say 'I humbled myself'?

Ans Kairdóm mi kokkero choorokonó,—*i.e.*, I made myself poor (or lowly).

Q How do you say 'Divide it'?

Ans. Del mandí posh-ta too lel posh,—*i.e.*, Give me half, and do you take half.

Q How can you ask for a spade?

Ans. Lel the kovva to chin a hev adr  o poov,—i.e., Get the thing
 . for cutting a hole in the ground (for delving).

Q. What is 'to pray to God'?

Ans. To del kooshto lavaw kater mi Doovel,—i.e., 'To give good
 words to God

Q. What is 'to answer him'?

Ans. To del lav lesti, i.e.,—to give word to him.—(Comp. with
 Germ. ant-worten)

Some of the descriptive definitions which take the place of a substantive designation are fanciful and poetical. Stars are 'Doods adr  mi Doovlesko ker ,' i.e., Lights in my God's home. Thunder is 'Mi Doovelesko Godli,' i.e., My God's noise (or voice). Lightning is 'Mi Doovelesko yog,' i.e., My God's fire. A Gypsy never mentions the name of God without prefixing 'mi,' after the manner of the opening invocation in Our Lord's Prayer

The Gypsy word for a dog is 'jookel,' which becomes a generic term in constructing names for allied species which have no proper Romani designation. The Gypsy unwittingly adopts a strictly scientific nomenclature not unlike the binomial system of Linnaeus. Thus—

Jookel	Canis familiaris (the dog)
Lolo-veshkeno jookel—the	} = Canis vulpes (the fox).
red wood-dog	
Boro hollomengro jookel—	} = Canis lupus (the wolf)
the great rapacious (or	
devouring) dog ..	

Naturalists have given the jackal (*Canis aureus*) a specific name referring to its colour, which is analogous to the Gypsy term for a fox, expressing both colour and habitat

Another instance of the Gypsy's perception of analogy (whether scientific or culinary) may be taken from the vegetable kingdom. The Romani word for cabbage is

'shok,' but this is also applied as a generic name to the watercress, which is called 'panengri-shok,' i.e., water-cabbage or water-wort. This appellation is quite correct, seeing that cabbages and cresses are closely related botanically, both belonging to the same natural order of plants—the Cruciferae.

It is sometimes difficult to discover from its etymology how a particular word originated. We were puzzled to understand why 'lilengro,' from 'lit,' a book, should come to mean a star, until a Gypsy suggested the reason. It has an astrological significance, and refers to the practice of fortune-tellers and nativity-casters, who profess to read the heavens, to decipher the book of fate, in which the secrets of the unknown future are written in the language of the stars.

There are a few words, of which 'beshopen' may be taken as a good sample, which are singularly appropriate translations from other languages. Our word 'sessions,' from Lat. 'sedo,' to sit, is represented in Romanes by 'beshopen,' from 'besh,' to sit. We can hardly suppose that uneducated men like Gypsies were acquainted with the primary meaning, much less the Latin derivation, of 'sessions,' and yet its analogy to 'beshopen' is so exact that it can scarcely be attributed to chance.

Again, 'policeman,' from *πόλις*, a city, is turned by Gypsy tongues into 'gavengro,' from 'gav,' a town. So too 'potatoes' become 'pooven-gries' from 'poov,' earth, which recalls to mind the German 'erdbirne,' and the French 'pomme de terre.'

The foregoing examples will suffice to convey a general notion of the Gypsies' various methods of procedure in manipulating their mother-tongue to meet the exigencies of circumstances.

Slang and cant words peculiar to each country have become incorporated in the different Gypsy dialects, sometimes probably through a want of discrimination on the part of the reporter, who hearing them used has confounded them with the genuine Gypsy tongue. Most English Gypsies distinguish with great nicety between Romanes and the Cant tongue, in the use of which latter the greater part of them are likewise proficient. "That's not a 'tatcho lav,'" is a frequent Gypsy comment on hearing a canting phrase imported into a conversation which is being professedly carried on in their own proper dialect. Cant words are intermixed with Gypsy in the same way, and on exactly the same principle, as ordinary or provincial English, but to nothing like the same extent. Possibly some words of this class may have inadvertently found their way into our vocabulary, but if so, they do not occur in Hotten's Slang Dictionary (London, 1864), and we leave them to be relegated to their proper place by those who may detect their real character.

Before concluding these introductory remarks, it might be expected of us to say something on the Ethnology of the Gypsy race, but to expatiate on this subject would be beyond the scope of a strictly linguistic treatise. The Gypsy language is a member of the great Aryan family, and has long ago been ascertained to be closely allied to the Sanskrit. It is for scholars better versed than ourselves in the intricacies of comparative philology to determine to which of the Indian dialects in particular the Gypsy tongue is most nearly related. Pott, Ascoli, Paspatis, and others, have severally helped to solve 'the Eastern question' by tracing the homologies and affinities of the Romani vocabulary. Our first list of words, already referred to as published in the Transactions of the London

Philological Society, had the advantage of being overlooked by the Rev George Small, for many years a resident in India, who corrected and added to the column of Oriental derivations. We have not attempted anything of the kind in the present work, which aims at being nothing more than a succinct exposition of the English dialect of the Gypsy language, as we have actually heard it spoken.

GYPSY GRAMMAR

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE DIALECT

THE presence of Gypsies in Scotland can be traced as far back as 1506, (Simson's "History of the Gypsies," p. 98,) and in England as far back as 1512 ("Notes and Queries," 1st Series, vol. xi, p. 326).^{*} Down to 1784, various statutes and authors mention that these foreigners spoke a language of their own, but we have not been able to learn that any examples are extant of earlier date than 1780.

About the year 1783, greater interest in the race and their language seems to have been aroused in this country, partly by the repeal (23 George III, c. 51,) of the statutes, rigorous in words, but obsolete in practice, against them, and partly by the publication in that year of the well-known German work of Grellman (translated into English by Raper, 1787).

Dating from 1780, we have several collections and specimens of this dialect, of more or less value, which we have arranged chronologically as follows:—

- 1780 —A collection taken down from the mouths of Gypsies in Somersetshire, by a clergyman resident there in 1780—
Edited, with notes, by W. Pinkerton, Esq, F.L.S. London,
Hotten, 1865. (Advertised, but never published.)

^{*} On the authority of "The Art of Juggling," etc, by S. R., see also Bright's Travels (*post*), pp. 537, 538, and the authorities there cited.

- 1784.—MARSDEN, WILLIAM—"Archæologia," vol. vii., London, 1785, pp. 382—386. Twenty-eight words, and the numerals from 1 to 10, are given, and are stated to have been collected several years before 1784.
- 1784 —BRYANT, JACOB—"Archæologia," vol. vii, pp 387—391. A considerable vocabulary arranged in the alphabetical order of the English words, and also stated to have been collected several years before 1784.
- 1784—"The Annual Register," p 83, Antiquities —Bryant's vocabulary repeated
- 1784.—RICHARDSON, Capt DAVIN—"Asiatic Researches," vol. vii, p 474 —Twenty-seven of the words are taken from Bryant's vocabulary
- 1812-13 —"Christian Guardian,"—A conversation by a Clergyman with a Gypsy named Boswell. See HOYLAND (next), p 189.
- 1816 —HOYLAND, JOHN—"Historical Survey of the Customs, etc., of the Gypsies,"—York Predari mentions an edition of 1832. Page 142, Comparative vocab of several words and numerals, apparently taken from Marsden, p 188, Specimens of their words, procured by friends.
- 1818.—BRIGHI, Dr. RICHARD—"Travels from Vienna through Hungary,"—Edinburgh The Appendix (p lxxix) contains a comparative vocab of the English, Spanish, and Hungarian Gypsy dialects, as well as sentences in each of those dialects A very valuable collection
- 1819.—IRVINE, ————"On the Similitude between the Gypsy and Hindi Languages"—Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, 1819
- 1819 —HARRIOT, Col JOHN STAPLES—"Observations on the Oriental Origin of the Romnichal."—Roy Asiatic Soc. of Great Britain, vol ii., London, 1830, pp 518—588, read 5th Dec, 1829, and 2nd Jan, 1830, Predari, pp 213, 258, says that the paper was read before the Society of Calcutta, 12th April, 1822, Harriot, p 520, says he collected his vocabulary in the north of Hampshire, 1819-1820 The vocab is arranged in the alphabetical order of the English words, and is an important addition to all preceding it.

- 1832.—CRABB, JAMES—"The Gypsies' Advocate,"—London, Nisbet Westley. 3rd edit., sm. 8vo, price 3s 6d Page 14, Vocab of 26 words besides numerals 1—10, and 20, taken from Grellman, Hoyland, and Richardson, p 27, *pishari* is, in debt, *artmee devulsty*, God bless you.
- 1835 —JAMES, G. P. R.—"The Gipsy," 3 vols., London. Vol 1, p. 36, *gazo*, peasant, *raye*, gentleman.
- 1836.—ROBERTS, SAMUEL—"The Gypsies, their Origin, etc' London. 4th edit. (1839), 12mo, 5th edit (1842), post 8vo, Longman, price 10s 6d, pp. 97—100 List of words collected by his daughters, from Clara Hearn .
- 1841.—BORROW, GEORGE—"The Zingari, or Gypsies in Spain,' vol 1., pp 16—28, gives an account of the English Gypsies. The vocabulary (vol. 11) gives one or two words, and the Appendix to vol 11. of subsequent editions (1843, 1846, 1861,) gives a short dialogue with a Gypsy, and translation of the Lord's Prayer and Creed, in English Romanes, varying almost with each edition.
- 1841 —BAIRD, Rev JOHN—"Report to the Scottish Church Society," printed 1841, collected 1817—1831
- 1844 —POTT, Dr A F—"Die Zigeuner in Europa und Asien," 2 vols. Halle This profoundly learned work incorporates almost all the foregoing vocabularies.
- 1851 —BORROW, GEORGE—"Lavengro," etc, 3 vols., containing many words scattered throughout
- 1851—"Illustrated London News,"—Gypsy Experiences by a Roumany Rei 13th Dec, pp 655, 715, 777
- 1856—"Illustrated London News,"—"The Roumany-chi, or Gypsies," 20th Sept, p 304, apparently by the same writer as the last This article was reprinted separately at Bath, in 1870, by J. and J. Keene .
- 1857 —BORROW, GEORGE—"Romany Rye," a Sequel to "Lavengro," 2 vols, containing many words scattered throughout
- 1858.—NORWOOD, Rev. T. W.—"On the Race and Language of the Gypsies"—Report of the British Association, etc, Leeds, p. 195 of Transactions of the Sections.

- 1860 —SMART, Dr B C —“The Dialect of the English Gypsies.”
Published for the English Philological Society, by Asher and Co, Berlin, 1863, in the Society's Transactions, and separately The vocab was begun in 1860, and some remarks on the dialect were printed in the British Association Transactions, 1861, and Trans Ethnolog Soc, vol 11
- 1862 —BORROW, GEORGE —“Wild Wales,” 3 vols, chapter xcvi. contains a conversation with an English Gypsy. From this and Mr Borrow's preceding works, nearly 300 words (including varieties of spelling) may be collected. From passages in chapters xiv. and xcvi., and on p 233 of his “Lavo-lil,” (post), it would seem that the author considered Wales without a Gypsy inhabitant, which is by no means the case
- 1865 —SIMON, WALTER —“A History of the Gypsies, with specimens of their Language,”—London, Sampson, Lowe, and Co From a passage on p 466, the work seems to have been in MS before 1840 Most of the Gypsy words were republished in “The Adventures of Bampfylde Moore Carew,” London, W. Tegg, 1873, and several of them are quoted by Dr. Paspati
- 1872 —“The Times” (newspaper), Oct. 11—17, 2nd column, p 1, an advertisement in English Romanes, copied as a curiosity into other papers, translated in “Notes and Queries,” 4th Series, vol. xi, p. 462, also in “Iceland's English Gypsies,” p. 184
- 1873.—“Zelda's Fortune,”—“Cornhill Magazine,” vols. 27, 28, 29. There are several words and sentences used in the course of the tale, the earlier ones resembling Hungarian rather than English Gypsy, but of these *questo*, p 127, resembles Marsden's *questo*, good = *kooshto*.
- 1873.—SMITH, HUBERT —“Tent-life with English Gypsies in Norway,”—London, H. S. King and Co, price 21s. Several words, etc., are scattered throughout, and on pp. 527—529 is a comparative vocab. of the English dialect, and that of Norway as given by Sundt.
- 1873 —MIKLOSICH, F.—“Über die Mundarten und die Wanderungen der Zigeuner Europas,”.iii., Wien, Gerold's Sohn, con-

tains remarks on this dialect grounded on some of the foregoing works.

1873—LELAND, CHARLES G.—“The English Gipsies and their Language.” London, Trubner and Co, price 7s. 6d. Very valuable, both as respects vocab., and a knowledge of customs, etc.

1874.—BORROW, GEORGE—“Romano Lavo lil, Wordbook of the Romany, or English Gypsy Language,”—London, Murray, price 10s. 6d., pp 11—101, vocab not, however, exhaustive of the words used in this, or of those used in his other works.

1874 —“The Athenæum” (newspaper), No 2426, April 25—A Review of Borrow’s “Romano Lavo-lil”

1874 —“The Academy” (newspaper), No. 101 (new issue), June 13 —A Review of Miklosich, Leland, and Borrow’s “Lavo-lil”

In addition to the above, may be added “Notes and Queries,” 2nd Series, vol xi, p 129, p. 196, on Scotch Gypsies, 4th Series, vol xi, p 443, p 462, and elsewhere.

ETYMOLOGY, ETC.

As far as possible, to each root-word is annexed the corresponding one in the Turkish, or Asiatic, Gypsy dialects, as given by Dr Paspatis in his “Études sur les Tchinghianés,” published in French, at Constantinople, in 1870. Where Dr Paspatis has afforded no comparison, we have had recourse to the German Gypsy dialect as given by Dr. Liebig in his “Die Zigeuner,” etc., published in German, at Leipzig, in 1863. Further than this, we have in few instances deemed it advisable to attempt anything that can be more strictly called Etymology, as we could add nothing original in this respect to the labours of Dr Pott, Dr Paspatis, and Sr. Ascoli, who have appended to almost every word the oriental word or words akin to it.

The comparisons thus made will, it is hoped, add an additional interest to our work, as showing the resemblance

and difference in the two dialects, Turkish and English, after so long a separation as four centuries. We say four centuries, for Mr Borrow in his "Lavo-lil," p 212, asserts that the Gypsies first made their appearance in England in 1480, though we are not aware of his authority.

To those who, like M Bataillard ("Les derniers travaux relatifs aux Bohémiens dans l'Europe orientale," Paris, 1872, pp. 47—53), lean to the theory of a long residence of the race in Turkey prior to a westerly drifting of these nomads, this comparison has, we venture to think, much to commend itself.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

To assist the pronunciation, we have endeavoured to adhere to a phonetic orthography, based on the Glossic system invented by Mr. A. J. Ellis, and used by the English Dialect Society and others.

In it the vowel sounds are expressed and pronounced as follows —

<i>At</i>	as in	<i>Bait</i>	<i>i</i>	as in	<i>Knit.</i>
<i>a</i>	"	<i>Gnat</i>	<i>o</i>	"	<i>Coal.</i>
<i>aa</i>	"	<i>Baa</i>	<i>u</i>	"	<i>Not.</i>
<i>au, aw,</i>	as in	<i>Caul, caw.</i>	<i>eu</i>	"	<i>Fend.</i>
Final <i>é</i> ,	as in	<i>Bait.</i>	<i>u</i>	"	<i>Nit.</i>
<i>ce</i>	as in	<i>Beet.</i>	<i>oo</i>	"	<i>Cool, or foot.</i>
<i>e</i>	"	<i>Net.</i>	<i>oi</i>	"	<i>Foil.</i>
<i>ei</i>	"	<i>Height.</i>	<i>ou</i>	"	<i>Foul.</i>

It must be borne in mind, however, that these sounds, and more especially the *u* sounds, vary according to the county or district of which the individual is a native.

As to the consonants, the majority are pronounced as in English. We have discarded altogether the ambiguous *c*,

and substituted *k* or *s*, according as *c* would take the hard or soft sound. • Throughout the book

Ch is to be pronounced as in *Church*

Sh " " " *Shirt.*

G, gh " " " *Go* (never soft, as in *gun*)

F " " " *For* (never dull, as in *of*).

Dj, dg " " " *Judge.*

Besides these, there is a deep guttural sound, which we have represented by *χ*, the sound being nearly that of *ch* in German

ACCENT

In the Turkish dialect, the accent is usually on the last syllable, but if the word is inflected, or liable to inflection, the accent is placed on the first syllable of the inflection, *e.g.*,

Bar-ó, great. Gen. *bar-éskoro*, pl. *bar-é*.

Besh-óva, I sit, *besh-éla*, He sits.

Relics of this system are found in the old dialect of this country, *e.g.*,

Baur-ó, great, pl, *baur-é*.

Besh-óva, I sit, *besh-éla*, He sits.

Words too ending in *-éngro*, *-éskro*, (elsewhere shown to be inflections,) invariably take the accent on the first syllable of those terminations, in both the old and new dialects.

In the new dialect, dissyllables and trisyllables take an accent on the first syllable, and words of four or five syllables take an accent on the first and third, *e.g.*,

Báiro, great

Béngalo, diabolic

Béshto, saddle

Bésheno, rainy

GYPSY GRAMMAR.

Béroméngro, sailor *Sóvolohóloben*, oath
Bóshoméngro, fiddler *Tásserméngri*, frying-pan

The above are only general rules. There are several exceptions,

LETTER CHANGES, ELISIONS, ETC.

Interchanges of certain letters, initial or otherwise, frequently occur in Gypsy words, but always according to established rules, and this must be remembered in tracing their derivations.

Interchanges take place between the following letters:
 K and H, K and P, K and T, K and F, K and χ , χ and F, F and S, Sh and Dj, Sh and Ch, J and Y, D and B, B and V, V and W, L M N and R,

Examples.

K and H

Kol, Hol, cat. *Kátcher, Hótcher*, burn

K and P

Chúkn, Chúpni, whip.

K and T

Kúshni, Túshni, basket *Kam, Tam*, sun.
Koóshko, Koóshito, good

K and F

Járfsa, Jáfrika, apron.

K and χ

Yárduka, Forjó χ a, apron.

χ and F

Forjó χ a, Forjófa, apron.

F and S

Wáfedo, Wásedo, bad. *Násfelo, Náfelo*, ill.

Sh and Dj

Kaish, Kaidj, silk. *Minsh, Mindj*, pudendum muliebre.

Sh and Ch.

Choom, Shoom, moon. *Chárdoka, Shárdoka*, apron.

J and Y

Fodkel, Yákel, dog *Forjóxa, Yárduxa*, apron

D and B.

Lóddni, Lóbbni, harlot.

B and V.

Bókocho, Vákasho, lamb. *Ltvena, Ltvena*, beer.

V and W.

Várdo, Wárdo, cart *Vast, Wast*, hand

L, M, N, R.

Shírló, Shírló, cold. *Dnulo, Dnulo*, fool

Soom, Soon, smell. *Vámsó, Vámsó*, any.

The English Gypsies are in the frequent habit of confounding the liquids; and Mr Borrow has remarked the same of the Spanish Gitanos ("Zincali," vol II, p. 4, preceding vocab.) According to Gilchrist ("Hind Dict." vol II, 1790, p. 489), the natives of Hindustan so confuse the use of the liquids L, N, and R, that it is often difficult to say which of those letters ought to be adopted in spelling.

Besides this interchange of consonants, the Gypsies occasionally transpose them.

Examples

Sórlóhol, Sólverkon, to swear.

Dooméksno, for *Dooméskno*, broken-backed.

Sheréksno, for *Sheréskno*, lawyer.

The dialect is also remarkable for its systematic elision of the letter *n* in certain words.

Examples.

English	Turkish	Meaning.
<i>André</i>	<i>André</i>	Into
<i>Aglál</i>	<i>Anglál</i>	Before

English	Turkish	Meaning
<i>Haúro</i>	<i>K'hauró</i>	Sword
<i>Máuro</i>	<i>Manró</i>	Bread
<i>Márikli</i>	<i>Manríkli</i>	Cake
<i>McCéro</i>	<i>Mínró</i>	My
<i>Tcéro</i>	<i>Turó</i>	Thy
<i>J'óra</i>	<i>Anró</i>	Egg
etc	etc	etc

Of the full forms; Mr Borrow, in his "Lavo-lil," supplies us with *ando*, *anglo*, *mauro*, *manreckly*, etc

Similar instances of this elision could be adduced in other dialects, but, so far as we are aware, not to the same extent as in this

ARTICLE.

DEFINITE.

Dr Paspatis ("Tchunghuanés," 1870, p 39) says the Turkish Gypsies have borrowed their article from the Greeks, and the Asiatic Gypsies have none, and further states that among the wandering tribes in Turkey the use of the article is less frequent than among the Christian (settled) Gypsies. Amongst the Turkish Gypsies, the article is—masculine *o*,

in all other cases, of the singular, and *o* masculine and feminine in the nominative, and *e* masculine and feminine in all other cases, of the plural.

The English Gypsies have a masculine definite article *o*, and feminine *i*, but now hardly ever employ any other than the English word *the*, which they, like other foreigners, often pronounce *de*. Their own article, however, is preserved in certain phrases which have been retained in common use, *e g*,

Paúdel i padni, Over the water (transportation)

Dr. Bright, in his "Travels in Hungary," Edinburgh, 1818, Appendix, affords the following examples, obtained from a family of Gypsies residing at Norwood.—

Pre si o kam, The sun is up.
Le o gri, Catch the horse
O tascho wast, The right hand
Dalo o grv, Gives the snow (it snows)

In some families, from analogy to English, *o* is indeclinable, being used wherever *the* occurs, and irrespective of gender or case.

The Definite article is frequently omitted altogether, *e.g.*,

Boshéla jóokel, Barks (the) dog, for The dog barks
Ríscréla gáiro, Trembles (the) man, for The man trembles.

Chponi sec opré, (The) Moon is up

INDEFINITE.

The English Gypsies invariably use the English word *a* for the indefinite article, and say, *e.g.*, *Mándi díks a gáiro*, not *Mándi díks jék gáiro*, which would mean I see one man. In the old dialect this article is very frequently omitted entirely. Example, *Dikóva gáiro*, I see a man.

NOUN

GENDER.

Some of the nouns have a masculine termination in *-o*, and a feminine in *-i*. There are also masculine nouns and feminine nouns which end in a variety of consonants and vowels, but usually the gender is determined by that of the corresponding English word, *e.g.*,

Masculines in *-o*, with corresponding feminines in *-i*.

Chávo, boy
Chátriklo, bird

Cha(v)i, *Chai*, girl
Chátriki, bird

Galro, man
Gakjo, male Gentile
Pirino, male sweetheart
Raklo, boy
 etc.

Gatzi, woman
Gakji, female Gentile
Pirini, female sweetheart
Rakli, girl
 etc

Masculines in -o

Bairéngro, sailor
Bairéngro, stallion
Bókroméngro, shepherd
Boóko, liver
Góno, sack
Kóko, uncle
 etc.

Feminines in -i.

Beibi, aunt
Bidoti, work
Chóoti, knife
Kánni, hen
Kekánni, kettle
Mámbli, candle
 etc

Masculine.

Chóovikón, wizard
Grei, horse
Gröv, bull
Joókel, dog
Krális, king
Manóósh, man
Rom, husband
 etc

Feminine.

Chóofihóm, witch
Grisni, mare
Gróvni, cow
Joókli, bitch
Kralissi, queen
Manóóshni, woman
Rónni, wife
 etc

Irregular

Dad, father
Pal, brother
Rei, gentleman

Dei, mother
Pen, sister
Ránni, lady.

DECLENSION

To illustrate the declension, examples, from pp 50, 51, of Dr Paspatis's "Tchinghianés," are subjoined

SINGULAR

Nom	<i>O rakló</i> , the boy	<i>I rakli</i> , the girl	<i>Rái</i> , lord
Gen.	<i>e rakléskoro</i> , of the boy	<i>e raklúskoro</i> , of the girl	<i>raíéskoro</i>
Acc	<i>e raklés</i> , the boy	<i>e raklú</i> , the girl	<i>raíés</i>
1st Dat.	<i>e rakléste</i> , to the boy	<i>e raklúte</i> , to the girl	<i>raíéste</i>
2nd "	<i>e rakléske</i> , in the boy	<i>e raklúke</i> , in the girl	<i>raíéske</i>
Instr	<i>e raklésa</i> , with the boy	<i>e raklúsa</i> , with the girl	<i>raíésa</i>
Abl	<i>e rakléstar</i> , from the boy	<i>e raklútar</i> , from the girl	<i>raíéstár</i>
Voc.	<i>e rakléya</i> , Boy!	<i>e raklé</i> , Girl!	<i>raíá</i>

PLURAL.		
Nom.	<i>Raklé</i> , boys	<i>Raklé</i> , girls <i>Raid</i> , lords.
Gen	<i>rakléngoro</i>	<i>rakléngoro</i> <i>raiéngoro</i>
Acc.	<i>rakléu</i>	<i>rakléu</i> <i>raiéu</i>
1st Dat.	<i>raklénde</i>	<i>raklénde</i> <i>raiénde</i>
2nd „	<i>raklénghe</i>	<i>raklénghe</i> <i>raiénghe</i>
Instr	<i>rakléndja</i>	<i>rakléndja</i> <i>raiéndja</i>
Abl	<i>rakléndar</i>	<i>rakléndar</i> <i>raiéndar</i>
Voc	<i>rakléle</i>	<i>rakléle</i> <i>raiéle</i>

The inflections preserved in the English Gypsy dialect may be classed as follows :—

SINGULAR.

Genitive, *-éskoro* (plural, *-éngoro*)

A great peculiarity of this dialect is the large number of words ending in *-éskoro*, *-méskoro*, *-oméskoro*, *-éngro*, *-méngro*, *-oméngro*. These endings were originally genitive forms, as will be gathered from the above declensions, but are now added to verbs and adjectives, as well as nouns, and thus form nouns denoting an agent, or possessor, the termination *-o* being masculine, and *-i* feminine or neuter, though these rules of gender are honoured more perhaps in the breach than the observance.

Examples.

-éskoro

Baréskoro-grei, stallion, from *bar*, stone; *grei*, horse

-méskoro.

Pógerméskri, hammer, from *póger*, to break.

Sásterméskro, blacksmith, „ *sáster*, iron.

-oméskoro.

Chínoméskro, chopper, from *chun*, to cut.

Pórnoméskro, miller, „ *pórno*, flour.

Yógoméskro, fire-range, gun, „ *yog*, fire

-éngro.

Baréngro, stallion, from *bar*, stone.

-méngro.

Tátterméngro, fryingpan, from *tátter*, to heat.

Bókoroméngro, shepherd, „ *bókoro*, sheep.

-*oméngro*.

Chinoméngro, hatchet, from *chin*, to cut.

Sometimes the forms *-éudri* and *-imóngeri* occur, e.g.,

Kótoréudri, fragment, from *kótor*, piece

Múter-imóngeri, u.a., „ *múter*, urine

Dr. Paspatis remarks, in a letter to Dr. Smart, “your *-engro*, or *-múngro*, is our (Turkish Gypsy) *-koro*, rendered *-ngoro* by the nasal *n*. Your *bokoromengro*, a shepherd, is here (Constantinople) *bakréskoro*, pl *bakréngoro*, a shepherd of many sheep, *bakréngluri*, shepherds of many sheep.”

From the above examples, and others to be found in the vocabulary, it would appear that the *m* is euphonic, and was originally added to nouns ending in vowels, and that the termination *-múngro*, which was thus formed, was sometimes with and sometimes without, the preceding vowel, attached to other roots as a termination denoting an agent, or possessor, and equivalent to the English termination *-er*.

Besides *-éskro*, etc., there are, in the English Gypsy dialect, the terminations *-ésko* and *-ésto*, in common use, both as genitives singular and adjectival terminations.

These may have arisen from a gradual confusion of the inflections for the genitive masculine (*éskoro*), and first and second Datives masculine (*éste* and *éke*) in the singular (see declension above), due to the influence of the idiom for possession “*Dobva stáridi se lésti*,” That hat is to him, = That hat is his, or That is his hat.

Examples.

-éskro.

Baréskro-grei, stallion,

from *bar*, stone; *grei*, horse

-ésko

Béngesko-tem, hell,

from *benig*, devil; *tem*, country.

Mi-dóovélésko-dond, moon,

„ *Mi-dóovel*, God, *dood*, light.

Dásko tan, mother's tent,

„ *Dei*, mother; *tan*, tent.

Réiesko-kair, gentleman's house,

„ *Rei*, gentleman; *kair*, house.

(Bright) *O tuscão wasterkee wangesto*, The finger of the right hand.

-ésto.

<i>Chiriklésto kár</i> , birdcage,	from <i>chiriklo</i> , bird, <i>kau</i> , house.
<i>Gádesto-bei</i> , shirt-sleeve,	„ <i>gad</i> , shirt, <i>bei</i> , sleeve
<i>Grésto-kóppa</i> , horserug,	„ <i>gru</i> , horse, <i>kóppa</i> , blanket
etc.	etc

Sometimes the forms *-mésto* and *-omésto* occur, from analogy to the forms *-més kro*, *-oméskro*, e g ,

<i>Póu nomésto</i> , miller,	from <i>póruo</i> , flour
<i>Pógromésto</i> , hammer,	„ <i>pógr</i> , to break

The genitive is, however, usually formed by adding 's to the nominative, as in English, e g.,

Mi-dóvel's-dévuus, Christmas, lit my god's day

We have not been able to meet with any example of the feminine genitive form *-ákoro*

Accusative : -és.

The only example we have heard is *pállá koorokéss*, after Sunday.

Dr Pott, vol. 1, p 232, conjectures that "*Res*, nobleman," given by Col Harriot ("R Asiatic Society Transactions," 1830), is the accusative of *rei*, gentleman, (see declension above)

Mr Borrow, in "Lavengro," vol iii, pp 53, 172, edit 1851, has put "*Iir mi dévils*," and in "Romany Rye," vol 1, p 230, edit 1857, has put "*Iir mi diblis*" into the mouths of English Gypsies. *Dévilis* and *diblis* appear to be accusative forms. The same expression, "*Iicri dévilis*," occurs on p 126 of his "Lavo-lil," at the foot of the Lord's Prayer the Gypsy dialect of Transylvania

Datives 1st, -éste, 2nd, *éske*

Dr. Bright gives the following example: "*Dch acové a grestu giv chi*," Give to this horse corn, girl. See also remarks on the terminations *-ésko*, and *ésto*, under the head of genitive.

Instrumental : -ésa.

According to Pott, vol. i, p. 192, the instrumental case of

dewel, god, is *deweleha*, with god—the *-cha* representing *-esa* (*h* = *s* in some continental Gypsy dialects). Mr. Borrow, in "Lavengro," vol i, p 186, edit 1851, has put "*Chal devlehn*," Go with God = good-bye, into the mouth of an English Gypsy. We have ourselves met with no examples of this inflection amongst nouns, though examples will be observed amongst the pronouns.

Vocative. *-eya*, *-a*, *-e* .

The only instances apparently extant in this dialect are *Déa*, Mother ! and *Réa*, Sir !

PLURAL.

Nominative . *-e*

1 The few who still retain a knowledge of the old dialect, sound the nominative plural of nouns ending in *-o* in the singular, with an accent on the final syllable, which they pronounce *-é*.

The most ordinary instances are the plurals of the common words *gairo*, man, and *chóborodo*, mumper or tramp ; plural *gairé*, men , *chóborodé*, mumpers or tramps.

Many other instances will be found in the vocabulary, e.g.,

<i>Bókro</i> , sheep ,	plural, <i>bokré</i> , sheep.	Pasp. <i>bakré</i> .
<i>Péetro</i> , foot ,	" <i>pæré</i> , feet	" <i>piré</i> .
"	<i>Pelé</i> , q v	" <i>pelé</i>

2, 3. The plurals of other nouns end in *-aw*, or *-yaw*, equivalent respectively to *-á* and *-idá*, of the Turkish Gypsy dialect, and less correctly represented by *-or* and *-yor*, there being no true *r* sound in the syllable. The difference, however, between *-aw* and *-or*, *-yaw* and *-yor*, in ordinary English, is almost, if not quite, imperceptible.

Examples.

ENGLISH GYPSY.		TURKISH GYPSY.
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	PLURAL.
<i>Grei</i> , horse	<i>Gréiaw</i>	<i>Graíd</i>
<i>Hév</i> , i.ole	<i>Hévyaw</i>	<i>Khevid</i>

ENGLISH GYPSY

TURKISH GYPSY

SINGULAR	PLURAL	PIURAL
<i>Nai</i> , nail	<i>Néiaw</i>	<i>Naid</i>
<i>Pen</i> , sister	<i>Pényaw</i>	<i>Penid</i>
<i>Vast</i> , hand	<i>Vástaw</i>	<i>Vastá</i>
<i>Yok</i> , eye	<i>Yókaw</i>	<i>Yaká</i>

4. More frequently, however,—and this is becoming the general rule,—the nominative plural is formed by the addition of *s*, as in English, *e g.*

Pen, sister, *Pens*, sisters
Vast, hand, *Vasts*, hands
Yok, eye, *Yoks*, eyes

5. Sometimes two forms are combined, *e g.*

Bar, stone, *Báryaw*, stones
Poov, field, *Póovyaw*, fields
Ran, rod, *Rányaw*, rods.

Genitive: *-éngoro*.

See remarks on the genitive singular

Examples

Rookéngli, or *Róókéngri Chóχas* (Wester), The coats of trees,—*i.e.*, leaves. *Shushéngli lévyaw*, Rabbit-burrows
 Accusative: *-éu*.

We have not met with any examples

Dative: 1st, *-énde*, 2nd, *-énghe*

The only instance that has occurred to us is, "*You see tárderni' shélo kotoréndi*," He is pulling rope to pieces, *i.e.*, He is picking oakum.

Instrumental: *-éndja*, Ablative: *-éndar*

These cases are apparently obsolete, unless *gáver* in the following sentence may be regarded as an ablative *Méndi jal yek gáver káter wáver*, We go from one town to another.

Vocative: *-ále*

This inflection is, so far as we know, only retained in the word *choovále*, mates, a word which has a variety of modifications of sound, and is by no means uncommon.

Locative.

Dr. Paspati (p 57) says, "Sometimes one hears the locative case, which probably existed formerly in the tongue," and quotes from p. 108 of Burns' Essay: "The termination of the locative *e* is the same in the two tongues," i.e. in Sanscrit and Pali, and amongst other examples mentions *keré* (*djal keré*, he goes home), which in the English Gypsy dialect would be, e.g., *you jals kéri*, he goes home, or, *you see ghillo keré*, he is (has) gone home. Dr. Paspati adds that the adverbs *andré*, inwardly, *opré*, above, *talé*, below, are in the locative case. These forms are preserved in the English *adré*, in, *opré*, upon, *talé*, down

Sometimes nouns appear to have been formed from the past participles of verbs, e.g.,

ENGLISH DIALECT		TURKISH DIALECT
<i>Béshto</i> , saddle,	from <i>bash</i> , to sit	<i>Besháva</i> , p. part. <i>beshtë</i>
<i>Bóshno</i> , cock,	„ <i>bash</i> , to crow	<i>Basháva</i> , „ <i>bashnó</i> .
<i>Díkto</i> , handkerchief,	„ <i>dik</i> , to sec.	<i>Dikáva</i> , „ <i>dikló</i> .
<i>Modlo</i> , ghost,	„ <i>mei</i> , to die	<i>Meráva</i> , „ <i>muló</i> .

DIMINUTIVES

Dr. Paspati (p 45) states that the Turkish Gypsies form, from almost all nouns, in imitation of the Turks and Greeks, diminutives in *-oró*, as well as some in *-tchó*, a form borrowed from the Bulgarian language

The English Gypsy dialect has one example at least of the latter form, viz., *bókocho*, lamb, from *bókoro*, sheep.

Perhaps Dr. Bright's "*chaori*, female children," and our *chavort*, chicken, are examples of the other form.

ABSTRACT NOUNS.

Dr. Paspati (p 47) says, "Abstract nouns are formed from verbs, adjectives, and nouns." (p 46), "they are very numerous, and always end in *be* or *pe*" He gives, amongst other examples,—

TURKISH GYPSY

From verbs,	<i>Astaribé</i> , prize,	from <i>astaráva</i> , I seize
	<i>Djibé</i> , life,	„ <i>djivódva</i> , I live
	<i>Meibé</i> , death,	„ <i>merdva</i> , I die
From adjectives,	<i>Mattipé</i> , drunkenness,	„ <i>matthé</i> , drunk
	<i>Barvalipé</i> , wealth,	„ <i>barvaló</i> , rich.
	<i>Kalipé</i> , blackness,	„ <i>kaló</i> , black
	<i>Nasfalipé</i> , illness,	„ <i>nasfalo</i> , ill
	<i>Tchatchipé</i> , truth,	„ <i>tchatchó</i> , true.
From nouns,	<i>Benghipé</i> , devilry,	„ <i>beng</i> , devil
	<i>Rupuibé</i> , silversmith) trade,)	„ <i>rup</i> , silver
	<i>Trushibé</i> , thurst,	„ <i>trush</i> , thurst

He adds that inflections of these nouns are rare, but that the instrumental case shows that primitively they ended in *pen*

In the English dialect, also, abstract nouns are formed from verbs, adjectives, and nouns, and retain the primitive endings of *pen* or *ben*, e.g.,

From verbs,	<i>Stáriben</i> , prison,	from <i>astaráva</i> (obsolete in Eng. dialect), I seize
	<i>Jivoben</i> , life,	„ <i>jiv</i> , to live
	<i>Mériben</i> , death,	„ <i>mer</i> , to die.
From adjectives,	<i>Móttoben</i> , drunken-) ness,)	„ <i>mótto</i> , drunk
	<i>Bárválpén</i> , wealth,	„ <i>bárválo</i> , rich.
	<i>Káulópén</i> , blackness,	„ <i>kaúlo</i> , black
	<i>Náslópén</i> , illness,	„ <i>náflo</i> , ill
	<i>Tátschipén</i> , truth,	„ <i>tátscho</i> , true.
From nouns,	<i>Choómbén</i> , kissing,	„ <i>choóma</i> , kiss, n and v.
	<i>Breedópén</i> , breed,	„ <i>biced</i> (b. g.), n and v.

COMPOUND NOUNS.

The English Gypsy dialect has, in analogy to the English language, many compound nouns formed by the union of nouns with verbs, adjectives, and nouns, e.g.,

<i>Kanéngri-moosh</i> , gamekeeper,	from <i>kanéngri</i> , hare, <i>moosh</i> , man.
<i>Kaúli-raúni</i> , turkey,	„ <i>kaúli</i> , black, <i>raúni</i> , lady
<i>Lólo-mátcho</i> , herring,	„ <i>lólo</i> , red; <i>mátcho</i> , fish.
<i>Medásto-bar</i> , milestone,	„ <i>meda</i> , mile, <i>bar</i> , stone.
<i>Moosh-chávi</i> , boy,	„ <i>moosh</i> , man, <i>chávi</i> , child
<i>Póokering-kosht</i> , signpost,	„ <i>póokering</i> , telling, <i>kosht</i> , post

<i>Pórn-raíni</i> , swan,	from <i>pórnz</i> , white, <i>raíni</i> , lady.
<i>Stimmering-boddega</i> , pawnshop,	„ <i>stimmering</i> , pawning, <i>boddega</i> , shop.
<i>Tátto-padni</i> , spirits,	„ <i>tátto</i> , hot, <i>padni</i> , water
etc.	etc

PUNNING APPELLATIVES

The English Gypsies have manufactured and adopted a class of words which are essentially of the nature of puns. They consist of words in which a fancied resemblance of sound in English has suggested their translation into *Rómancs*.

The German Gypsies have done the same, as will be seen on referring to p. 91 of Dr. Liebig's "Die Zigeuner," Leipzig, 1863, where amongst other instances he mentions—Vienna, *gwinnakro foro* (honey town),—German *Wien*, Vienna, sounding like the German Gypsy word *gwin*, honey.

The following are examples of this practice by English Gypsies —

Béngesko-mel, Devil's Dic, for Devil's Dyke, Cambridge-shire

Bodko-padni-gav, Liver-water-town, for Liverpool

Kálesko-tem, Cheese-country, for Cheshire

Kaúlo-padni, Black-water, for Blackpool, Lancashire

Lálo-gav, Red-town, for Reading.

Lálo-pe'ro, Red-foot, for Redford

Méúlesto-gav, Donkey's-town, for Doncaster

Moóshkem-gav, Man-town, for Manchester

Póbesko-gav,
Póbmuski-gav, } A-norange-town, for Norwich.

Wóodrús-gav-tem, Bed-town-country, for Bedfordshire.

DESCRIPTIVE APPELLATIVES.

They have also invented another class of words, nearly related to the last, and descriptive of some actual or fancied peculiarity

Examples.

Chóbresto-gav, knife-town, for Sheffield

Chó keno-tem, Grassy-country, }
Bárvalo-tem, Rich-country, } Yorkshire.
Kaílo-gav, Black-town, Birmingham
Lávines-tem, Wordy-country, Wales .
Peéto-délin'-tem, Foot-kicking-country, Lancashire.
Póbesko-peeméskri-tem, Apple-drink-country, Hereford-
 shire.
Póχian-gav, Cloth-town, Manchester
Távesto-gav, Cotton (thread)-town, Manchester
Táilo-mas-tem, Fat-meat-country, Lincolnshire
 etc . etc . etc .

The following tribes have punning appellatives in *Ró-manes*. —

Cooper—*Wardéngro*.
 Gray—*Bal*
 Herne—*Mátcho*
 Lee—*Poórum* .
 Lovell—*Kómomeskro*, *Kómelo*, pl. *Kómyaws*
 Pinfold—*Pándoméngro*
 Smith—*Pítaléngro*
 Stanley—*Baréngro*
 Taylor—*Síroméngro*
 Young—*Láru* .

To these Mr Borrow, in his "Lavo-lil," adds *Rossarmesero*, *Heine* (Duck, for *Heron*), and *Choóma-místo*, Buss (i.e., kiss)-well, *Choómoméngro*, Busser (i.e., kisser), for *Boswell*. Both of these terms are, so far as we can find, unknown in the North, which is the more remarkable as the Hernes and Boswells are the chief tribes in the northern counties.

NOUNS PECULIAR TO THIS DIALECT.

Of these, the following appear to be the most remarkable and in commonest use —

1. *Bágheri*, n, Waistcoat. Bryant, *bringaree*, Bright, *bangeri*, Borrow ("Lavo-lil," p 22), *bengree*.

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2. *Bor*, n., Friend, mate. Irvine, *má bð*, don't, sir; Smith ("Tent Life in Norway," p. 22), *baugh*; Borrow ("Lavo-lil," p. 21), *baw*, *bau*.
3. *Bóuriz*, n., Snail Borrow ("Zincali," 1861 ed., p. 58), *boror*, snails, Lld (Engl. Gs, p. 32ⁿ, 33, 34ⁿ, 223,) *bawris*.
4. *Gáuro*, n, Man, *Gáuriz*, Woman. Bright, *purugero*, old man, Borrow ("Zincali," 1843 ed, vol. ii, p. 145^{*}), *geiro*, *gaury*, ("Zincali," 1861 ed, p. 17,) *geiro*; Simson ("History of the Gypsies," 1865, pp 295, 331), *gourie*, Leland ("English Gipsies," pp. 146, 254), *geerø*; (p. 221, 241, 254.) *geeros*, pl; 57, *geeri's*, gen., 256, *geeris*, pl., Borrow ("Lavo-lil," p. 48), *guero*, *gueri*.
5. *Jorjóxa*, n., Apron. Almost every family pronounces this word differently We have heard *chárdoka*, *járfifa*, *járika*, *jorjóffa*, *shárdoka*, *yárdooka*, and *yarduça*. Simson ("History of the Gypsies," pp 315, 332), *jarr dah*, Leland ("English Gipsies," p. 66), *tellico*, Borrow ("Lavo-lil," p 54), *joddukaye*; Roberts, *shaducia*.
6. *Meila*, n, Ass. Bryant, *mullan*, ass, *milo*, mule; Hoyland (Survey, etc., p. 188), *moila*, Bright, *mila*, *meila*, Harriot, *maila*, ass, donkey, *tanc mail*, young donkey; Irvine, *myla*; Borrow ("Lavengro," 1851 ed., vol. iii., p. 228), *mailla*; Smith ("Tent Life in Norway," pp. 105, 106, 345, etc.), *merle*, Leland ("English Gipsies," pp. 29, 30, 90, 107, etc.), *myla*, Borrow ("Lavo-lil," p. 63), *mailla*.
7. *Swágler*, *swégler*, n., Pipe, tobacco-pipe. Bright, *swegli*; Smith (p. 152), *swagler*; Leland ("English Gipsies," pp. 35, 113), *swagler*; Borrow ("Lavo-lil," p. 93), *swegler*, *swingler*.

VARIOUS TERMINATIONS

Class I -*ama*, -*amus*, -*imus*, -*omus*.

Bitchama, sentence, *Rókamus*, speech; *Kérimus*, battle: *Tárnomus*, youth

Class 2. *-árus, -erus, -ero.*

Monkárus, monkey; *Rushárus*, rush; *Westárus*,
Sylvester; *Bósherus*, cough, *Bóshero*, fiddler.

Class 3. *-ári, -i*

Besomári, besom-makers; *Burk-ári*, breasts; *Foosh-ári*, fern, *Rushári*, rushes; *Bluelegi*, bluelegs; *Nuti*, nuts.

Class 4. *-er.*

Bár-er, stone; *Gád-cr*, shirt, *Róok-er*, tree.

Class 5. *-us, -os*

Bostárdus, bastard; *Fáirus*, a fair, *Hánikos*, a well.

Class 6 *-um.*

Goóshum, throat

Of these terminations, *-mus* (1) appears in many words to be equivalent to the termination *-pen*, or *-ben*, *-ári* (3) is probably the plural form of *-árus* (2), and the two forms *-árus*, *-ári*, may owe their origin perhaps to the termination *-oro* (see DIMINUTIVES), *-us*, *mus*, etc, are apparently cant terminations.

ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives, in the singular, almost invariably end in *-o* or *-i*, which are respectively masculine and feminine terminations, e.g.,

Masculine.	Feminine	Meaning.
<i>Baíro</i>	<i>Baíri</i>	Great
<i>Chíklo</i>	<i>Chíkli</i>	Dirty
<i>Choóro</i>	<i>Choóri</i>	Poor
<i>Rínkeno</i>	<i>Rínkeni</i>	Pretty
<i>Roóþno</i>	<i>Roóþni</i>	Silver

These terminations are even added to English adjectives, e.g.,

Déar-i déi, dear mother.
Fíne-o péos, fine fun.

The Gypsies in Germany do the same, as is shown in the following example taken from Pott.

Bunto bakro, ein buntes Schaf, a spotted sheep.

An instance in which a German word, with the normal Gypsy adjectival termination, appears prefixed to a Gypsy noun, occurs in the English Gypsy dialect, viz.,

Stiffo-pal, brother-in-law (*stief-bruder*)

Stiffi-pen, sister-in-law (*stief-schwester*)

We have also in this dialect what seems to be an example of a French word similarly treated, viz.,—

Bliti cher, little girl (*petite fille*).

For the plural, those who speak the ordinary dialect apparently prefer the termination *-i*, and the very few who speak the old dialect make use of *-ê*.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Chiklo drom</i> , dirty road	<i>Chikli dromaw</i> , dirty roads (ordinary dialect)
<i>Chôro gatro</i> , poor man	<i>Choorê gaurê</i> , poor men
<i>Podro gaurô</i> , old man	<i>Poorê gaurê</i> , old men
<i>Wâver bokro</i> , another sheep	<i>Wâverê bokrê</i> , other sheep

(old dialect)

The following examples will illustrate the agreement between adjectives and nouns. The rule is, however, constantly violated by every Gypsy

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Baïro rei</i> , great gentleman	<i>Podri dei</i> , old mother
<i>Baïro padul</i> , great water	<i>Rinkeni râkli</i> , pretty girl
<i>Kâishno diklo</i> , silk handkerchief	<i>Roôpmi roi</i> , silver spoon

Many of the adjectives in common use are almost pure Hindostani, Sanscrit, or Persian (*vide* Paspatis, p. 59), e.g.,

English Gypsy Adjective	Oriental representative	Meaning
<i>Baïro</i>	<i>Bura</i> , Hind	Great
<i>Bôkolo</i>	<i>Bhookha</i> , Hind	Hungry
<i>Kaילו</i>	<i>Kala</i> , Hind	Black
<i>Koôshko</i>	<i>Khoosh</i> , Pers	Good
<i>Lôlo</i>	<i>Lal</i> , Pers	Red

English Gypsy Adjective	Oriental representative.	Meaning
<i>Lóngo</i>	{ <i>Lung</i> , Pers <i>Lungra</i> , Hind }	Lame
<i>Modlo</i>	<i>Mooa</i> , Hind	Dead
<i>Móttó</i>	<i>Muttu</i> , Sans.	Drunk
<i>Nevo</i>	<i>Nuvu</i> , Sans	New-
<i>Nóngo</i>	<i>Nunga</i> , Hind	Naked
<i>Póbro</i>	<i>Boorha</i> , Hind.	Old
<i>Shrílo</i>	<i>Seera</i> , Hind	Cold
<i>Shoóko</i>	<i>Sookha</i> , Hind	Dry
<i>Tátt</i>	<i>Tutta</i> , Hind.	Hot
etc.	etc	etc.

Some adjectives are formed from Gypsy nouns by adding
-no or -lo e.g.,

NOUN	ADJECTIVE
<i>Chik</i> , dirt.	<i>Chik-lo</i> , dirty.
<i>Kaish</i> , silk.	<i>Kaishno</i> , silken
<i>Roóp</i> , silver	<i>Roópno</i> , silver

Dr. Paspatis, p. 60, says, "The greater number of Turkish Gypsy adjectives end in -lo." More than half the adjectives in the English Gypsy dialect end in -lo or -no, e.g.,

-lo, m ; -li, f

<i>Bállh</i> , hairy	<i>Jobvli</i> , lousy	<i>Párvlo</i> , widowed
<i>Bárvalo</i> , rich	<i>Kaúlo</i> , black	<i>Kátvalo</i> , bloody
<i>Béngulo</i> , wicked	<i>Kámelo</i> , loving	<i>Shrílo</i> , cold
<i>Bókolo</i> , hungry	<i>Modlo</i> , dead	<i>Shoóbli</i> , pregnant
<i>Chobrálo</i> , bearded	<i>Násfalo</i> , ill	<i>Tálllo</i> , fat
<i>Góddlo</i> , sweet	<i>Peéddlo</i> , drunk	<i>Túvlo</i> , smoky

-no, m , -ni, f.

<i>Hóvno</i> , angry	<i>Kóshno</i> , wooden	<i>Rínkeno</i> , pretty
<i>Jobvni</i> , female	<i>Moóshkeno</i> , male	<i>Roópno</i> , silver
<i>Káishno</i> , silken	<i>Párvno</i> , cloth	<i>Tárvno</i> , young
<i>Kíno</i> , tired	<i>Párvno</i> , white	<i>Tíkno</i> , little

Some few end in -do, e.g.,

<i>Kíndo</i> , wet	<i>Kórodo</i> , blind	<i>Pórvdo</i> , full, etc
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These last in general have meanings akin to past participles; though the division between adjectives in *-lo*, *-no*, *-do*, and past participles with the same terminations, is by no means distinct.

Others have various terminations.

We have also adjectives in *-sko*, *-sto*, formed from the genitive singular, *e.g.*,

Králisko, royal, from *krális*, king.

Véncsto,
Vénesko, } relating to winter, from *ven*, winter.

[See remarks on the declensions of nouns, p. 14.]

We have several adjectives, in the very commonest use, which seem to be almost peculiar to the English Gypsy dialect, *e.g.*,

Koóshko, good (Persian, *kooshi*).

The word occurs in Dr. Pott's work, but is taken from English sources. M. Bohtlingk, in "Mélanges Asiatiques," tome II, 2me livraison, 1854, has *kansto*, good. Dr. Paspatis says, in a letter to Dr. Smart, "This word (*koóshko*) is unknown to me."

The word *Latscho*, or *Laczo*, takes its place in most dialects,—*e.g.*, instead of *Koóshko dívovus*, Good day, one would say *Latscho díves*.

Almost all English Gypsy vocabularies contain the word.—

Bright—*Coshko*, *kosliko* (? *li* for *li*).

Harriot—*Kashto*, *kashko*.

Irvine—*Kooshka*.

Borrow—*Kosgo*, *kosko*, *koshito*, *kushto*.

"Illustrated London News," 13th Dec., 1851—*Cushgar*,
kushgar.

Hubert Smith—*Cushly*.

Leland—*Kushto*, etc.

Another adjective which appears peculiar to this dialect

Mr. Hubert Smith, in his "Tent Life with English Gypsies in Norway," London, 1873, p. 332, says, "In the Italian Gypsy, it (*rankny*) is pronounced *rincano*." This assertion may perhaps be accounted for on referring to Predari, "Origine e Vicende dei Zingari," etc., 8vo, Milan, 1841 (see "Tent Life," etc, p. 165), for Predari has taken words from Kogalnitschan's "Esquisse sur l'hist., et la langue des Cigains," 8vo, Berlin, 1837 (see Pott, i. 25), and Kog. contains many English Gypsy words and phrases taken from Roberts.*

The word for *pretty*, on the Continent, is,—Liebich, *Schukker*, Paspati, *Sukdr*, *Slukdr*, Pott, *Schakker*, *Szucar*, etc, which is represented in this dialect by *Shookdr*, an adverb meaning *gently, nicely, easily*.

Rinkeno is represented in most of the English Gypsy vocabularies.—

Bright—*Richni*.

Harriot—*Rickno*

Borrow—*Rinkno*, *rikkeni*.

"Illustrated London News," 13th Dec., 1851—*Rinckne*;

ditto, 20th Sept., 1856—*Rinkni*.

Hubert Smith—*Rankny*.

Leland—*Rikkeno*, *runkni*, *rinkni*.

Another of these adjectives is

Vásavo, bad, evil.

The pronunciation varies slightly with individuals. The word may be spelt *wásedo*, *wáfedo*, or *wáfro*.

The only word resembling these is Borrow's Spanish Gypsy *basto*, adj., evil, which is apparently connected with his *bastardo*, s.a., affliction, evil, prison.

Most of the English vocabularies represent this word, *e.g.*,

* This theory of the origin of *rincano* via Kogal is strengthened by the statement ("Tent Life," p. 479,) that "the French Gypsies use *wuddress* for bed," whereas there is no *w* in the French alphabet, but "*wuddress*, *lit*" occurs in Kogal, who wrote his book in French, and *rincana*, and *wuddress*, both occur in Roberts.

Bright—*Waffro*.

Harriot—*Vasavo, vesavo*

Borrow—*Vassavo, vassavy, vassavie, wafudo, wafodu, wafudupénes* (sins)

"Illustrated London News," 13th Dec., 1851—*Vafardes*

Leland—*Vessavo, wafro, wafri, wafrodearer* (worse).

A fourth peculiar adjective is

Bitto, little.

Mr. Hubert Smith, p 527, quotes *bittan* as Norwegian Gypsy for *little*, according to M. Sundt.

It probably owes its origin to the French *petit*. The English *bit*, though corresponding with this adjective in sound, is never synonymous with *small*. The English say indifferently "a *bit* of bread" and "a little bread"; and English Gypsies may perhaps have confused these two phrases, from the assonance of a *bitto* = a small, and a *bit o'* = a bit, or small piece, of

The following forms occur in former collections.—

Bryant—*Bittu, bottou*

Bright—*Bitta, bittu*

Harriot—*Bitta, bitu, bite, betu, bete*

Borrow—*Bitu, betu*

Leland—*Bitti*

COMPARISON

The comparative degree is formed by adding *-dadr, -dár*, or *-dávro*, to the positive. There seems to be no form for the superlative beyond the English methods of adding *-est*, or prefixing *most*, to either the positive or comparative,—in the former of which cases the feminine termination *-i* seems preferred to the masculine. At times the comparative is used as a superlative

Examples

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>Baúro</i> , great	<i>Baúroddár</i>	<i>Baúriest</i> , <i>bauroddarest</i> , most <i>baúrodar</i>
<i>Choóro</i> , poor	<i>Choóroddár</i>	<i>Choóriest</i> , <i>chooroddarest</i>
<i>Podro</i> , old	<i>Podroddár</i>	<i>Pooriest</i> , most <i>podrodar</i>
<i>Tárno</i> , young	<i>Tárnoddár</i>	<i>Tárniest</i> , most <i>tarnu</i>
<i>So baótoder too koméssa ?</i>		What do you want most ?
<i>O kólé so koméssa feterdár</i>		The things I want most

These forms for the comparative are fast dying out, and giving way to English formations; they are, however, still in ordinary use in several families.

The Turkish Gypsies use a similar termination. Dr. Paspati, p. 56, gives

<i>Baró</i> , great,	<i>Baredér</i>
<i>Kaló</i> , black,	<i>Kaledér</i>
<i>Tiknó</i> , young,	<i>Tiknedér</i>

The comparative degree in Persian is formed by adding *-tur* or *-tar*, e.g.,

Door, *Doortur*

Sometimes this degree in the English Gypsy dialect is formed irregularly, e.g.,

Koóshko, good; *Fétterdár*, better

ADVERB.

Adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding *-nes* or *-es*, e.g.,

<i>Bóngo</i> , lame,	<i>Bónges</i> , lamely
<i>Choóro</i> , poor,	<i>Choórones</i> , poorly
<i>Rómano</i> , gypsy;	<i>Rómanes</i> , gypsiy
<i>Tátcho</i> , true,	<i>Táchenes</i> , truly

Some are formed irregularly, e.g., *Koóshko*, good; *mishto*, well. *Mishto* they use occasionally as an adjective, and say *mishto dívovs*, good day.

The following examples are from Continental Gypsy vocabularies.—

Baro, great ; *Bares*
Latcho, good , *Latches*.
Tchulo, fat ; *Tchules*

SOME ABSTRACT NOUNS

Are formed from adjectives, by adding *-pen* or *-ben*. [See remarks on the noun, p. 19.]

AUXILIARY VERB

Dr. Paspatis (p 80) gives the following, as the inflection of the verb *to be*, in the Turkish Gypsy dialect :—

PRESENT.		IMPERFECT	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Me <i>ısóm</i> , I am	Amen <i>ısóm</i> , We are	<i>Isómas</i>	<i>Isómas</i>
Tu <i>ısón</i> , Thou art	Tumen <i>ısón</i> , Ye are	<i>Isónas</i>	<i>Isónas</i>
Ov <i>ısf</i> , He is	Ol <i>ısf</i> , They are	<i>Isıs</i>	<i>Isıs</i>

In the English Gypsy dialect, parts of this verb are not unfrequently employed in conversation, *e g*,

PRESENT.		IMPERFECT	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Shom</i>	<i>Shom, shem</i>	<i>Shó'mas, sas</i>	<i>Shú'mas</i>
<i>Shan</i>	<i>Shan</i>	<i>Shónas</i>	<i>Shónas</i>
<i>See</i>	<i>Şee</i>	<i>Sas</i>	<i>Sas</i>

A few examples will serve to show the use now made of this verb:

PRESENT.

Kınó shom, I am tired.

Sar shan, pal, How art thou, brother?

Sar shan, choovúti, How are ye, mates?

So see, What is it?

Şinella méndı shem akéti, He knows we are here.

Dóbsta Rómam-chálaw see akéti, Many Gypsies are here.

IMPERFECT

Māndi sas kēker kobrdno 'dré mī mērripen, I was never beaten in my life.

Beño shōmas, I was born (Wester Bos)

Too shānas nāflo, Thou wast ill.

Yov sas-beēno agldl māndi, He was born before me

Mēndi shūmas wāfēdo, We were bad

Wāverē sas wēlling, Others were coming.

It is also used in the sense of *must*, e.g.,

So shom te kerdw, What must I do? What am I to do?

It occasionally takes the meaning of *have*, a usage derived from the form *Māndi see*, To me there is, = I have (*est mihi*), e.g.,

Yov see a pōrno stārdi, He has a white hat.

Tpo shanas trin grēiaw, Thou hadst three horses.

To be able, can (*posse*).

Mr. Borrow ("Rōmano Lavo-lil," London, Murray, 1874, p 18,) gives * *astis mangué*, I can.

Wester Boswell uses the following forms, viz.: *Sastis*, or *Sustis* (can); *Nastis*, or *Nastissa* (cannot); *Tastis*, or *Tustis* (If I can). Liebich has *Sasti* (can), *Nasti* (cannot); but does not represent our third form Paspatis has the second form only, viz, *Nāsti* and *Nastik* (cannot)

Examples.

Sar sastis te yek moosh del? How can one man give?

Pōdkerōva toot, Rei, tastis, I will tell you, sir, if I can.

Yov'll kair toot tātcho, tastis, He will cure you, if he can.

Nastis wantasōva, I cannot want.

"*Hol doōva.*" "*Nāstissa*"—"Eat that." "I cannot"

* cf. Pasp, p. 48. ASTI (As) it is.

VERB

According to various authorities, the German, Hungarian, and Turkish Gypsies have a peculiar conjugation of their own. The Gitanos of Spain assimilate their verbs to the Spanish conjugation. In this country the Gypsy dialect exhibits only remnants of the ancient mode of conjugating the verb, which now generally conforms to the English method in preference.

To elucidate the few remarks to be made on this point, specimens of the conjugation of the Turkish Gypsy verb, taken from pp 87 and 89 of Dr Paspatis's recent work, are subjoined

- *Láva*, to take. *Keráva*, to make

Participle

Lind, f *lini*, pl *liné* *Kerdó*, f *kerdi*, pl. *kerde*

Gerund — *Kerindós*

INDICATIVE

Present

SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 <i>Láva</i> , or <i>lav</i>	<i>Láva, lav</i>	<i>Keráva, -ráv</i>	<i>Keráva, -rás</i>
2 <i>Láva</i> , „ <i>lav</i>	<i>Léna, len</i>	<i>Keréva, -rés</i>	<i>Keréna, -rén</i>
3 <i>Láva</i> , „ <i>lav</i>	<i>Léna, len</i>	<i>Keréla, -rel</i>	<i>Keréna, -rén</i>

Imperfect

<i>Lávas</i>	<i>Lávas</i>	<i>Kerávas</i>	<i>Kerávas</i>
<i>Lávas</i>	<i>Lévas</i>	<i>Kerévas</i>	<i>Kerévas</i>
<i>Lélas</i>	<i>Lévas</i>	<i>Kerélas</i>	<i>Kerévas</i>

First Aorist

According to the Settled Gypsies.

SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Lindóm, lóm</i>	<i>Lindám</i>	<i>Kerghóm</i>	<i>Kerghóm</i>
<i>Lindán, lán</i>	<i>Lindán</i>	<i>Kerghán</i>	<i>Kerghán</i>
<i>Lindás, lás</i>	<i>Lindás</i>	<i>Kerghás</i>	<i>Kerghás</i>

According to the Wandering Gypsies.

<i>Lindm</i>	<i>Lindm</i>	<i>Kerdm</i>	<i>Kerdm</i>
<i>Lindn</i>	<i>Lindn</i>	<i>Kerdn</i>	<i>Kerdn</i>
<i>Linds</i>	<i>Linds</i>	<i>Kerds</i>	<i>Kerds</i>

Second Aorist

According to the Settled Gypsies.

<i>Lindmas</i>	<i>Lindmas</i>	<i>Kerghmas</i>	<i>Kerghmas</i>
<i>Lindnas</i>	<i>Lindnas</i>	<i>Kerghnas</i>	<i>Kerghnas</i>
<i>Linds</i>	<i>Linds</i>	<i>Kerghs</i>	<i>Kerghs</i>

According to the Wandering Gypsies

<i>Lindmas</i>	<i>Lindmas</i>	<i>Kerdmas</i>	<i>Kerdmas</i>
<i>Lindnas</i>	<i>Lindnas</i>	<i>Kerdnas</i>	<i>Kerdnas</i>
<i>Linds</i>	<i>Linds</i>	<i>Kerds</i>	<i>Kerds</i>

Future

<i>Kamalava, -lav</i>	<i>Kamalsa, -ls</i>	<i>Kamakerava</i>	<i>Kamakerasa</i>
<i>Kamalasa, -les</i>	<i>Kamalena, -len</i>	<i>Kamakerasa</i>	<i>Kamakerena</i>
<i>Kamalela, -lel</i>	<i>Kamalena, -len</i>	<i>Kamakerela</i>	<i>Kamakerena</i>

IMPERATIVE

2 <i>Le, lo</i>	<i>Len</i>	<i>Ker</i>	<i>Keren</i>
3 <i>Me lel</i>	<i>Me len</i>	<i>Me kerel</i>	<i>Me keren</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

<i>Te lava, -lav</i>	<i>Te lasa, -las</i>	<i>Te kerava</i>	<i>Te kerasa</i>
<i>Te lsa, -les</i>	<i>Te lena, -len</i>	<i>Te kersa</i>	<i>Te kerena</i>
<i>Te lela, -lel</i>	<i>Te lena, -len</i>	<i>Te kerla</i>	<i>Te kerena</i>

In most instances the English Gypsy verb consists of the bare root, e.g.,

English Gypsy	1st Pers Sing, Pres., Turkish Gypsy	Meaning
<i>Chin</i>	<i>Tchin-dva</i>	Cut
<i>Fin</i>	<i>Djan-dva</i>	Know
<i>Kair</i>	<i>Ker-dva</i>	Make
<i>Kin</i>	<i>Kin-dva</i>	Buy
<i>Koor</i>	<i>Kur-dva</i>	Fight
<i>Mor</i>	<i>Mar-dva</i>	Kill
<i>Pen</i>	<i>Pen-dva</i>	Say
etc.	etc	etc

The few inflections still extant may be grouped as follows :—

INDICATIVE.

Present.

1st pers, sing, -ov, -ova.

In deep Rómanes this termination is still used, not only for the present tense, but the future also, *e.g.*,

<i>Andova</i> , I bring	<i>Dova</i> , }	<i>Finova</i> , I know
<i>Chinova</i> , I cut	<i>Delova</i> , } I give	<i>Fova</i> , }
<i>Chivova</i> , I put	<i>Ilova</i> , I eat	<i>Falova</i> , } I go
<i>Dikova</i> , I see	<i>Hótcherova</i> , I burn	<i>Kairova</i> , I make
etc	etc	etc

The same termination is occasionally added to English verbs, *e.g.*,

Thinkasova, I think, *Wantasova*, I want.

This form of -ova, or -dova, is often contracted in rapid conversation, *e.g.*,

Parikráw, or *Páriko toot*, Thank you

Findw, I know

Law, I take

As comparisons of the old with the ordinary dialect, the following examples will serve :—

Fova mé, I am going

Finova mé, I know

Mándi's jálin'

Mándi jns

A 'v,' which appears to be the remains of *-áva*, or rather of the lengthened form *-aváva*, is found in the English dialect annexed to the root of many of the commonest verbs :—

Hindustani	Root.	Turkish Gypsy.	English Gypsy	Meaning
<i>A-na</i>	<i>A-</i>	<i>A-v-áva</i>	<i>A-v</i>	Come
<i>Ro-na</i>	<i>Ro-</i>	<i>Ro-v-áva</i>	<i>Ro-v</i>	Cry
<i>See-na</i>	<i>See-</i>	<i>Si-v-áva</i>	<i>Si-v</i>	Sew
<i>So-na</i>	<i>So-</i>	<i>So-v-áva</i>	<i>So-v</i>	Sheep
<i>Dho-na</i>	<i>Dho-</i>	<i>To-v-áva</i>	<i>To-v</i>	Wash
etc.	etc	etc	etc	etc

2nd pers, sing., *-ása, -ésa*

A few of the old Gypsies still use this form, pronouncing it *-ása, -ésa*, and frequently contracting it to *-ás, -és*, e g,

Too jínésa, thou knowest ; *jásá*, goest ; *dikésa*, seest ; *jivésa*, livest, *kairésa*, or *késa*, doest ; *komésa*, or *kómés*, lovést, *shoonésa*, hearest.

Too rókerása, or *rókerás*, thou speakest ; *póókerás*, tellest

Examples

Jinésa too Westárus? Do you know Sylvester ?

Komés too báloúds? Do you like bacon ?

Jinóva, pal, sorkón kobvav, too póókerás mándi see táicho,

I know, brother, everything thou tellest me is true

3rd pers, sing, *-éla, -él.*

This termination is also in use at the present time, e.g.,

Boshéla, barks.

Kairéla, makes

Brishinéla (*brishin-dela*), rains

Nasheréla, loses.

Chivéla, puts

Rokeréla, talks

Fála, goes

Trashéla, fears

Kanéla, stinks

Yivéla (*yiv-déla*), snows

English Gypsy verbs, in the ordinary dialect, are frequently merely contracted forms of this termination. This is generally the case if the root ends in a vowel, or the liquid *r*, e g,

Root	3rd Pers Sing, Pres, according to Paspati.	English Gypsy Verb.	Meaning.
<i>Dé-</i>	<i>Déla</i>	<i>Dcl</i>	Give
<i>Fa-</i>	<i>Fála</i>	<i>Fal</i>	Go
<i>Lé-</i>	<i>Léla</i>	<i>Lel</i>	Get
<i>Ker-</i>	<i>Keréla</i>	<i>Kel</i>	Play
<i>Kha-</i>	<i>Khóla</i>	<i>Kol, hol</i>	Eat
<i>Mer-</i>	<i>Meréla</i>	<i>Mel</i>	Die
<i>Per-</i>	<i>Peréla</i>	<i>Pel</i>	Fall
<i>Ter-</i>	<i>Teréla</i>	<i>Til</i>	Hold
etc	etc	etc	etc

Examples from the Old Dialect.

Yó, jínéla man, She knows me

Yov jvéla pósha mándi, He lives near me

Yov pceréla msto, He walks well

3rd pers, plur, *-éna, -en*

The old dialect retains this termination, *eg*,

Chivéna, They put *Riggeréna*, or *riggerén*, They
carry

Jinéna, They know *Wéna*, or *wen*, They come

Examples

Kek né jnéna yon, They do not know

Chivéna yon kek gorgiokonts adré lésti, They put no
English in it (their talk)

PAST FORMS; *vide* Paspati's AORISTS.

There appears to be no distinction between the imperfect and aorists, but only one form for both.

1st pers, sing. and plur, *-dóm, -óm*

Bisserdóm, I forgot *Hónyédóm*, I itched

Dióm, } I gave *Kairdóm*, I made

Deldóm, } I gave *Lióm*, I took

Chúdóm, I put *Pedóm*, I fell

Ghóm, I went

Wóóserdóm, I threw

Hodóm, I ate

Examples

Ghóm mé, I went.

Ghóm méndi, We went

These are contracted forms of past participles, + *shom*, as *kairdo* + *shom* = *kairdóm*, I made, see Paspati 2nd pers, sing and plur, -*án*

Líán, Thou hast got

Ghán, Ye went.

Múterdán, Ye micturated

Examples

Sávo cheéruś lán to atch akéś, What time hast thou got to stay here (in prison) ?

Múterdán too ti-kókero ? Have you wet yourself ?

These are contracted forms of past participles + *shan*, as *kairdo* + *shan* = *kairdán*, Thou hast done.

3rd pers., sing and plur, -*dás*, -*tás*, -*ás*

Chingadás, He tore

Fivdás, He lived.

Dás, He gave

Kairdás, He made

Dookadás, He hurt

Kindás, He bought.

Yon ghás, They went

Lás, He got.

Pendás, He said

Mooktás, He left.

Yon jindás, They knew

Pedás, He fell.

etc.

etc.

These are contracted forms of past participles + *see*, as *kairdo* + *see* = *kairdás*, He made

Occasionally this termination is used for the 2nd person singular, somewhat in accordance with that person of the imperfect of Paspati's conjugation, and in these cases sometimes takes a final 'a', e.g.,

* *Bísseerdás too* ? Hast thou forgotten ?

Diktássa too ? Did you see ?

3rd pers., plur., *é*, formed from past participle plural.

Yon hodé, = They ate } (Wester Bos.)
Yon pedé, = They fell }

The following sentences, spoken by Sylvester Boswell, well illustrate the above forms, *-óm*, *-án*, *-ás*,—

<i>Dióm o bítto jódkel, so hodás</i>	I gave away the little dog, which
<i>o mas, o wáwer díruus, too</i>	ate the meat, the other day, thou
<i>kindás.</i>	boughtest.
<i>Dióm les káter bítto tárno rei</i>	I gave it to a little young gentle-
<i>aké, ta jwéla pórsha mándi,</i>	man here, that lives near me,
<i>and you lús les párdel o padni</i>	and he took it over the water to
<i>káter Bobko-padni-gav.</i>	Liverpool
<i>Too kairdán o mas ?</i>	Have you done the meat ?

Future

In the Turkish dialect this tense is formed, from analogy to modern Greek, by prefixing the verb *kamáma*, to wish, desire, etc. As already mentioned, the present tense in English Rómanes serves also for the future, the meaning being determined by the context, or accompanying circumstances.

Example

<i>Dikóva tálla o hótkiwítchi.</i>	I will look after the hedgehog.
<i>Mándi láchóva yek.</i>	I will find one
<i>Mauróva lésti, ta mórrou lésti</i>	I will slay it, and shave it.
<i>Yósheróva lésti.</i>	I will clean it
<i>Chivóva lésti káter yog,</i>	I will put it to the fire,
<i>Ta ktrav lésti, ta hóva lés móngki</i>	And cook it, and eat it myself.
	SYLVESTER BOSWELL.

IMPERATIVE

2nd pers., sing. The verbal root, as *dik*, see! *kair*, do!

Although the forms *dé*, give, and *lé*, take, exist, the English Gypsies generally use *del* and *lel*.

1st pers., plural.

According to Wester Boswell's usage, this is formed by the addition of *-as* to the root, with the accent on the added syllable

Examples.

OLD DIALECT.	NEW
<i>ʃás méngħi</i> , Let us go	<i>Mook's jal</i>
<i>Dik-ds méndi</i> , Let us look	<i>Mook's dik</i>
<i>Latch-ds méngħi</i> , Let us find	<i>Mook's latch</i>
<i>Ker-ds méngħi</i> , Let us make	<i>Mook's kair</i>

Harriot (see Pott, vol. i., p. 348) has the following examples.—

Ne pala ! jas amego, (sic) *ti chinnās-amege* (sic) *bete grv*,
Now mates, let us go, and let us cut a little corn.
Pāravāsa, Let us changé
ʃas omingo, (sic), Let us go.

Pott (vol. i., pp. 346, 475) gives several instances taken by him from Puchmayer's "Románi Czib" (Pott, vol. i., p. 20, Source 25), e.g., *dschas*, *shas*, and *javas*, let us go; *dikkas* and *te dikas*, let us see; *ma das*, do not let us give, and conjectures that the form is borrowed from the 1st person plural of the present conjunctive.

SUBJUNCTIVE

The Turkish Gypsies form the present subjunctive by prefixing *te* to the present indicative. The English Gypsies do the same

Examples

The <i>Beng te lel doʃva Rei</i> . I'll <i>chiv a'chovri adré</i> his <i>váttvakh zee</i> .	The Devil take that Gentleman. I'll put a knife in his bloody heart. "The most wishfullest thing as you can say against any one" CHARLIE BOSWELL.
The <i>Beng te lel tooti</i>	The Devil take you NED BOSWELL.
<i>Beng te lel toot</i> .	Devil take you.
<i>Delóva médro lav káter mi-</i> <i>Dobvel you te jal káter</i> <i>yov</i> .	I will give my word (I will pray) to God that he may go to him.
<i>Te vel téŋŋo kralisom</i> .	May thy kingdom come. SYLVESTER BOSWELL.

PARTICIPLE.

Present

They invariably use the English termination *-ing*, which they pronounce *-en'* or *-in'*, e g.,

Kómin', loving *Kóren'*, fighting

Past

It ends in *-do*, *-no*, or *-lo*, e g.,

<i>Chórdo</i> , stolen,	from	<i>Chor</i> ,	to steal.
<i>Dándo</i> , bitten,	„	<i>Dan</i> ,	„ bite.
<i>Moóklo</i> , left,	„	<i>Mook</i> ,	„ leave.
<i>Násherdo</i> , lost,	„	<i>Násher</i> ,	„ lose
<i>Pógerdo</i> , broken,	„	<i>Póger</i> ,	„ break.
<i>Díkno</i> , seen,	„	<i>Dik</i> ,	„ see
etc		etc	

In deep Rómanes the past participle ends in *é* in the plural, and is used for the 3rd person plural of the perfect. (See above.)

Some verbs are formed from past participles of verbs which are otherwise believed to be extinct in this dialect, e g.,

<i>And</i> , to bring,	vide	<i>andó</i> , p	part of Turk. Gypsy	<i>andva</i> .
<i>Hínder</i> , cacare,	„	<i>khindó</i> ,	„	„ <i>khiáva</i> .
<i>Kístér</i> , to ride,	„	<i>uklistó</i> ,	„	„ <i>uklúva</i> .

LOST VERBS

Besides those last mentioned, there are other verbs which seem to be lost in the English Gypsy dialect, though their roots are retained in derivatives, e g.,

ENGLISH GYPSY

Bedno, born.
Bóllésko-dívvus, Christmas Day

Póósoméngro, fork
Stárdo,
Stáriben,
Stérpen, etc } prison.

See TURKISH GYPSY

Benáva, to lie in.
Boláva, to baptize, christen (Borrow, "Lavo-lil," p. 24, inserts this verb)
Pusaváva, to stick, spur
Asiaváva, to seize, arrest.

COMPOUND VERBS

These are numerous and in most cases mere literal translations from the English, *e.g.*,

<i>Atch apré</i> , Arise,	lit	Stand up'
<i>Del apré</i> , Read,	„	Give (attention) on.
<i>Lel apré</i> , Arrest,	„	Take up
<i>Fal adré</i> , Enter,	„	Go in
<i>Wobser apré</i> , Vomit,	„	Throw up
<i>Fal pálla</i> , Follow,	„	Go after
etc.	etc	etc

In every case the inflection is added to the verb, *e.g.*,

Wobserám apré, I vomited.

Ghóm adré, I entered

Ghóm pálla, I followed

NOTE—The pure inflections given above are not usually met with in the ordinary dialect, which inflects its verbs after the English mode in preference. Even among those who still retain a knowledge of the old dialect, the inflections are frequently confused, *-lla* being used for *-ésa*, *-ésa* for *-énna*, etc

Westárus (Sylvester) Boswell asserts that it is only some of the Hernes and Boswells who know how to use the 'double words' (inflected), and that most Gypsies use simply the 'dead words' (uninflected)

PRONOUN

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

The following are the inflections of the Turkish Gypsy pronouns according to Dr. Paspatis, "Tchinghianés," pp. 66, 67, and those still in use among the English Gypsies, arranged in parallel columns for more convenient comparison.

TURKISH GYPSY		ENGLISH GYPSY.	
FIRST PERSON.		SECOND PERSON.	
	SINGULAR		SINGULAR
Nom.	<i>Me, I</i>		<i>Mé, mándé</i>
Gen.	<i>Méngoro</i>		<i>Mángi's, mándi's</i>
Acc.	<i>Man</i>		<i>May, mándi, mángi</i>
Dat.	<i>Ménde</i>		<i>Mándi, to mándi, to mángi</i>
"	<i>Mánghe</i>		<i>Mánsa, with mándi</i>
Instr.	<i>Mándya, ménga</i>		<i>[Mándi [amandé, Bw., "Zincali," 1861 ed., pp 19, 262]</i>
Abl.	<i>Mándar</i>		<i>Mánsa</i>
			<i>[Mándar, Bw., "Lavo-lu," p 64]</i>
TURKISH GYPSY		ENGLISH GYPSY.	
SECOND PERSON.		PLURAL	
Nom.	<i>Tu, thou</i>		<i>Men, méndi</i>
Gen.	<i>Tu</i>		<i>[Amandi's, lld Eng G., p 251]</i>
Acc.	<i>Tut</i>		<i>Men, méndi</i>
Dat.	<i>Túte</i>		<i>{ Méndi [amandé, Bw., "Zincali," 1861 ed., pp 19, 262]</i>
"	<i>Túke</i>		<i>Mánsa</i>
Instr.	<i>Túsa</i>		
Abl.	<i>Tátar</i>		

THIRD PERSON, SINGULAR.

TURKISH GYPSY		ENGLISH GYPSY	
MASCULINE	FEMININE	MASCULINE	FEMININE
Nom. <i>Öv, ef, he</i>	<i>Ça, az, she</i>	<i>Öv, you, yow, yow</i>	<i>Yâi, yoi</i>
Gen. <i>Lâkoro</i>	<i>Lâkoro</i>	{ [<i>Olescro</i> , Bw, "Zinc," 1843 ed., vol. II, p. 145— <i>lescro</i> , Bw, "Lavo-hl," p. 61] <i>lâsko, lâsti's</i> }	
Acc. <i>La</i>	<i>La</i>	<i>Les, lâsti</i>	[<i>La</i> , Bw, "Lavo-hl," p. 60] <i>las, lâti</i>
Dat. 1. <i>Lâste</i>	<i>Lâti</i>	<i>To lâsti, to lâti</i>	<i>To lâti, to lâti</i>
" 2. <i>Lâske</i>	<i>Lâke</i>		
Instr. <i>Lâsa</i>	<i>Lâsq</i>	<i>With lâsti</i>	{ [<i>Lâsa</i> , Hamot, <i>lasa, lasar</i> , Bw, "Lavo- hl," p. 60] }
Abl. <i>Lâstar</i>	<i>Lâtâr</i>	[<i>Lestâr</i> , Bw, "Lavo-hl," p. 61]	[<i>Later</i> , Bw, "Lavo-hl," p. 60]

PLURAL, SAME FOR BOTH GENDERS.

TURKISH GYPSY.		ENGLISH GYPSY.	
Nom. <i>Ol</i>	Dat. 1. <i>Lenghe</i>	<i>Yon, yaun</i>	<i>To lenghi, to lëndi</i>
Gen. <i>Lângero</i>	Instr. <i>Lëndja</i>	<i>Lângeri, lênghe, lëndi, lëndi</i>	[<i>Lensar</i> , Bw, "Lavo-hl," p. 60]
Acc. <i>Len</i>	Abl. <i>Lëndar</i>	<i>Len, lëndi</i>	[<i>Lendar</i> , Bw, "Lavo-hl,p.60,"
Dat. 1. <i>Lëndi</i>		<i>To lëndi, to lenghi</i>	

Ló, He ; pl, *lé*, They

Besides the forms *yov* and *yoi*, he and she—pl, *yon*, they—we have met with *lo*, he (of which the feminine would be *li*, she), and *lé*, they. These pronouns are only used after the auxiliary verb *to be*, so far as we can find. Dr Pott (vol 1., p 242) quotes the same remark as having been made by Graffunder, though he adduces instances from other writers showing that this is not an invariable rule.

The following sentences we noted down as we heard them —

O rashéi, koóshito sas-ló, The clergyman was a good man, lit, good was he

'Fawwáfelo sce-ló adré lésko see, He is so jealous, lit., so evil is he in his heart

Poókroméngri sce-lé, 'They are 'informers'

Koshité sce-lé loméw, They (hedgehogs) are good (to cat) now

Toólo sce-lé, They are fat

POSSESSIVES

Mi, mine, Pasp, *mo*, *mi*,

Ti, thine, Pasp, *to*, *ti*

Mínno,

Teéro, thine, Pasp, *tunró*

Mécro, } mine, Pasp, *munró*,

Lésko, his, Pasp, *léskoro*,

Méiro,

Láki, *lóki*, her; Pasp, *lágoro*,

Móro, our, Pasp *amaró*,

Léngheri, *lénghi*, their, Pasp,

léngoro

Péski, his Pasp, *po* (of which the Dative would be *péske*)

N B—Mr. Burrow, "Lavo-lil," pp. 13, 174, gives *minro*, *munri*, my.

DEMONSTRATIVES.

Akóvva, *kóvva*, This, pl. *kólla*, These; Pasp. *aké*, pl. *aklé*, *kadavá*, pl. *kadalé*

Adóvva, *doóvva*, That; pl. *dólla*, *dúlla*, Those; Pasp., *odova*, pl. *odolé*

INTERROGATIVES, RELATIVES, ETC ETC

<i>Ke</i> , Where , Pasp., <i>ka</i> , adv locat, <i>q.v</i>	<i>Ʒáfrí</i> , Such , Pasp., <i>asavkó</i> <i>Sávo</i> , so, Which, what , Pasp , <i>savó</i> , so
<i>Kókero</i> , Self (<i>Ipsé</i>)	<i>Sor</i> , All , Pasp , <i>sarró</i>
<i>Kon</i> , <i>ko</i> , Who ; Pasp , <i>kon</i> , <i>quis</i>	<i>Ta</i> , who, which, that , Pott,
<i>Nógo</i> , Own	<i>ke</i> , Pasp., <i>ka</i> , rel pron

These words are classed together in accordance with Pott's and Paspati's arrangement

. NUMERALS.

- 1 *Yek* , Pasp , *yek*, p 75.
- 2 *Doóí* , „ *dúí* , „
- 3 *Trín* , „ *trin*
- 4 *Stor* , „ *star*
- 5 *Pánsh* , „ *pantch*, *pandj*
- 6 *Shov* , „ *shov*
- 7 *Doóí trínýáw ta yek* , *trin ta stor* [*Afta*, Bryant ;
Heftan, Marsden , Pasp., *eftá*]
- 8 *Doóí stórdáw* [*otoo*, Bryant , Pasp., *olító*], and see 18
- 9 *Doóí stóráw ta yek* [*enneah*, Bryant , *Henja*, Marsden ;
Pasp , *enú*]
- 10 *Desh* , Pasp., *desh*.
- 11 *Desh ta yek* , Pasp., *desh u yek*, etc
- 18 *Déshto* , Pasp , *desh u olító*.
- 20 *Bish*, or *doóí desháw* , Pasp., *bish*
- 30 *Trín desháw* , Pasp., *trianda*.
- 40 *Stor desháw* , „ *sardnqá*
- 50 *Pansh desháw* , „ *pentnqá*
- 60 *Shov desháw*, etc , Pasp., *extnda*.
- 100 *Desh desháw* , Bw , *shel* , Pasp , *shel*.
- 1000 *Mille*, Bw , “Lavo-lil,” p 154.

Besides the above forms, we may note the following :—

- 6 *Sho*, Bw, “Lavo-lil,” p 89 , Pasp., *sho*.

7 *Efta*, Lld., Eng. G., p. 218, and *hefta*, p. 15; Bw. "Lavo-lil," p. 42, *eft*.

9 *Ennyo*, nu, Bw, "Lavo-lil," p. 5. Mr Borrow, "Lavo-lil," pp. 154—162, gives *trianda*, 30, *shovardesh*, 60; and several other numerals.

For 7, 8, and 9 we have ourselves only heard the corrupt compound forms given above.

From the numerals there are formed

Yékino, adj., single; and *yékorus*, adv., once.

Panshéngro, n, five pound bank-note, Pasp, p. 77.
pantchengéré, gen. pl, of five piastres

Mr. Borrow supplies the following —

Duitq, second, "Lavo-lil," p. 408.

Trito, third, "Lavo-lil," p. 96, and "Zinc.," 1843 ed., vol. ii, p. 145*

PREPOSITIONS.

<i>Adrál</i> , 'drál, Through.	<i>Párdel</i> ,	} Over.
<i>Adré</i> , 'dré, Into, in	<i>Pérdal</i> ,	
<i>Aglál</i> , 'glál, } Before, in	<i>Paudál</i> ,	
<i>Agál</i> , 'gal, } front of.	<i>Paúdel</i> ,	
<i>Apósh</i> , Against, v, <i>Pósha</i> .	<i>Pósh</i> ,	} Opposite, near, by,
<i>Apré</i> , 'opré, 'pré, Upon, on, up	<i>Pósha</i> ,	
<i>Auvé</i> , 'vree, Out of, out,	<i>Sař</i> , With.	} besides
away, off, from	<i>Talé</i> , <i>alé</i> , 'lé, Down, under,	
<i>Fon</i> , from	beneath.	}
<i>Kátar</i> , <i>kátar</i> , <i>kater</i> , To, unto,	<i>Tállá</i> , Under, beneath, behind,	
at.*	after, except.	
<i>Ke</i> , To (<i>ke-divvus</i> , to-day)*	<i>Te</i> , To	
<i>Paldál</i> ,	} About, concerning.	
<i>Pállá</i> ,		
<i>Paúli</i> ,		

* *Kátá*, prep., = Hel, *dav*; M G, *ek*, Paspati

The following variations and additions are taken from Borrow's "Lavç-lil," etc. :—

Ando, In.

Anglo, Before

Inna, *inner*, In, within.

Hir, By, "Lavengro," 1851 ed, vol, iii., pp. 53, 172.

Pa, For, " " " vol. i, p. 325.

Mr. Leland, "English Gypsies," p. 232, gives *muscro*, Through, in the centre of.

Of these, *te*, *ke*, and *sar* are also postpositions, *te* and *ke* forming the dative, and *sar* forming the instrumental case of the pronouns in this dialect, and of those cases of the nouns also in the Turkish and other dialects.

N B—Many of these prepositions are also used adverbially.

SYNTAX, IDIOMS, ETC.

The arrangement of words in a Gypsy sentence, with few exceptions, is strictly in accordance with the English language. The following peculiarities may, however, be mentioned :—

(1) The order of a sentence is often reversed, in deep Rómanes in connection with the verb *to be*, e.g.,

Tátcho see, It is right.

Bókalo shom, I am hungry.

Hóxano shom, I am a liar

Bečno shō mas, I was born

'Faw see, It is so.

Tíkno chor see you, He is a little child

(2) The nominative case often follows the verb it governs, e.g.,

Kóbromóngro sas métyo dad, My father was a soldier.

Tóogono shom mé to dik toot akéti, I am sorry to see thee here.

Kek na jinova mé, I do not know

Kek na jinéna you, They do not know

- (3) The verb *to be* is frequently used without pronouns, e.g.,

Sar shan, How are you ?

Bókalo shan, Are you hungry ?

See also (1).

- (4) In asking questions, the sense is frequently determined only by the tone, the pronoun when expressed often preceding the verb, e.g.,

Too diás o bairo chíori láter mposh ? Did you give the big knife to the man ?

Too rígherdás o kobshut kéré ? Did you bring the basket home ?

Lon see tóoti ? Have you got any salt ?

Kek shoonísa too ? Don't you hear ?

Examples of the following will be found in other parts of the grammar —

- (5) The article, definite and indefinite, is frequently omitted

(6) The adjective precedes the noun.

(7) Possession is denoted by the auxiliary verb and the pronoun in the dative case (*cf.* Pasp., p. 29)

(8) The use of the present tense for the future

(9) The formation of the subjunctive by the optative particle *te* preceding the verb.

(10) Intensity is denoted by a repetition of the word, e.g.,

Doóvoíet doóvóret, Very far indeed,—*cf.* Pasp., p. 171,

Nakéla sigó sigó o berzh, The year passes very quick.

(11) The elision of *or* between two numerals, e.g.,

Yek dóbi, One or two, *Dóbi trin*, Two or three, etc,—*cf.*

Pasp., pp. 594, 610.

(12) The use of double negatives for emphasis,—*cf.* Pott, II., p. 321.

(13) Negation. There are three classes of negatives.

(a) *Kek*, with derivatives *kéker*, *kékero*, *kékeno*.

(b) *Ma*, variously pronounced *maa*, *maw*, *mo*, usually *maw*.

(c) *Na*, *naw*, *né*, with derivatives *nei*, *nanéi*, *nasttssa*, *nestts*.

Class (a) are used chiefly in giving negative answers, (b) with the imperative in prohibiting, and (c) in making negative assertions.

It is remarkable that *kek*, which is so frequently used in this dialect, should be apparently without a representative in the Turkish, except perhaps *káneke*, Any, some, none,—about which, however, see Pasp., p. 266.

GYPSY-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

NOTE —Cross references are given between brackets ()

A

Aáva, } *adv*, Yes, truly, certainly, verily (óurlí) Pasp,
Aávali, } *va*, *beli* (Ás.), Lieb, *auwa*

Adói, *adv*, There ('doi, odói) Pasp, *otá*, abl, *otár*

Adoósta, *adv* and *adj*, Plenty, enough ('doósta, 'dósta)
Lieb., *docha*

Adoóva, *pron*, That ('doóva, adúvel) Pasp, *odová*

Adúlla, *pl*, Those

Adrál, *prep*, Through ('dral) Pasp, *andrál*, from within

Adré, *prep*, In, into, to ('dré) Pasp, *andré*, in

Káfred adré, enclosed, fenced in, lit, made in

Adróm, *adv*, Away ('drom)

Adúlla, *pron pl*, Those

Adúlla *folki*, so kek[•]nanéi koméla mándi, Those
people who do not love me

Adúvel, *pron*, That (adoóva)

Agál, } *prep*, Before, in front of; in the presence of ('gal,
Aglál, } 'glál). Pasp., *anglál*, *angál*

Póshaglál, Opposite, lit, close before

Ajáv, *adv*, Thus, so ('jav). ? Pasp, *adyái*, yet, still, again,
aveká, thus

Akéi, *adv*, Here ('kei) Pasp, *aká*

Dídakeis, or Dítakeis, *n pl*, Half-bred Gypsies, who,
instead of '*dik-akel*,' say '*díd*-, or *dít*-, *akel*,' for
'look here'

Akónyo, *adv*, Alone (bikóyno)

- Akóva, *pron.*, This ('kova). Pasp., *akavá*
 Aládj, *adj*, Ashamed ('ladj) Pasp, *ladj*, shame
 Alé, *prep*, Down ('lé, tal) Pasp, *telé*
 Besh alé, Sit down
 Chin alé, Cut off, cut down
 Amándi, *pron*, To me (mándi)
 Améndi, *pron*, We (méndi) Pasp., *dat pl.*, *aménde*
 And, *va*, To bring, fetch, etc (hand) Pasp, *anáva*
 Andóva, I do, or will, bring, etc.
 Andéssa, You bring
 Ánlo, *p. part*, Brought
 Ánlo apré, Brought up, educated
 Andadóm, I brought
 Andás, } He brought, they brought
 Andadás, }
 Ángar, *n.*, Coals (vángar, vóngar). Pasp., *angár*, coal
 Ánghitéra, *n.*, *pr*, England. French, *Angleterre*
 Apópli, *adv*, Again (pópli)
 Apósh, *prep*, Against
 Apré, *prep*, Upon, on, up ('pré, opré) Pasp., *opré*
 Atch apré, To awake, get up
 Dé, or del, apré, To read
 And apré, } To educate, bring up
 Hand apré, }
 Jiv apré, To live uprightly
 Lcl apré, To arrest, take up
 Pand apré, To close, shut up
 Til apré, To raise, hold up
 Woóscr apré, To vomit, throw up
 Yoóscr apré, To sweep, clean up
 Asár, *adv*, 'Also This word, or particle, is in frequent
 use, sometimes separately, apparently for emphasis,
 and sometimes as an adjunct to a *gáujo lav*, in
 order to disguise it It frequently follows verbs
 in the imperative, *cf* Vaill., Gramm. Romm., 71,
 Gati sur londis', prépare la salade, and Mikl.,
 11, 5, 6 Mr. Borrow, in his "Lavo-lil," gives

(p. 18), "*Asā, asau*, ad, also, likewise, too, *meero pal asau*, my brother also *Asarlas*, ad, At all, in no manner," (p. 110) "It is my *Dovvel's kerrimus*, and we can't help *asarlus*," (p. 144) "But it was *kek koskipen asarlus*" Our examples are —
Besh páuli, asár? Do sit down (lit, back), won't you?
Dik, odbi, asár, mi Dobvelénghi? Do look there, won't you, for God's sake?

Rak, asár, tí tobulo. Do mind your tobacco
Too róker asár, sar see dóva chlulo talé? Do you speak as it is put down?

Mándi róker asár místo kendiv sig I will speak well immediately

Pand asár lésti opré káter rook Do tie him up to (a) tree

Meéro rom pands asár mandí opré. My husband shuts me up

And asár, mándi a koósi padni Do bring me a little water

Help *asár men, kaur o wárdo jal opré o drom* Do help us (to) make the cart go on the road

Méndi forgive *asár tobti.* We do forgive you

There's the *Béngesto-hév*, and the *Béngesto-míl asár*
 There's the devil's ditch, and the devil's die (dyke)
 too

Shan tobti jálin' to Stockport asár? Are you going to Stockport too?

O bítto chávo wants *asár to jin, kon shan too* The little boy wants to know who you are

So too want *asár?* What do you want?

Shoónedóm lésti kórin' asár wándi I heard him calling to me

Dóoi méndi had *asár kómeni o' léndi* Both of us had some of them

Mándi did *asár komóva to jal* I did want to go

Yov kom'd asár láti. He pitied her

Sas so you promised *asár.* It was what he promised

Kair too sus asár koméssa. Do just as you like
Well, if I wasn't thinking *asár ajdw* ' Well, if I
wasn't thinking so!

Atch, *v*, To stop, stand, halt, etc (hatch) Pasp, *atcháva*
Atchóva, I stand, I do stand, I am standing, I will
stop, stand, arise, etc

Atchéssa, You stop, thou stoppest

Atchéla, He stops

Atchéna, They stop

Átching, Standing, floating

Átchlo *p part* and *adj*, Stopped, still

Átched, Stood

Atchdás, }
Atchtás, } He stood, arose

Atchdém, We stopped

Yon atchté, They stood

Atch apré, Awake, get up

Átching apré apóphi, Resurrection; lit, standing up
again

Atrásh, *adj*, Afraid (trash) Pasp, *trasháva*, to fear

Aúra, *n*, Watch, hour (óra, háura, yórra)

Av, *v*, To come (hav, 'wel, 'vel) Pasp, *aváva*

Avél, *or* awél, *v.*, To come, *eg*, yon sas avélin',
They were coming

Avéla, He comes

Avéssa, Thou wilt come

Ava tá, Come ye, come along!

Av pálla, Follow! lit, come after

Av'm', }
Av'ém', } Coming

Wéla, wénna, víón, viás, vié See Vel

Avrée, *or* Avrí, *prep* and *adv*, From, out, out of, off, away
('vree) Pasp, *avrí*

Avrí-rig, Outside, crust

Awóver, *adj*, Another (ovávo, wóver, wáver). Pasp, *yavér*,
other

Aváveré, *pl*, Others

Azer, *v*, To lift (had) , *cf.* Pasp, *lázdava, ushtidva* ; Vaill.,
Gramm. Romm, *asarao*
Ázerdás; He, or they, lifted

B

Badjaárus, n., Badger

Báiro, *n.*, Ship See Béro. Pasp, *beró*

Bal, *n.*, Hair. Pasp, *bal*

Bálaw, *pl*, Hairs

Bal, *sing*, } Grays, a Gypsy tribe, as if *grey hairs*.

Bálaws, *pl*, } Compare Borrow's Spanish Gypsy,
bullas, grey hairs

Bálaws, *pl*, Hernes, a Gypsy tribe

Bálaw- }
Báleno- } *mátcho*, Herring

Báleno, }
Bály, } *aly*, Hair

Kralisi's báuro báleno jóókel, Dandelion (flower) ;
lit., Queen's big hairy dog

Bal-choóri, Knife

Bálans, }
Bálanscr, } *n.*, One pound sterling, a sovereign

Báleno-mas, }
Bálovás, } *n.*, Bacon (*baýlo*) Pasp, *balanó-mas*

Bang, *n*, Devil (Beng). Pasp, *beng*

Bángarée, *n.*, Waistcoat

Bánga, *n pl*, Whiskers ? German *Wange*, cheeks, or is
bánga due to the assonance of *waistcoat* and
whiskers ?

Bar, *n.*, Stone Pasp, *bar*

Baráw, *pl*, Stones

Báryaw, *pl*, Stones, testicles, pillars

Baréngri, *n*, *pr*, Stanleys, a Gypsy tribe, as if
'stonely' Pasp, *baréngoro*, stony

Baréngro- }
Baréskro- } *grei*, Stallion, horse

- Bísh'ning báuro bars, Hailing ; lit., raining big stones
- Meéasto- }
Poókering- } bar, Milestone
- Soónakèi *with* tátcho bars adré lis, Jewelry ; lit., gold with real stones in it
- Bar, *n.*, One pound sterling, sovereign Pasp, *paró*, heavy
- Bárvalo, *adj.*, Rich, wealthy Pasp, *barvaló*
- Bárvalo-tem, Yorkshire
- Bárvalopen, *n.*, Wealth, riches. Pasp, *baravalepté*, wealth
- Bárvalo bar, Diamond
- Déshbár, *n.*, Ten-pound note
- Barséngri, } *n.*, Shepherd Lieb, *Bershero*, ? French, *Ber-*
Baséngro, } *gère*
- Bastádo, *n.*, Bastard (Boshtárdus)
- Báulo, *n.*, Pig Pasp, *baló*
- Baulé, *pl.*, Pigs
- Baúlesto-fóros, Pig fair, pig market
- Baúlesko-mas, Pork
- Bálovás, }
Báleno-mas, } *n.*, Bacon
- Baúlesko-moóí, Pigface, a nickname
- Baúleski túlopen, Lard, lit., pig's fat
- Báuro, *adj.*, Great, big, large, broad, deep, etc. Pasp, *baró*
- Baúri, *adj.*, *f.*, Pregnant, 'big with child'
- Baúri-chénki, }
Baúro-chériklo, } Pheasant
- Baúri-dei, Grandmother
- Baúrodár, *comp.*, Bigger Pasp, *baredér*
- Baúro-béresto-gav, Liverpool, lit., big-ship-town
- Baúro-bíshno, Hail
- Baúro-choóri, Sword
- Baúro-díklo, Shawl
- Baúro-dood, Lightning
- Baúro-gav, London

- Baúro-hóломéngro, }
 Baúro-hóломéskro, } Glutton
 Baúro-hóbenéskro, }
 Baúro-paáni, Ocean, sea, deep water
 Baúro-rei, Gentleman
 Baurýó, } *n.*, Assizes, due to the assonance of
 Baúri, } 'Assize' and 'a size' (a big thing)
 Baúri, *n.*, Snail (bouíri)
 Bával, *n.*, Wind. Pasp., *balvdl*
 Bavéngro,
 Pógado-bávaléngro, } *n.*, Broken-winded horse
 Bával-pógaméngri, Windmill
Bechō'vihóned, Bewitched (chō'vihóni)
 Beébee, *or* Beébi, *n.*, Aunt Pasp., *bibi*
 Beéno, *p. part.*, Born Pasp., *beudó*, delivered
 Beené, *pl.*, Born
 Posh-beénomus, *Placenta*, after-birth
 Beénopen, *n.*, Birth
 Bei, *n.*, Sleeve, bough. Pasp., *bái*, sleeve
 Gádesto-bci, Shirt-sleeve
 Beng, *n.*, Devil (Bang) Pasp., *Beng*
 Béngaw, *pl.*, Devils
 Beng, *adj.*, Evil, wicked
 Béngalo, *adj.*, Wicked, devilish, diabolic. Pasp.,
bengaló
 Béngesko, }
 Béngesko-díking, } ditto, ditto
 Béngesko-gairo, *n.*, Enemy
 Béngesko-tan, Hell, *lit.*, Devil's place
 Béngeski- }
 Béngesti- } *hev.*, { The Devil's Ditch, near Balsham,
 } Cambridgeshire
 Béngesko-mel, The Devil's Dyke, near New-
 market
 Berk See Burk
 Béro, *n.*, Ship, boat, barque (Baíro). Pasp., *beró*
 Beréngro, }
 Béroméngro, } *n.*, Sailor. Pasp., *beréskoro*

Béresto-sheréngro, }
 Tátcho-beréngro, } Captain
 Béresto-plóχta, A ship's sail
 Béro-gav, }
 Baúro-béresto-gav, } Liverpool

Besh, *v.*, To sit. Pasp., *beshtva*

Beshóva, I sit

Beshéla, He sits

Beshtás, He sat

Beshás, Let us sit

Béshoméngro, *n.*, Chair

Béshto, *n.*, Saddle (*bóshto*). Pasp., *beshtó*, sat

Béshopen, *n.*, Sessions Pasp., *beshté*, residence

Baúro-poókinyuski-béshopen, Assizes, *lit.*, great
 judges' session

Besh, *n.*, Year. Pasp., *bersh*

Béshaw, }

Besháw, } *pl.*, Years

Beshéngro, *n.*, A one-year-old horse, a yearling. This word is also used with other numerals in stating a person's age, so Pasp., *Isí bish-u-pandy bershéngoro*, He is twenty-five years old, which in the English dialect would be 'You see a bish-ta-pansh beshéngro'

Besomaári, Besom-makers

Beúrus, *n.*, Parlour, the best room of a house, *cf* Vaillant,
 Gramm Romm, *buro*, cavern

Bíkin, }
 Bík, } *v. a.*, To sell Pasp., *biknáva*

Bíknóva, I do, or will, sell

Bíkinéssa, }

Bíkinássa, } Thou sellest

Bíkinéla, He sells

Bíkindé, They sold

Bíkindás, He sold

Bíkinás, Let us sell

Bíkinoméngro, }

Bíkoméngro, } *n.*, Pedlar, licensed hawker

- Bíknomus, *n.*, Auction sale
- Bikónyo, } *adv.*, Alone, unbegun, not done (akónyo, pokén-
 Bikónya, } *yus*) Pott, *ii.*, 345, *pokouno, bokōno*, quiet
 Muk lésti bikónyo, Leave it alone
- Bíssio, } *n.*, Spur. Pasp., *bust*, a spit
 Bísko, }
- Bish, *adj.*, Twenty. Pasp., *bish*
- Bíshno, *n.*, Rain (*bíshindo*)
 Baúro bíshno, Hail
 Bíshning, Raining
 Bíshning baúro bars, Hailing
- Bísser, *v.*, To forget. Pasp., *bistráva*
 Bíssadóm, I forgot
 Bíssadás, He forgot
- Bísser, *v.*, To avoid (*nísser*)
- Bísser, *v.*, To send See next
- Bítcher, *v.*, To send, to sentence Pasp., *bitchaváva*
 Bítcherénna, They send
 Bitchadás, He sent
 Bítchadi paúdel, Transported, lit, sent over. Pasp.,
bitchavdó
- Bítchama, *n.*, Sentence, judgment
- Bítchaméngro, *n.*, A convict
- Bítto, *m.*, } *adj.*, Small, little, thin, narrow, lean } French,
 Bítti, *f.*, } *petit* Sundt, *bittan*, a bit
- Bítta ta bítta, Little by little
- Bitadér, *comp.*, Smaller, less
- Biván, *adv.*, Raw. Pott, *ii.*, 406, *Bivant mass*, raw meat
 (taken by Pott from Zippel)
- Bívano, *adj.*, Raw
- Bívan-kosht, Green-wood
- Blue-ássa, *adj.*, Blue
- Blue léggi, *n pl.*, Toadstools, lit, *blue legs*, because one
 variety (*Agaricus personatus*), much esteemed by
 the Gypsies as a delicacy, has blue stalks
- Bó'bi, } *n.*, Pea (*bóobi*) Pasp., *bóbi*
 Bóbbi, }

- Baúro- }
 Hólm'- } bóbbi, Broad-bean
 Grei-bóbbi, Horse-bean
 Bok, *n.*, Hunger Pasp., *bok*
 Bókalo, *adj.*, Hungry Pasp., *bokaló*
 Baúro bókalo-ben, Famine
 Bok, }
 Boxt, } *n.*, Luck, fortune Pasp., *bakht*
 Bókalo, }
 Bóky, } *adj.*, Lucky. Pasp., *bakhtaló*
 Koóshko bok, Health, happiness
 Koóshki bóký, Happy
 Bókocho, *n.*, Lamb (vákasho, bókoro). Pasp., *bakritchó*
 Bókochésto-puř, Tripe
 Bókoro, }
 Bókro, } *n.*, A sheep (bókocho) Pasp., *bakró*
 Bokré, *pl.*, Sheep
 Bókoroméngro, }
 Bókroméngro, } *n.*, Shepherd (barséngri)
 Bókoméngro, }
 Bókoréngro, }
 Bokré's-peeré, Sheep's feet
 Lávines-bókro, Goat, lit, Welsh sheep
 Bólesko-dívvus, *n.*, Christmas Day Pasp., *boláva*, to baptize, to christen
 Bóngali-gáiro, *n.*, Rich man. Only heard once, questionable, cf. Vaillant, Gramm. Romm., *banik*, richard
 Bóngo, *adj.*, Left, wrong, crooked, lame. Pasp., *bangó*
 Bóngo-wust, Left hand
 Bónges, *adv.*, Wrongly
 Bóngo-grei, Spavined horse
 Bónnek, To lel bónnek, to lay hold of Pasp., *búrnek*, handful
 Boóbi, *n.*, Pea, bean (bōbi) Pasp., *bóbi*, bean
 Kaúlo-boóbi, Black bean
 Boóbi bóshno, Peacock

- Boódega, } *n*, Shop (boórika). French, *boutique*, Italian,
 Boódika, } *bottéga*; Spanish, *bodega*
 Boódegaméngro, *n*., Shopkeeper
 Simmering boódegá, Pawnshop
 Boogénýa, *n*, A pock (boóko) Pasp., *puknt*, abscess; Pott,
 ii, 396; Mikl, i, 5
 Boogénýas, *pl.*, Smallpox
 Boóko, *n*, Liver Pasp, *bukó*, intestine
 Boókesto-paáni-gav, }
 Boóko-paáni-gav, } *n. pr*, Liverpool
 Boóko paáni, }
 Boókésto-gav }
 Boóko, *n*, Smallpox (boogénýa)
 Bool, *n*, Rump Pasp, *but*
 Boóléngries, }
 Boóliéngries, } *n. pl*, Breeches, knee-breeches
 Boólooméngro, *n*, Contra naturam peccator
 Bool-koóva, Chair
 Grō'vneski-bool, Beef-steak
 Boómo, *adj*, Proud, boasting, swaggering, Pott, ii,
 407
 Boóinélopus pénsa rei, As stuck-up as a lord, lit,
 swaggering like gentleman
 Boóinus-, or boóinous-, moosh, A swaggering fellow
 Boot, }
 Boóti, } *adj*, Much Pasp, *but*
 Boótodair, *comp*, More Pasp, *butedér*
 O bootodair, *superl*, Most
 Boót adoósta, Very many, very much
 Boóti, }
 Boótsi, } *n*., work Pasp, *butl*
 Boóti, }
 Boótsi, } *v*, To work
 Boótiéngro, }
 Boótsiéngro, } *n*, Servant, worker
 Boótiesto-várho, Knifegrinder's barrow
 Boótsi-ing gáiro, Working man

- Shov divvusáw too boótiéssa, Six days shalt thou labour
- Bor, *n*, Mate, friend ? In too general use to be the common Eastern Counties provincial word
- Bor, *n*, Hedge Pasp, *bárr*, garden
 Bóryaw, *pl*, Hedges
 Boréngri, *n*, Hedge-stake
- Bórlo, Pig. See Baúlo
- Bóro, Great See Baúro
- Boryó, Assizes See Bauryó
- Bosh, *v*, To fiddle. Pasp, *bashaváwa*, to play on any instrument
 Bosh, *n*, Fiddle
 Bóshero, *n*, Fiddler
 Bósherus, *n*, Cough
 Bóshervénna, They are fiddling
 Bóshoméngri, *n*, Piper, fiddler, a fiddle, music
 Bóshoméngro, *n*, A fiddle, fiddler
 Wásto-bóshoméngro, *n*, Drum
- Bosh, *v*, To bark. Pasp, *basháva*, to cry, call, sing
 Boshéla, It barks
 Bóshadé, They barked
 Bóshno, *n*, Cock Pasp, *o bashnó bashél*, the cock crows
- Boshtárdus, *n*, Bastard (*bastárdo*)
- Bóshto,)
 Boshtó,) *n*, Saddle (*béshto*) Pasp, *beshtó*, sat
 Bóshta,)
- Bóuri, *n*, Snail (*baúri*) Vaill, Gfamm Romm, *buvo*
- Breedopen, *n*, Breed
- Bríshindo, *n*, Rain Pasp, *brishindó*
 Brísheno, *ndy*, Rainy
 Bríshinéla, It rains
 Bishning, Raining
 Bíshning baúro bars, Hailing
 Baúro bíshno, Hail
- Bró'gies, *n*, Knee-breeches
- Búmbaros, *n*, Monkey. ? Bw's Span Gypsy, *bombardo*, lion, and *bombor*, foolish

Bungaárus, *n*, Bung, cork
Bur, *n*, Gate
Burk, *n*, Breast Pasp, *brek*
Burkáari, *pl*, Breasts

CH

Chábi, *n*, *s* and *pl*, Child, children (*chávi*) Pasp, *tchavé*
Cháho, *n*, Coat (*chúčka*, *choófa*, *choóko*) ? Pasp, *sharga*,
 ridinghood, "probably Turkish *chóha*, cloth, which
 the Greeks call *τσόχα*"—Extract from a letter
 from Dr Paspatis .

Cháirus, *n*, Time (*cheérus*) Pasp, *keros*, "*καιρος*, pro-
 nounced in Crete and Cyprus *τσαίρος*."—Extract
 from a letter from Dr Paspatis .

Mi-dúvelésko-cháirus, } Heaven, universe, world,
Doóveléstó-cháirus, } eternity
Gívestó-cháirus, Harvest
Véncstó-cháirus, Winter

Chal, *n*, Fellow, chap
Rómani-chál, A Gypsy
Rómani { *-chaláw*,)
 { *-chálaw*,) *pl.*, Gypsies
 { *-chalé*,)

Chálav, *v*, To touch, meddle (*chárvo*) Pasp, *tchardva*, to
 lick, *tchalaváva*, to beat

Cham, *n*, Leather, cheek, tin Pasp, *tcham*, cheek, Lieb,
 leather

Chardoka, *n*, Apron (*choróva*, to cover, *járisa*, *járika*,
jórjoxa, *jorjóffa*, *shárdoka*, *yárdooka*, *yárduxa*)
 Pasp, *utchardó*, covered. Baudrimont ("Voca-
 bulaire de la langue des Bohémiens habitant sur
 les pays Basques Français," Bordeaux, 1862,) has
uruka, mantle, and Francisque Michel ("Pays
 basque," Paris, 1857,) has *uraka*, cape, both con-
 jecturally referred by M Ascoli (p 157) to *urav*,
 to dress

Chára, } *v*, To touch, meddle, tease (chálav). Pasp, *tcha-*
Chárvo, } *ráva*, to lick

Charás, Let us tease

Chárer opré, To vomit

Cháver, *v*, To betray, inform, tell, *sed quære*

Chávo, *m*, } *n*, Child Pasp, *tcharvó*, *m*, *tchaví*, *f* ;

Chávi, *f*, } *tchavé*, *pl*

Chávi, }

Chavé, } *pl*, Children

Chávies, }

Kóshno-chávi, Doll, lit, wooden-child

Moósh-chávi, Boy, lit, man-child

Chavorí, *n*, Chicken See Pott, II, 199, *czarvi*, das

Huhn, dimin, *czarvóri*

Cheérus, } *n*, Time (cháirus) Pasp, *keror*

Cheer, }

Chei, *n*, Lass, daughter, girl Pasp, *tchéi*

Chéiaw, }

Chesáw, } *pl*, Girls Pasp, *tchaid*

Chéias, }

Chéin, *n*, Moon (choom, shool, shoon) Pasp, *tchon*

Chellé mauré, *pl*, Loaves (Chóllo) Lieb, *zêlo*

Chérklo, *m*, } *n*, Bird (chíriklo) Pasp, *tchiricl*

Chérikli, *f*, }

Báuro-chériklo, *m*, } Pheasant

Báuri-chérikli, *f*, }

Rómani-rókering-chériklo, A parrot

Chériklesto-kair, Birdcage

Cheúri, *n*, Knife (choóri). Pasp, *tchorí*, *tchuri*

Chib, *n*, Tongue (chiv, jib) Pasp, *tchip*

Chíchi, } *n*, Nothing Pasp, *hitch*

Chi, }

Chíchikeni-dróm, 'No thoroughfare,' a private road

Chidé, They put

Chído, *p. part*, Put } See Chiv

Chidóm, I did put }

Chik, *n*, Dirt, filth, mud, ashes, sand, earth, soil, etc. Pasp, *tchik*

- Chskésko chumba, Dunghill
 Chíklo, *m.*, } *adj*, Dirty Pasp, *tchukaló*
 Chíklí, *f.*, }
 Chikéngries, *n.*, 'Bankers,' who repair canal banks
 Chin, *v, a*, To cut, dig Pasp, *tchináva*
 Chinóva, I do, or will, cut
 Chinéla, He cuts
 Chínlo, }
 Chin'd, } Cut
 Chindóm, I did cut
 Chínoméškro, } *n*, Bill, chopper, cleaver, hatchet,
 Chínoméngro, } knife, letter
 Chínoméngri, }
 Poóvo-chínoméngri, Plough
 Chínoben, *n*, Wound, cut
 Chin talé, *or* alé, To cut off, or down
 Chíngar, *v*, To quarrel, scold, tear Pasp, *tchungár*, mis-
 fortune, the origin of a quarrel, brawl
 Chíngarénná, They quarrel
 Chingadás, He tore, quarrelled, etc.
 Chíngariben, *n.*, Quarrel
 Chíríklo, *n.*, Bird (chéríklo) Pasp, *tchirikló*
 Chiriklé, *pl.*, Birds
 Chíti, *n.*, Chain ? German, *kette*
 Chiv, *v.*, To put, place, pour, etc. Pasp, *tchiváva*, to throw
 Chivóva, I do, or will, put
 Chivés, }
 Chivéssa, } Thou puttest
 Chivéla, He puts, will put
 Chivénná, They put
 Chidóm, }
 Chivdóva, } I did put
 Chivdás, }
 Chidás, } He placed, put
 Chidéñ, We put, did put
 Chído, }
 Chidé, *pl.*, } *p. part*, Put

Yon chidé, They put

Chiv it *adré* your *shéro*, Remember, lit., put it into
your head

Chived upon, Cheated; lit., put upon, imposed on

Chived to *wódrus*, Confined (of a woman), lit., put
to bed

Chiv, *n*, Tongue (chib). Pasp, *tchip*

Chívoméngro, }
Chívoméngri, } *n.*; Letter, lawyer, knife

Chívlo-górjer, Magistrate, justice of the peace (chúvno-
górjer). Lieb., *tshiwalo rai*, der Polizei-direktor

Chivéngro, *n*, Lawyer

Chok, }
Chókkeg, } *n.*, Shoe, boot. Pasp, *tchékni* (As)

Chókaw, }
Chóχaw, } *pl.*, Shoes, boots

Chokéngro, }
Chokéngri, } *n*, Shoemaker

Gréi-esto chok, Horseshoe

Néi-esto chók, Hobnailed boot

Chókka, } *n.*, Coat (chúkka, cháho) Sundt, *tjokka*, Skjært;

Chóχo, } Pott, ii, 178

Pállani chókka, Petticoat, lit., behind-coat

Chóllo, *adj.*, Whole, entire (çhellé). Pasp, *tchaló*, satisfied

Pott, ii, 256, Mikl, i, 7

Chóllo maúro, Loaf, lit., whole bread

Chellé mauré, *pl.*, Loaves

Chong, *n*, Knee, hilt (chòong) Pasp., *tchang*, leg

Chóngaw, *pl*, Khees

Chooáli, } *n.*, *voc pl.*, Mates! (choováli, chowáli). Pasp,

Choobáli, } *tchavále*

Choófa, *n*, Coat (cháho, choóko, chúkka, chókka)

Chúffas, *pl.*, Petticoats (shoóba)

Choófihóni, *n.*, Witch (chó'vihóni, choóvikon). Pasp., *tcho-
vekhanó*, ghost

Choókni, }
Chooknée, } *n*, Whip (choópni). Pasp., *tchukni*

Choóko, *n.*, Coat (cháho, etc)

Yogéngri-choóko, Shooting-coat

Choom, *n.*, Moon (chein, shoon, shool). Pasp, *tchon*,
tchomút

Choóma, *n.*, Kiss. Pasp., *tchumí*

Choóma, *v.*, To kiss

Choómeróva, I do, or will, kiss

Choómadóm, I kissed, I did kiss

Choomadás, He kissed

Choómaben, *n.*, Kissing

Choómba, } *n.*, Hill, chin (choónga, chúmba, dúmba) Pasp.,
Choómba, } *túmba*, hillock

Choómoni, *n.*, Something (chúmoni). Lieb, *tschomont*

Choónga, *n.*, Hill (choómba, dúmba) Pasp, *túmba*, hillock

Choong, *n.*, Hill, knee (chong) Pasp, *tchang*, leg

Choóngar, *v.*, To spit (chúngar) Pasp., *tchungardva*

Choóngarben, *n.*, Spittle

Choópai, *n.*, Whip (choókni). Pasp, *tchupní*

Choóralo, *adj.*, Bearded. Pasp, *tchor*, beard

Choóralo-moór, Bearded face

Choóri, *n.*, Knife. Pasp, *tchorí*, *tchurí*

Baúro choóri, Sword

Choóresto-gav, Sheffield

Poóvesto-choóri, Plough

Choóro, *m.*, } *adj.*, Poor, humble (chóro) Pasp, *tchoró*
Choóri, *f.*, }

Choóreno, }
Choórokno, } *adj.*, Poor

Choórokne, *pl.*, Mumpers

Choóroméngro, }
Choórodo, } *n.*, Tramp

Choórodé, }
Choórodoné, } *pl.*, Tramps

Choórodár, *comp.*, Poorer

Choórones-gav, Wakefield, lit, poorly town (poorly
= weak = wake)

Choórokono-lav, A mumper's word

- Choováli, *n*, *voc pl.*, Mates, companions (chawáli, etc)
 Choóveno, *adj*, Poor (chúveno)
 Choóvenes, *adv*, Humbly
 Choóvikon, *n*, Witch (chō'vihóni). Pasp, *tchovekhanó*, ghost
 Choóvihóneski mátkha, Bewitched cat
 Chor, *n.*, Grass Pasp, *tchar*
 Choréngri, *adj*, Grassy, green
 Chór-dikíng, *adj*, Green, lit., grass-looking
 Chor-óxtaméngro, Grasshopper
 Dándiméngri-chor, *pl*, Nettles
 Chórkeno-tem, Yorkshire
 Chor, *v a*, To steal Pasp, *tchoráva*
 Choróva, I do, or will, steal
 Chórdo,
 Chórno,
 Chórdeno,
 Chordné, *pl*, } *p part*, Stolen. Pasp, *tchordó*
 Chor,
 Chóroméngro, } *n*, Thief. Pasp, *tchor*
 Chor, *n*, Son, lad Pasp, *tcho*, child, *gor* (As), boy
 Givéngro chor, Farmer's lad
 Chóro, *adj*, Poor (choóro) Pasp., *tchoró*
 Chórokonés, *adv*, Humbly
 Chóro, }
 Chóra, } *n.*, Plate, dish Pasp., *tcharó*
 Chor, }
 Choróva, I cover, wrap up. Pasp, *utcharáva*
 Choróva les pardál o' yog, I will cover it up with
 ashes
 Chordás, They covered
 Chórda, *v*, To 'cover' (in coitu) Pasp, *utcharáva*, to cover,
 or *tchordáva*, to pour; *tchoraibé*, seminal fluid
 Chóvono, *adj*, Poor (chúveno, choóveno)
 Chōvihóni, *n*, Witch (choóvihóni, choóvikon). Pasp., *tcho-*
 vekhanó, ghost
 Chúffas, *n pl*, Petticoats (choófa, shoóba)
 Chúkka, *n*, Coat (cháho, choóko, etc)

- Chukkéngro, } *n*, Policeman
 Chukkéngri, }
 Chúmba, *n*, Hill, chin (choómba, choóngá, dúmbó). Pasp,
túm̃ba, hillock
 Chúm̃ba kálesko tem, Derbyshire
 Chúmoni, *n*, Something (choómoni) Lieb., *tchomoni*
 Chúngar, *v*, To spit (choóngar) Pasp, *tchungaráva*
 Chúngar, *n*, Skewer, spit
 Chúveno, }
 Chúvni, } *adj*, Poor (choóveno, chóvono)
 Chúvno-górjer, Magistrate, justice of the peace
 (chívlo górjer)

D

- Dad, }
 Dádus, } *n*, Father. Pasp, *dad*
 Daádi, *voc*, Father!
 Dadéngro, }
 Dadoméngro, } *n*, Bastard, because 'fathered' on
 Dádlo, } the putative parent
 Poóro-dad, Grandfather
 Stíffo-dad, Father-in-law
 Dádesko kair, Father's house
 M̃i dádeski boótsiéngfi, My father's servants
Dan, *adv*, Than
 Dánder, }
 Dand, } *v a*, To bite. Pasp, *dantáva*
 Dan, }
 Dándo, }
 Dánlo, } *p part*, Bitten Pasp, *danté*
 Dan, *n*, Tooth
 Dányaw, }
 Danáw, } *pl*, Teeth
 Choóro-bítto-dándoméngro, Mouse, lit., poor little
 biter
 Dándiméngri-chor, Nettles; lit., biting-grass

- Dánderméskri, *n.*, Pepper
 Dánoméskri, *n.*, Mustard
 Dánding-píshum, Wasp, lit., biting-fly
 Dash, *n.*, Cup. Pasp, *tás*
 Doódás, } *n.*, Cup and saucer, lit., two cups, or
 Doóri-dash, } cuplike things
 Dásko See Dei
De, article, The
 Dé See Del.
Dedro, } *adj.*, Dear
Dedri, }
 Dei, *n.*, Mother Pasp, *déi*, *dái*
 Déiesko, }
 Dásko, } *gen*, Mother's. Pasp, *dáidskoro*
 Déia, *voc*, Mother!
 Baúri-dei, }
 Poóri-dei, } Grandmother
 Stíffi-dei, Mother-in-law
 Del, *v. a.*, To give, kick, hit, read (dé). Pasp., *dáva*, to
 give, kick, hit, speak
 Dé, To give, kick
 Dóva, }
 Delóva, } I do, or will, give, etc.
 Delóva meéro lav káter mi-Doóvel, I pray, lit., I give
 my word to God
 Déla, }
 Deléla, } He gives, will give, etc.
 Deldóm, }
 Dióm, } I gave, etc.
 Méndi dióm, We gave
 Diás, He gave, forgave, etc.
 Diás drován opré o woóda, He knocked hard at the
 door
 Díno, *n.*, Gift; lit., given Pasp, *p part.*, *dinó*
 Dié, They gave
 Dé }
 Del } opré, *v.*, To read

Déломus-opré, Writing

Del-*to*-mándi, Present, lit, a give to me

Peéro-délling-tem, Lancashire, lit, foot-kicking country

Déломéngro, *n.*, Parson, lucifer match, kicking horse

Déломéskro, *n.*, Hammer

Den, adv., Then

Desh, *adj.*, Ten. Pasp, *desh*

Deshbar, Ten-pound bank-note

Déshto-haúri, } Eighteen-pence Pasp., *desh-u-shtó*,

Déshti-kórrí, } eighteen

Desh-ta-yék, Eleven .D ta doói, -trin, -stor, -pansh,
-doói-trináw, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and so on, doói
desháw, 20

Dídakels, *n. pl.*, Half-bred Gypsies. See Akéi

Días, He gave

Díóm, I gave See Del

Dík, *v. a.*, To see, look. Pasp., *dikáva*

Dikóva, I look, see

Te dikón avrí, dikóva, If I look out, I see

Dikéssa, } Thou lookest, ye look, see
Too dikés, }

Dikéla, He sees

Dikéla pénsa raúni, She looks like a lady

Diktóm, } I saw

Diktoóm, }

Diktássa, Thou didst see, ye saw

Diktás, He saw, looked

Dikás, Let us look

Too diktás? Have you seen? (Properly *diktán*, see p. 37)

Diktás kómeni? Did you see anything? (Properly *diktán*, see p. 37)

Diktána, They saw, (properly *diktás*)

Díkto, }
Díkho, } *p part*, Seen. Pasp, *dikló*

Dik pálla, *v.*, To watch, attend to, lit, look after

- Béngesko-díking, Diabolic, ugly ; lit , devil-looking
 Koóshko-díking, Handsome, good-looking
 Dídakéis, *pl.*, Half-bred Gypsies. See Akéi
 Díkoméngro, *n.*, Looking-glass
 Door-díkoméngro, Telescope, lit., far-seeing thing
 Díkoméngri, *n.*, Portrait, likeness, photograph,
 picture
 Díkimus, }
 Díkomus, } *n.*, Sight
 Wáfedo díkomusti chei sas yór She was an ugly girl
 Díklo, *n.*, Handkerchief, necktie, etc Pasp, *díkló*
 Baúro-díklo, Sháwl
 Dínilo,
 Dínilo, }
 Dínlée, *f.*, } *n.*, Fool. Pasp, *díniló*
 Dínvero, }
 Dínlé, *pl.*, Fools
 Dínveres, *adv.*, Foolishly
 Dínveri, *adj.*, Silly, foolish
 Díás.
 Díé, Díno. } See Del, to give
 Díóm.
 Dívio, }
 Dívioo, } *adj.*, Mad, wild. Lieb., *díwio*, Mikl, i, 9
 Díviaw, *pl.*, Lunatics
 Dívio-kair, Asylum, madhouse
 Dívi-gáiri, Midwife, lit , madwife. Due to assonance
 Dívvus, *n.*, Day Pasp., *dívéts*
 Divvusáw, *pl.*, Days
 Ke-dívvus,
 Kónva-dívvus, } To-day
 Te-dívvus,
 Kóliko-dívvus, yesterday
 Kroókingo-dívvus, Sunday
 Mi-dúvel's-dívvus, }
 Mol-dívvus, } Christmas Day
 Bólesko-dívvus, }

- Ovávo-dívvus, To-morrow
 Trin-dívvuses-pálla-koóroko, Wednesday, lit, three
 days after Sunday, and so on for the other days
 of the week
 Dívvusly, *adv.*, Daily
 Dívvusy roózha, Daisy
 'Doi, *adv.*, There (adol, odói). Pasp., *otid* ; abl., *otár*
 Dólla, *pron*, Those (dúlla). Pasp., *odolt*
 Dood, *n*, Light. Lieb, *tint*
 Doódaw, }
 Doódyaw, } *pl*, Lights, stars
 Doódoméngro, *n*, Lantern
 Doódoméngro, }
 Doódeno, } *adj.*, Light (lucidus)
 Doódengi, }
 Doódoméskri, *n*, Lucifer-match
 Doódesko moólo, Will-o'-th'-Wisp
 Baúro-dood, Lightning
 Midoóvelésko-dood, Moon, lightning
 Dood-yógengi-kóshters, Firebrands, lit, light-fire
 sticks
 Kaúlo-dood, Dark-lantern
 Doódás, *n*, Cup and saucer (dash)
 Doódum, *n*, Belly, womb. Pasp., *dudúm*, gourd
 Doór, *adj.*, Two Pasp., *dié*
 Doór-méndi, We two, or both of us
 Doór-léndi, They two, or both of them
 Doór kólli, Florin, a two-shilling piece ; lit, two
 things
 Doór-dash, }
 Doódás, } Cup and saucer (dash)
 Doór trin, Two or three
 Yon ghién avrí doór ta doór ketané, They went out
 by twos (*ghién*, for *ghúds*)
 Doóker, *v.*, To hurt, pain, ache. Pasp., *dukáva*, to feel pain
 Doóker, *n*, An ache. Pasp., *duk*
 Doókeróva, I punish

- Doókadás, He did hurt
 Doókadno, *p part*, Tormented
 Doómo, *n*, Back. Pasp., *dumó*
 Dooméngro, } *n*, Broken-backed horse, *doom-*
 Dooméksno-grei, } *eksno* for *dooméskano*
 Door, *adj.* and *adv.*, Far, long. Pasp., *dur*
 Door, *n*, Distance
 Door door dósta, }
 Doovorí-doovorí, } -A very long way, very far off
 Doórdair, }
 Doóroder, } *comp.*, Farther Pasp., *duredér*
 Door-díkoméngro, *n*, Telescope, lit., far-seer
 Doóri, *n*, String, twine (dóri) Pasp., *dorí*
 Doórik, *v*, To tell fortunes, predict (dúkker). Lieb., *turke-*
wawa
 Doórikapen, *n*, Fortune-telling, prediction. Lieb.,
turkepenn
 Doosh, *n.* and *adj.*, Evil; bad, unlucky, etc. Lieb., *dosch*
 Doóshalo, *adj.*, Unlucky, etc.
 Doósta, *adj.* and *n*, Enough, many, much, plenty, very
 (adoósta, dósta) Lieb., *docha*, Mikl, i, io
 Door doósta, Long enough
 'Doóva, *pron*, That (adoóva). Pasp., *odová*
 'Glal doovéski kair, In front of that house
 Dúlla kólla, *pl*, Those things
 Doóvel, *n*, God (dúvel) Pasp., *devél*
 Doóvelkanésto, *adj*, Divine, holy Pasp., *devlscanó*
 Mi doóveléski cháiros, Eternity, for ever, the World,
 universe, lit, my God's time
 Dúvelésko chávo, Christ; lit, God's Son
 Mi-doóvelésko, *adj.*, Religious. Pasp., *devléskoro*
 Mi-doóvelésko-dood, The moon
 Mi-dúveléski gairé, Saints
 Mi-dúvelésko maúroméngri, Jewa, lit., my God's
 slayers
 Mi-doóvelésko bítta fólki, Fairies, lit, 'my God's
 little people

- Dúveléski Joóvel, The Virgin
 Mi-dúvelésto-tem, Sky
 Mi-doóvelésko-gódlí, Thunder ; lit., my God's voice
 Mi-dúvelésko-kéri, Heaven
 Mi-doóvelénghi, }
 Mi-doóvelésti, } For my God's sake
 Mi-dúvel, By God !
 Mi-dúvel's moosh, Clergyman
 Mi-dúvel's dívvus, Christmas Day
 Doovorí, A long way off. (Door) ' A contraction of *door-avré* ; compare, however, Boht, part i. (*adj.*) : "A lengthened form, -oro, *m.*, and *ori, f.*, is much affected by both adjectives and nouns, *e.g.*, *terno*, young, *ternoró*, *ternorí*, very young"
- Dórdí, *interj.*, Lo, behold, see, look ! ' Pasp, *otá duk*
 Dóri, *n.*, String, twine, riband, navel (doóri). Pasp, *dorí*
 Dorió'v, *n.*, Ocean, sea, river (doyáv) Pasp, *dardv*
 Dósta, *adj.* and *n.*, Plenty, etc. See Doósta
 Dósta kómeni, A great multitude
 Dósta dósta besháv, Very many years
 Dósta ta dósta, Enough and to spare
 Dóva, *pron.*, That, it. See Doóva
 Dóva, I give. See Del
 Dovál, }
 Dovyál, } *n.*, Sea Pasp., *devyál*
 Doyáv, *n.*, Sea (dorió'v) Pasp., *dardv*
 Drab, *n.*, Poison, drug, medicine Pasp., *drab*, herb, root, physic
 Drabéngro, }
 Drabéngri, } *n.*, Druggist, doctor
 Tátcho-drabéngro, Doctor of medicine
 'Dral, *prep.*, Through (adrál) Pasp, *andrál*, from within
 'Dré, *prep.*, In (adré). Pasp, *andré*
 Drillaw, *n. pl.*, Berries, gooseberries (dúrl)
 Drom, *n.*, Road, way, path, lane, street, etc., fashion, manner. Pasp, *árom*, road, Mikl, i, 10
 Dromáv, *pl.*, Roads

- Bauré drómaw, Highroads
 Baúri-gávesti-drómaw, Streets, lit, big town-roads
 Bítiti-gávesti-drómaw, Lanes; lit, little town-roads
 Droóven, *adv*, Slowly Pott, ii, 318, *dirwanés, drooven*, etc.
 Droóveño, }
 Droóven, } *adj*, Tiresome, wearisome
 Drován, *adv*, Hard, forcibly, slowly
 Dúkker, *v.*, To tell fortunes, predict (doórik). Lieb, *turke-
 waya*
 Dúkkeróva, I tell fortunes
 Dúkkerin', *n*, Fortune-telling
 Dúkkeriben, *n.*, Fortune
 Dúkkadno, *p part*, Predicted
 Dúlla, }
 Dúlli, } *A.*, Those (doóva). Pasp., *odová*, pl, *odolé*
 Dúmbo, *n*, Hill, mountain (choómba, etc) Pasp, *túmba*,
 hillock
 Dúrl, *n*, Gooseberry (dríllaw) Lieb, *herl*, a pea; Pott,
 ii., 167
 Duríléski-gór, Gooseberry-tart
 Dúvel, *n*, God, sky, star. See Doóvel. Pasp, *devél*, God, sky

E

- Ei, an ejaculation of woe, alas!
 'Es, *pron*, It (les)
 Eézaw, *n. pl*, Clothes. Sundt, Beretning om Landstryger-
 folket, 1852, *isar*, (*pl*), Klæder

F.

- Fáirus, *n*, Fair (fóros)
 Greíesto-fáirus, Horse fair
 Férradair, }
 Fétadair, } *adj., comp*, Better Lieb, *fedidár*
 Fétadáiro, }
 Féttedáiro toóti, Better than you

- So komóva féterdáir, What I want most
 O feterdáir plóχta, The best robe
 Fílisin, *n*, Hall, mansion. Lieb, *filezzin*
Fino, *adj.*, Fine
First-adáir, *adj.*, First
First-adáir o' liléi, Spring, lit, first of summer
Fiz, *n.*, Enchantment, charm
Folk (pron fō'ki), *n*, Folk, people.
Follasé, }
Follasáw, } *n. pl.*, Gloves. Lieb., *forlozzo*, Pott, ii, 394
Fóllasies, }
Fon, *prep*, From German, *von*
Foozhaári, *n*, Fern
Fordé, }
Fordel, } *v*, To forgive (dé, del)
Forgive-asár, Forgive
Fordelonesty, *n*, Forgiveness
Fóros, *n.*, Market town (fairus) Pasp, *fóros*
Baúlesto-fóros, Pig fair
Fóshono, *adj*, False, counterfeit, imitation
Fóshono wóhngushis, False rings, rings made of
 imitation gold
Maw kair toóti kek kómeni fóshono koókelo, Thou
 shalt not make any graven image, lit, don't make
 to thee not any false doll
Full, }
Fool, } *n*, Dung, excrement Pasp, *ful*
Full-vádo, Dung-cart

G

This letter must be invariably pronounced hard, as in *go*, and not as in *gn*.

- Gad*, *n.*, Shirt. Pasp, *gad*
Gádaw, *pl.*, Shirts
Gádesto-bei, Shirt-sleeve
Gad-kosht-koóva, Clothes-peg

Gáiro, *n.*, Man Only applied to *gaijos*. Pasp, *kur*; *gor*
(As), boy; Sundt, *gaer* (*pl.*), Folk

Gáiri, }
Gairi, } *f.*, Woman

Gairé, *pl.*, Men

Peévlo-gáiro, Widower

Peévli-gáiri, Widow

Vardéngro-gáiro, Miller

Yek *a'* mi doóvel's táicho gairé, An angel

'Gal, *prep.*, Before (agál, 'glal). Pasp, *anglál*, *agál*

Gárav, }
Gárer, } *v. a.*, To hide. Pasp., *gheraváva*

Garón, I do, or will, hide

Gárido, }
Gáridnó, } *p. part.*, Hidden
Gárered, }

Gáridnes, }
Gárones, } *adv.*, Secretly, hidden, unknown

Gáradóm, }

Garavóm, } I hid

Gáradás, }
Garavás, } He hid

Gáujo, } *n.*, Stranger, English person, one who is not a
Gáujer, } Gypsy. (Górjo.) Pasp., *gajó*

Gav, *n.*, Town, village Pasp., *gav*, village

Gaváv, *pl.*, Towns

Gavéngro, }
Gavéngi, } *n.*, Policeman

Báuro-gav, London

Báuro-béresto-gav, }
Boóko-paáni-gav, } Liverpool

Stéripén-gav, County town; lit., prison town

Méndi jals yek gáver káter wáver, We go from one
town to the other

Ghián, You went.

Ghiás, He, she, they went. } See Jal

Ghién, They went

- Ghíl, *v. a.*, To sing (ghiv). Pasp, *ghilábava*
 Ghíli, *n*, Song (ghíveli). Pasp., *ghill*
 Ghílyawr, *pl.*, Songs, broadsheets, handbills, newspapers
 Ghilyéngri, *n pl*, Newspapers
- Ghílo, }
 Ghilé, } *p part*, Gone See Jal. Pasp, *gheló, ghelé*
- Ghínjer, } *v.*, To count, reckon Pasp., *Ghendva*, pass,
 Ghínya, } *ghenghiováva*
- Ghíóm, I went See Jal
- Ghiv, *v q.*, To sing (ghil)
 Ghivóva, I do, or will; sing
 Ghíveli, *n*, Song (ghíli)
 Ghivénna, They sing
- Ghiv, *n*, Corn, wheat. Pasp, *ghiv*
 Ghivéngro, }
 Ghivéskro, } *n*, Farmer
 Ghivésto-cháiros, Harvest; lit., corn-time
 Ghivésto-kair, Farmhouse
 Ghivésto-shéro, Ear of corn
 Ghiv-pooséngro, Wheat-straw stack
 Ghiv-poov, Wheat-field
 Lívena-ghiv, Barley, lit, beer-corn
- Ghiv, *n*, Snow (iv, hiv, shiv, yiv). Pasp, *iv, hiv, brv, vif*
 'Glal, *prep.*, Before ('gal, agál, aglál) Pasp., *anglál, angál*
 Póshaglál, *adv*, Opposite, lit., close before
 Tátcho-'glal, *adv.*, Opposite; lit., right before
- Gódli, *n.*, Noise, dispute, quarrel, row, summons (gúdli, góódi)
 Mí-doóvelésko-gódli, Thunder
- Gót, *n*, Pudding, pie, tart Pasp, *gót*, a thick sausage
 Gó'ia, *pl*, Puddings
 Gótóngo-gúnno, Pudding-bag
- Góno, }
 Gonnó, } *n*, Sack (gúnno, kányo) Pasp, *gonó*
- Goódló, *m.*, }
 Goódlí, *f.*, } *adj*, Sweet. Pasp., *gudló*, gentle, sweets

- Goódlí, *n.*, Sugar, summons
 Goódlópen, *n.*, Sweets, sweetmeats Pasp., *gudlipé*,
 gentleness
 Goóroni, *n.*, Bull Pasp., *gurl*, ox; adj., *guruvánó*
 Goóshum, *n.*, Throat
 Górishí, trin-górishí, Shilling Pasp., *ghroshia*, piastres,
 from the Turkish *ghrush*, compare also German
groshen; Sundt, *gurrís*; Skilling, Pott, i., 52;
 Mikl, i., 13
 Gorjo, } *n.*, Englishman, stranger, alien, gentile, any one who
 Gorjer, } is not a Gypsy. Pasp., *gadjó*, Mikl, i., 11
 Górijí, *f.*, Stranger. Pasp., *gadjí*
 Gorjé, *pl*, English persons, Gentiles. Pasp., *gadjé*
 Górijkana-drom, non-Gypsy fashion
 Gaújikana jínómus, Learning fit for an alien
 Boot gaujé-kani *fólk-i* see-lé konáw, They are all like
 Gentiles now
 Górijkanes, }
 Górijokanes, } *adv*, English
 Górijones, }
 Chívló- }
 Chúvno- } górijer, Magistrate
 Paanéngro-górijer, Sailor; lit, water-gentile
 Poovéngri-górijer, Irishman, lit., potato-gentile
 Yogéngri-górijer, Gamekeeper; lit, gun-gentile
 Gózvero, *adj.*, Artful, sly Lieb., *godswéto*; Pasp., *godialó*
 Gráinsi, }
 Gránza, } *n.*, Barn Lieb., *granschá*, stable
 Grásni, *n. f.*, Mare Pasp., *grasní*
 Grásni-méila, She-ass
 Grétno, *adj*, Green
 Grèi, *n m.*, Horse Pasp., *grdi*
 Gréiaw, }
 Greiáw, } *pl*, Horses
 Greiéngro, *n.*, Horsedealer, groom
 Gréiesto-chok, Horseshoe
 Gréiesti-chóyaw, *pl*, Horseshoes

- Gréiesto-chúkni, Horsewhip
 Gréiesto-fáirus, Horse-fair
 Gréiestó-kóppa, Horse-rug
 Gréiesko-menéngro, Horse-collar
 Gréiesto-prástering, Horse-race
 Baréngro- } grei, Stallion
 Baréskro- }
 Deloméngro-grei, Kicking horse
 Dooméksno-grei, Brokenbacked horse
 Grúnchi-grúnchi-grei, Insatiable horse, by onoma-
 topœa
 Grésti, *n*, The *mayor* of a town (The form of this word is
 the dative of *grei*, but it is probably a corruption
 of *grásni*)
 Groóvni, } *n*, Cow Pasp, *guruvud*
 Groóven, }
 Groóvenesko-mas, Beef
 Moóshkeni-groóvni, Ox, bull, lit, male cow
 Groóvni roózha, Cowslip (flower)
 Gröv, *n*, Bull Pasp., *guruv*
 Grövneski-bóol, Beef-steak
 Gúdli, *n*, Noise (*gódli*)
 Gúnno, *n*, Sack, bag (*gónno*). Pasp, *gonó*
 Gur, *n*, Throat (*kaúri*, *kur*, *kárló*) Pasp, *kort*, Mikl, i, 13

H.

This letter is in many instances interchangeable with K, and in such cases is a relic of an original aspirated K, e g, *kol* and *kol*, to eat (*khála*, Pasp.)

- Had, *v a*, To raise, lift (*ázer*) Lieb., *hadawa*
 'Hámyas, *n. pl*, Knee-breeches (*rókányas*)
 Hand, *v a*, To bring (and). Pasp., *andva*
 Hánik, } *n*, Well. Pasp., *khantuk*
 Hánikos, }
 Hárrí, *n*, Penny (*hórro*, *hajúro*, *kórro*) Lieb., *cheiro*
 Hatch, *v*, To stand, halt, stay, stop, etc (atch) Pasp,
atchdva, to remain

Hatch-paúli-kánni, Guineafowl, lit, stay-back fowl,
because provincials call them 'comebacks,' from
their cry

Hav, *v*, To come (av, 'vel) Pasp, *aváva*

Haw, *particle*, 'eh

Too shánas náfclo wáver dívvus, haw ? You were ill •
the other day, ch ?

Haw, *v*, To eat (hol, kol) Pasp, *kháva*

Hawmés-kro, *n*, Table

Haúrini, *adj*, Angry, cross, savage (hóino, kórni) Pasp,
khohínákoro

Haúro, *n*, Copper (hárri, hórro, kórro)

Haúrongo, *adj*, Copper (hóloŋo)

Haúro, *n*, Sword Pasp, *khauró*

Héka, *n*,^c Haste (yéka, hókki) Pott, ii., 173, suggests *sik*,
quick as the etymon

Héro, } *n*, Leg, wheel Lieb, *hero* Pasp, *gher*, thigh
Hécer, }

Heré, *pl*, Wheels

Wárdesko-heré, Cart-wheels

Heréngries, *n pl*, Leggings

Hérengro-mátcho, Crab, lit, legged-fish

Hev, *n*, Hole, window, grave (kev) Pasp, *khév*

Hévaw, }

Hévyaw, } *pl*, Holes, 'windows

Hévyaws, }

Hévly, } Holy From 'the assonance of *Hole* and

Héveski, } *Holy* •

Moósheno-hev, Armpit •

Hínder, } *v*, Caçare (kinder) Pasp, *khendáva*
Hínd, }

Híndo, }

Híndi, } *adj*, Dirty, wretched, squalid, filthy

Híndi-kair, Privy. Pasp, *khéndi*

Híndi-kákarátchi, Parrot; lit, dirty magpie

Híndo-tem, } Ireland • ? cf. Pasp., *híndyemi*, the
Híndi-teméskro, } end of the world

Híndo-kónva, A coarse expression sometimes used for mustard; *cf.* múterimóngeri

Híndi-teméngro, Irishman

Híndi-teméngri-gairé, *pl.*, Irishmen

Híndi-teméngri kóngri, Catholic Church, because so many Irish are Roman Catholics, or, in common parlance, Catholics

Hiv *n.*, Snow (*iv*)

Hoax, *v.*, To cheat (hókano) Pasp, *khokhavá*

Hóben, *n.*, Food, victuals, eatables (hólben, kóben) Pasp, *khabó*

Hóben-cháiros, Supper-time

Hóbenéngro, *m.*, } *n.*, Cook, one who sells food
Hóbenéngri, *f.*, }

Hóbenéskro, *n.*, Table

Baúro hóbenéskro, A glutton, lit, big cater

Hodás, He ate. See Hol

Hódjerpen, *n.*, Gonorrhœa (hótchopen)

Hódno, } I ate, eaten See Hol
Hódóm, }

Hóno, *adj.*, Angry (hō'no, etc.) Licb, *hoino*, Mikl, *i*, 12

Hóinomus, } *n.*, Anger, vexation
Hóiben, }

Hóined, } Vexed
Hóied, }

Hoínous, *adj.*, Angry

Hóxaben, } *n.*, Lie, falsehood (hoókapien, hoax)
Hóxani, }

Hókano, } *n.*, Liar, lie, *adj.*, false Pasp, *khokhavó*
Hóxanó, }

Hokané, *pl.*, Lies

Hóxter, } *v.*, To jump (óxta) Pasp, *ukhkúva*, to arise, get
Hókter, } up
Hok, }

Hókki! Look! Here! (heka, yéka). Pott, *ii.*, 173

Hol, *v.*, To eat (haw, kol) Pasp., *khúva*, to eat, *khaló*, eaten

- Hóva, } I do, or will, eat
 Holóva, }
 Hóla, He eats
 Holéssa, Thou eatest, you eat
 Hodóm, I ate
 Hodás, He ate, he has eaten
 Hodé, }
 Hodén, } They ate
 Hódno, }
 Hólled, } *p part*, Eaten
 Hólben, }
 Hóloben, } *n*, Food (kóben) Pasp, *khabe'*
 Hóben, }
 Hóleno, }
 Hólono, } *n*, Landlord
 Holéskro, }
 Holómus, *n*, Feast, supper Vaill, p 70, *Andreas o*
hamos, On a servi, p 71, *To hamos pe meseli*, Mets
 le plat sur la table
 Baúro-hóломéngro, Glutton
 Baúro-hóломéngro-joókel, }
 Baúro-hóломéskro-joókel, } Wolf, lit., big-eating dog
 Lólo-hóломéngri, Radish
 Gréi-esko lólo-hóломéngri, Horse-radish
 Hólono, *adj*, Copper (haúrongu)
 Honj, *n*, The itch
 Honj, *v*, To itch Pasp, *khándymouata*
 Hónjedóm, I itched.
 Hónjified, *adj.*, Mangy
 Hó'no, *adj*, Angry, cross, etc (hóino, haúrini, kórni). Lieb,
hoino
 Hóófa, *n*, Cap, captain (koófa) Dr Paspatis says in a
 letter, "from the Greek *κούφια*, a cap"
 Hoókapen, *n*, Lie, falsehood (hóxaben) Pasp, *khokham-*
nibé, khokhaimbé
 Hoólavers, *n. pl.*, Stockings (*oúlavérs*) Lieb, *cholió*; Mikl., i., 4
 Hoóra, *n.*, Watch (óra) Pasp., *óra*

Hórró, } *n*, Penny (hárrí, kórro, haúro)
Hórri,

Posh-hórri, Halfpenny

Shoo-khórri, Sixpence

Désto-hórri, Eighteenpence

Hótcher, } *v. a.*, To burn (káchar). Lieb, *chadschewawa*
Hotch,

Hótcheróva, I do, or will, burn

Hótcheréla, It burns

Hótchedo, *p. part*, Burnt

Hótchedé, *pl.*, Burnt, also They burnt

Hótchedóm, I burnt

Hótchedás, He burnt

Hótcheropen, }

Hótcheroben, } *n*, Gonorrhœa (hódjerpén)

Hótchopen, }

Hótchi-wltchi, Hedgehog Vaill, Gramm Romm, *Hoc'a*,
épice, pique, *hoc'aviça*, porc, épine, hérisson, *hoc'lo*,
hérissé, piquant

Hótcher mé, I said An irregular verb, used in narration,
like 'quotha.' Vaill., *hotosarao*, jeter les hauts
cris, Pasp., *khuyázava*, to call, cry to any one

Hótchi-yov, He said

Hótchi-yói, She said

Hótch'ov, He said, I said

Hóva, I eat See Hol

I

I, f, def. art., The. Pasp, *i*

I'ngrines, *n pl*, Welsh Gypsies, 'Ingrams

Iv, *n*, Snow (ghiv, hiv, shiv, yiv) Pasp, *iv*, etc.

Iv-bar, Snowball

J

Jáfra, } *adj.*, Such. Pasp., *asavkó*
Jáfri, }

Maw kel jáfri gódli, Don't make such a noise
 Kek na komóva jáfri tanáv si kóli, I do not like
 such places as these

Jal, *v.*, To go (jaw, jil, jol, ghflo). Pasp, *djáva*

Jóva, }
 Jalóva, } I do, or will, go

Jalássa, }
 Jássa, } Thou goest, you go

Jála, He goes

Jalóm méndi, We will go

Yov. te jal, That he may go

Ghióm, I, or we, went

Ghiás, He went

Ghián, Ye went

Ghilé, They went

Ghflo, *p part*, Gone Pasp, *gheló*

Jas méngħi pardál kóla poovyáv, Let us go over
 those fields

Jáled, Went

Jal pálla, To follow, lit, go after

Jal shookár, Go softly

Jám̃ba, *n*, Toad (jóm̃ba) Pasp., *zám̃ba*, frog

Járf̃a, }
 Járf̃ika, } *n*, Apron (jorjóf̃fa, etc.)

Jas, Let us go }
 Jássa, You go } See Jal

Jaw, *v.*, To go (jal, etc.) Pasp., *djáva*

Jaw paúli, *v.*, To return, go back

'Jaw, *adv*, Thus, so (ajáv) Pasp., *adjáv*, yet, still, again,
aveká, thus

'Jaw see ta 'jaw see, Amen, lit., so it is and so
 it is

'Jaw mándi, So do I

Jeer, *n.*, Rump. Pasp, *ghur*, groin

Jib, *n*, Tongue, language (chiv). Pasp., *djib* (As), *tchip*

Jído, *adj*, Alive, lively. See Jiv

Jil, *v.*, To go. See Jal

Jin, *v.*, To know. Pasp, *djindva*

Jinóva, }
Jináv, } . I know

Kek na jinóm mé, *I don't know* (° jináv mé)

Jinéssa, *Ye know, thou knowest*

Jinéla, *He knows*

Jinéna, *They know*

Jindóm, *I knew*

Jindássa, *Thou didst know, you knew*

Jindás, *He knew, they knew*

Jínlo, *p. part.*, *Known*

Jínoméskro, *adj.*, *Wise, clever, knowing, sharp,*
'fly'

Jínoméskro, }
Jínoméngro, } *n.*, *A knowing person, wise man*

Jínoméskri, *pl.*, *Wise men*

Jiv, *v.*, To live. Pasp., *djivdva*

Jivóva, *I live*

Jivéssa, *Thou livest, ye live, thou shalt live*

Jivéla, *He lives*

Jivéna, *They live*

Jivdás, *He lived*

Jívdo, }

Jívo, } *adj.*, *Alive, living.* Pasp, *p. part.*, *djivdó*

Jído, }

Jívoben, *n.*, *Livelihood, life.* Pasp, *djibé*

Jiv apré, *v.*, *To live uprightly*

Job, *n.*, *Oats (jōv).* Pasp., *djov*, *barley*, Mikl., i, 47

Jób-póoséngro, *Oat straw stack*

Jō'l-ta, *A signal-cry, the meaning of which is obsolete.*

° Bryant, *shulta*, here (sed q, *shulta* = *shoonta*,
hear!), Leland, Engl G, p. 227, *jōter*

Jol, *v.*, To go. See Jal

Jómba, *n.*, *Toad (jám̄ba).* Pasp., *zám̄ba*, *a frog*, Mikl., i, 47

Jóngher, *v.*, To awake. Pasp., *djangdva*

Joókel, }
Jook, } *n. m.*, *Dog (yákél).* Pasp., *djukél*

- Joókli, *f.*, Bitch Pasp, *tchukli*
 Kanéngro-joókel, Greyhound ; lit., hare-dog
 Vesh-joókel, Fox, lit., wood-dog
 Baúro-hóloméngro-joókel, } Wo'lf, lit, big-eating dog
 Baúro-hóloméskro-joókel, }
 Kralis's baúro báleno joókel, Dandelion (flower),
 lit., Queen's big hairy dog
 Joóva, *n.*, Louse. Pasp, *djuv*
 Joové, *pl.*, Lice
 Joóvli, *adj.*, Lousy Pasp, *djuvaló*
 Joóvel, *n.*, Woman Pasp., *djuvél*
 Joóvyaw, *pl.*, Women
 Joóvni, *adj.*, Feminine, female., Pasp, *djuvlicanó*
 Joóvni-kóllaw, *pl.*, Women's clothes
 Joóvisko-más, } Mutton, lit, female meat, or,
 Joóviko-mas, } The flesh of a cow which has died
 in calving
 Joóvioko-st ádi, Bonnet ; lit, female hat
 Jorjóffa, } *n.*, Apron (járifa, chardókka, etc) Bohtlingk,
 Jorjóxa, } Part i, p 35, *jaudardka*, shawl
 Jōv, *n.*, Oats (job). Pasp., *djov*, barley
 Jóva, I go. See Jal
 Justa konáw, Just now

K.

This letter in some words is interchangeable with 'h,' and, in such cases, is a relic of an original aspirated 'k,' e g, *kol*, *kol*, originally *k-kol*, to eat.

- Kaáfní, *adj.*, In foal (kávni). Pasp, *kabní*
 Káchar, *v*, To burn (hótcher) Lieb, *chadschewawa*; Pasp,
kizdízava, to take fire
 Káir, *n.*, House. Pasp, *ker*
 Kairáw, *pl.*, Houses
 Kairéngro, *n*, House-dweller, housekeeper
 Káiriko-tan, Brickfield
 Kéri, }
 Keré, } *adv*, At home. Pasp, *keré*

Chíriklésto-kair, Birdcage

Ghivésto-kair, Farmhouse

Híndi-kair, Privy

Králisko-kair, Palace

Loódopen-kair, Lodging-house

• Kair, *v. a.*, To do, make, etc. (*kérav*, *kel*). Pasp., *ke-ráva*

Kairóva, }
Keróva, } I make, do make, I will makè, or do, etc.
Kelóva, }
Keráw, }

Keréssa, }
K'éssa, } Thou makest
Kerés, }

Kairéla, }
Keréla, } He, she, it, does, or will, make, do, etc
Keléla, }
Kéla, }

Kairénna, }
Kerénna, } They make, dance, etc

Kédo, }
Káirdo, } *p part*, Done, made. Pasp., *kerdó*
Káired, }

Te *kérav* teéro drom, To make thy way

Kedóm, I did, I madè, I did do, I have done

Kedás, }
Kerdás, } He madè

Kedás wáfedo, He sinnetd, he suffered, lit., he did bad

Kairdán, Thou hast cooked, done

Yon kerdé, They cooked

Kedé a baúro gódli, They made a great noise

Kerás ménghi, Let us cook, make, dance, play

Kair posh, To help, lit, do half

Kair tácho, To cure, lit, make right

Káired adré, Enclosed, fenced in

Káiropen, *n.*, Doings, dealings, actions

- Kériben, }
 Kérimus, } *n*, Behaviour, doing
 Káïroméngro, }
 Kéroméngro, } *n*, Creator, maker
 Kal-kélimus-tem, Cheshire; lit., cheese-making country
 Kaij, }
 Kaish, } *n*, Silk Pasp, *kesh*
 Káijino, }
 Káisheno, } *adj.*, Silken. Pasp., *keshanó*
 Kákarátchi, *n*, Magpie Pasp, *karakdshka*, *kakardshka*
 Híndo-kákarátchi, *n*, Parrot, lit, dirty magpie
 Kal, *n*, Cheese. Pasp, *kerál*
 Kaléngri, *n*, Buttermilk, whey
 Kál-márekli, Cheesecake
 Kálesko-
 Kal-kélimus- }
 Kal-kélin'- } tem, Cheshire, as if *Cheesesshire*
 Chúmba-kálesko-tem, Derbyshire; lit, hill-cheese-county
 Kálíko, *n*, Yesterday, to-morrow (kólíko)
 Lóva léndi *to* mándi's hóben adré kálíko saúla, I will have them for breakfast (lit., to my food) (in) to-morrow morning
 Kálíko koóroko, Last Sunday
 Kam, *n*, Sun. Pasp., *kam*
 O kam see opré (or, átt~~hed~~ opré), The sun has risen
 O kam see béshed (or, béshed talé), The sun has set
 Kámora, }
 Kamóra, } *n*, Chamber, room Lieb, *kamóra*, see Mikl.
 i, 17, Pasp; in a letter, says "Greek κύμαρα, from κύμαρα, a vault"
 Kánder, }
 Kan, } *v*, To stink. Pasp, *kandáva*
 Kand, }
 Kan, } *n*, A stink, unpleasant smell
 Kanéla, It stinks

- Kánlo,
 Kánelo,
 Kánloo, } *adj.*, Stinking
 Kanlé, *pl.*,
 Kánlo-poóruma, Garlic, lit, stinking onion
 •Kan, *n.*, Ear. Pasp., *kann*
 Kánaw, *pl.*, Ears
 Kanéngro, }
 Kanéngri, } *n.*, Hare
 Baúri-kanéngri-moosháw, *pl.*, Hares, lit, big-hare-men
 Kanengré, *pl.*, Hares
 Kanéngro-joókə, Greyhound
 Kanéngro-moosh, Gamekeeper
 Kanéngro,
 Kanéngri, } *n.*, Earring
 Kánoméngro, }
 'Shoóko kanéngri, Deaf person
 Kánna, *adv.*, When, now (*kónna*). Pasp., *kánna*
 Kánna yuv sas lelləd opré, When he was arrested
 Kánna sig, Immediately (*kenáw sig*)
 Kánni, } *n.*, Hen, fowl Pasp., *kagnú*, Liebich, *kachnin* See
 Káχni, } Mikl., *i*, 16
 Kánniaw, }
 Kánna, } *pl.*, Hens, fowls
 Hatch-paúli-kánni, Guineafowl, called 'comebacks'
 by provincials, from the cry
 Kányo, *n.*, Sack (*góno*). Pasp., *gonó*
 Kárló, *n.*, Throat (*kur, gur*) Pasp., *kurló*
 Kas, *n.*, Hay Pasp., *kas*
 Kaséngro, *n.*, Hayrick
 Kásoni, *n.*, Billhook
 Káter, } *prep.*, To, unto, at. Pasp., *kátar*, from where,
 Kátar, } whence; *kátár*, from, *akatár*, from here; *okátár*,
 Kátár, } from there Lieb., *gatter*, hither
 Kátsers, }
 Kátsies, } *n.*, Scissors. Pasp., *kat*

Káteni, }
 Kátènes, } *adv.*, Together (kétané, *to*-ketané) Pasp, *ketané*
 Káténé, }

Kaúlo, *m*, Kaúli, *f.*, Kaulé, *pl.*, Black Pasp, *kaló*

Kaúlo, *n*, Common, heath, a term which is said to have originated with the large black waste-lands about Birmingham and the Staffordshire Potteries

Kaúløben, *n.*, Blackness

Kaúloméskro, *n.*, Blacksmith

Kaúloméskro-koóva, Anvil, *lit.*, blacksmith-thing

Kaúlo-boóbi, Black bean

Kaúlo-dood, Dark-lantern

Kaúlo-gav, Birmingham, London, *lit.*, black town

Kaúlo-tem, 'The Black Country,' either Manchester, Birmingham, the Staffordshire Potteries, or Lancashire

Kaúli-raúni, Turkey, *lit.*, black lady

Kaur, *v*, To shout, call (kor) ? Pasp, *tchárdava*

Kaúri, *n*, Penis (kórri)

Kaúri, *n*, Neck (kur) Pasp, *kort*

Kávakéi, This here

Kávodói, That there

Kávni, *adj*, In foal (kaáfni) Pasp, *kabni*

'Kávi, *n*, Kettle (kekávi)

Kedás, He made. See Kair

Ke-dívvus, *n.*, To-day

Kédo, *p. part*, Made }
 Kedóm, I made } See Kair

Kei, *adv*, Where Pasp, *ka*

'Kei, *adv.*, Here (akei)

Kékávi, *n*, Kettle ('kávi) Pasp, *kakkávi*

Kek, *adv.*, No, not ? Pasp, *kanék*, none

Kéker, *adv.*, No, *adj*, None.

Kékero, *adj*, None

Kékera mándi, }
 Kéker mándi, } No, not I; an emphatic negation

- Kéker adré lin, Empty, lit., none in them
 Kek-kómi, *adv.*, Never, no more
 Kék-kom, *v.*, To hate, lit., not-love
 Kek-kómeni, None, nobody, no one (kómeni)
 Kel, *v.*, To do, act, play, dance, make, coòk, etc (kair).
 . Pasp., *keráva*, to make, *keláva*, to dance
 Kelóva, I will make
 Kéla, It will do
 Keléla péias, It is playing, lit., it makes fun
 Kelled, Made
 Kelling, Dancing
 Kélopen, *n.*, Sprce, dance, dancing, ball. Pasp,
kelibé
 Kéломéngro, *n.*, Doer, performer
 Spingaáro-kéломéngro, Skewer-maker
 Kélimus, *n.*, Play. Vaill, *kelimas'*
 Kal-kélimus-tem, Cheshire, lit., cheese-making
 country.
 Kenáw, } *adv.*, Now (káanna). Pasp, *akána*
 Knaw, }
 Kenáw-sig, Just now, immediately (káanna-sig), lit.,
 now soon, or quick
 Képsi, *n.*, Basket (kípsi)
 Kérav, To cook } See Kair
 Keráw, I do }
 Keré, } *adv.*, At home. Pasp., *keré*
 Kéri, }
 Kériben, } Behaviour
 Kérimus, }
 Kerénna, They make } See Kair
 Keréssa, Thou makest, etc }
 Kérmo, *n.*, Worm (kírmo), Pasp., *ker mó*
 Keróva, I do. See Kair
 Késser, *n.*, Care; *v.*, To care
 Késseréla, He cares
 Késter, *v.*, To ride (kíster). Pasp., *uklistó*, mounted
 Kesterdás, He rode

- Késterméngro, *n.*, Jockey
- Kétané, } *adv.*, Together (káteni) Pasp, *ketane*
 Kétanes, }
- Kév, *n.*, Hole, window (hev) Pasp, *khev*
- Kil, *n.*, Butter Pasp, *kil*
- Kil-maúro, Bread and butter
- Kil-kóro, Buttercup (flower)
- Kil-píshum, Butterfly
- Kílli, *n.*, Earring Pasp, *tcheni*
- Kín, *v.*, To buy. Pasp., *kínava*
- Kindóm, I have bought
- Kindás, He bought
- Kínder, *v.*, To relieve the bowels, (hinder). Pasp, *khen-
 dáva*
- Kíndo, *adj.*, Wet, sweaty. Pasp, *tunde* (As). Pott, *n.*,
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- Kínger, *v.*, To tease, bother, weary, vex. Pasp, *khlínovava*,
 to be tired
- Kínno, }
 Kinó, } *p part*, Tired, weary. Pasp, *khnó*
 Kíni, }
 Kíní, }
- Kípsi, *n.*, Basket (képsi)
- Kírmo, *n.*, Worm (kérmo). Pasp, *kermó*
- Kísi, *n.*, Purse Pasp, *kisí*
- Kísi, *adj.*, Much; sar kísi, how much Lieb, *gizzi*
- Sávo kísi, What a lot of
- Kíster, *v.*, To ride (késter) Pasp., *uklistó*, mounted
- Kítchema, *n.*, Inn Lieb., *kertschumma*. See Mikl, i., 19
- Kítchemáw, *pl.*, Inns
- Kítcheméngro, *n.*, Innkeeper
- Klérin, *n.*, Key Pasp., *klidl*
- Klérin, }
 Klísin, } *n.* and *v.*, Lock
- Klísináw, *pl.*, Locks, a Gypsy tribe
- Klísoméngro, *n.*, Bridewell, lock-up, police-station.
 rabbit-trap

Klísí, *n.*, Box

K'naw, *adv.*, Now (kenáw)

Ko, *pron.*, Who' (kon) Pasp, *kon*, *ka*

Kóko, *n.*, Uncle Pasp, *kak*

Kokálos, } *n.*, Bone, rib, thigh (kokoólus) Pasp, *kókkalo*
Kókalo, }

Kókero, }
Kokeró, } *adj.*, Self, lonely, alone Pasp, *kórkoro*, alone
Kókeri, }

Kokeré, *pl.*, Selves

Kókerus, *n.*, Week (koóroki, kroóko, etc) Pasp, *kurko*

Kokoólus, *n.*, Bone (kokálos). Pasp, *kókkalo*

'Kólyaw, *pl.*, Bones

Koókelo, *n.*, Doll. Lieb., *gukkle*

Kol, *v.*, To eat (hol, haw) Pasp., *khava*

Kóben, *n.*, Food, victuals, eatables (hóben, hólben).

Pasp, *khabe*

Kóliko, } *n.*, Yesterday (kálíko) Pasp, *korkoro*,
Kóliko-dívvus, } *kólkoro*, alone; Lieb, *kokeres*, retired,
alone

Kóliko-'saúla, 'To-morrow morning

Kólla, } *n. s.* and *pl.*, Thing, things, shillings (kónva, koóva)

Kólli, } Pasp, *ková* This is really a plural form; compare
'kova, this, and 'doóva, that

Kóllaw, } *pl.*, Things, shillings
Kolé, }

Doói-kólli, Florin, two-shilling piece

Joóvni-kóllaw, Woman's clothes

Múttetung-kólla, Urinal

Pansh-kólla, Crown, five-shilling piece

Pansh-kólenghi-yek, A five-shilling one

Práastering-kólli, Railway train

Wáfedi-kólli, Misfortunes, lit., evil things

'Kólyaw, *n. pl.*, Bones (kokoólus)

Kom, *v.*, To love, owe, wish, desire, want, like, etc Pasp.,
kamáma

Kómer, *v.*, To love

- Komóva, I do want, I want, like, wish, etc.
 Koméssa, } You like, thou lovest, thou wantest
 Komés, }
 Komés too? Do you like?
 Komclá, He wants, or will want, he likes
 Koménna, They wish
 Kom asár, *imperat*, Love thou
 Kómoben, *n*, Love, friendship, mercy, pity
 Kómpmus, *n*, Love
 Kómomés-kro, } *n*, Lovell, a Gypsy tribe
 Kómelo, }
 Kómomúso, }
 Kómomusti, } *adj*, Loving, kind, dear
 Kómelo, }
 Kómelo-gáiro, Friend
 Komyáw, *pl*, Friends
 Kómyaws, *pl*, Lovells See above
 Kek-kom, *v a*, To hate, lit, not love
 Kómeni, *adj*, Some, somebody (choómeni, kúmeni)
 Kek-kómeni, None, nobody, not any
 Dósta-kómeni, A great multitude
 Kómi, *adj*, More Pott, ii, 90
 Kómodair, *comp.*, More
 Kek-kómi, *adv*, Never, no more, not again
 Kon, *pron.*, Who (ko) Pasp, *kon*, *ka*
 Kon, *adv*, Then, therefore
 Besh toókí 'lé kon, Sit down then
 Kon, Sor-kon, All, every. Mikl, ii, 35, *sekon*; Vaill., *se kono*,
 Mikl, i, 46
 Sór-kon.kólli, All things, everything
 Konáfni, }
 Konaáfi, } *n*, Turnip (kráafni)
 Konáfia, *pl.*, }
 Gréiesko- }
 Baúlesko- } konaáfi, Beetroot
 Bókro- }
 Kóngali, *n*, Comb Pasp., *kangli*

- Kónga, }
 Kóngl, } *v.*, To comb
 Kóngeri, }
 Kóngrí, } *n.*, Church. Pasp., *hangherl*
 Kóngrí lil, Bible
 •Koófa, *n.*, Cap (hoófa)
 Koókelo, *n.*, •Doll, goblin (kokoólus). Lieb, *gukkli*
 Koóko, *n.*, Week (koóroko)
 Koónjonés, *adv.*, Secretly, unknown; ? connected with
 Koónsus, a corner See also Bikónyo, Akónyo
 Koónsus, }
 Koónshi, } *n.*, Corner. Lieb, *guntsch*
 Koor, *v.*, To fight, beat, strike, knock, etc. Pasp, *kuráva*
 Kooróva, I do, or will, fight
 Koórdno, *p. part*, Beaten
 Koorás, Let us beat
 Koordás, He beat
 Koordém ménghi, We fought
 Koóroben, }
 Koórimus, } *n.*, Battle
 Koóroméngri, *n.*, Drum, tambourine
 Koóroméngro, *n.*, Soldier, pugilist, etc.
 Koórimóngerí, *n.*, Army
 Koóroko, } *n.*, Sunday, week (kókerus, kroóko, koóko, etc)
 Koóroki, } Pasp, *kurkó*, Sunday, week
 Yórakána-koóroko, Easter Sunday; lit., egg Sunday
 Koóroko, *n.*, Thunder; by a lispíng assonance of
thunder and *Sunday*
 Yek dívvus pálla koorokéss; Monday, lit, one day
 after Sunday
 Koóróna, *n.*, Crown, five-shilling piéce French, *couronne*
 Koóri, *n.*, Cup, pot (kóro, kúra). Pasp., *koró*
 Koósi, *n.*, A little. Pott, ii, 96, *kutti*
 Kooshné, *pl.*, Baskets (kúshni). See Mikl., i, 18
 Koóshto, } *adj.*, Good (kóshto, kúshto). Lieb., *gutsch*,
 Koóshko, } happy; Bohtl., *kansto*, good; Sundt, *kiska*,
 good; Pott, ii, 93, *kucz*, theuer

- Koóshhtiben, }
 Koóshhtoben, } *n.*, Goodness, good
 Koóshkopen, }
 Koóshko-bok, Happiness, good health
 Koóshko-bóky, Happy
 Koóshko-díking, Handsome, good-looking
 Koóva, *n.*, Thing (kólla, kóvva) Pasp., *ková*
 Koóvaw, *pl.*, Things
 Boó-koóva, Chair
 Gad-kosht-koóva, Clothes-peg
 Kaúloméskro-koóva, Anvil
 Múttérímónger-koóva, Teapot
 Táto-koóva, Pepper
 Lálo-koóvaw, Cherries, currants
 Kóppa, *n.*, Blanket. Lieb, *gappa*, Pasp., *kírpa*, a dish-clout
 Grelesto-kóppa, Horserug
 Peéresto-kóppa, Carpet
 Kor, *v.*, To call (kaur) ? Pasp., *tihárdava*
 Koróva, I do call
 Kórdo, *p part*, Called
 Kordóm, I called
 Kordás, He called
 Kordé, They called
 Kóroméngro, *n.*, One who calls at shops, and steals
 money by sleight of hand
 Mookás méndi kor asár dúla *folki*, Let us call those
 people
 Kor, *n.*, Brow, eyebrow
 Kóro,
 Kóredo, }
 Kórodo, } *adj.*, Blind Pasp., *koró*
 Kórdi, }
 Kordé, }
 Kóredé, } *pl.*, Blind people
 Kórodomus, *n.*, Blindness
 Kórni, *adj.*, Cross, ill-tempered (haúriní, hóno, hóino)
 Pasp., *kholínákoro*

Kórro, } *n.*, Penny (hórro, hórri, hárrí) Lieb, *cheiro*, *cheir-*
Kórri, } *engero*

Déshti-káuri, Eighteenpence

Shookhaúri, Sixpence

Kóro, } *n.*, Cup, pot (koori, kúra). Pasp, *koró*
Kórro, }

Koréngro, *n.*, Potter

Koréngri, *pl.*, Potters

Koréngri-tem, }
Kóresko-tem, } Staffordshire

Kórri, } *n.*, Thorn; tent-peg, pudendum virile (kaúri). Pasp.,

Kóro, } *kar*, penis; *kanró*, thorn

Baúro-kauréngro-moosh, A descriptive appellation

Kor'ri, or Kaúri, *n.*, Throat (kur). Pasp., *kort*

Kósher, } *v.*, To lick, to clean (yoóso). Pasp, *kosháva*
Kósser, }

Kósserin' plóχta, Towel; lit, cleaning-cloth

Kósseróva les yoózho, I will cleanse it

Kossadé, They licked

Kóshno-chávi, Doll (kóshteno)

Kóshto, *adj.*, Good (kóóshto)

Koshté, *pl.*, Good

Kóshtoben, } *n.*, Goodness, peace
Kóshtomus, }

Keróva mi kóshtodaírles, I will do my best

Kosht, *n.*, Stick Pasp, *kashit*, *kash*

Koshtáw, *pl.*, Sticks

Koshténgro, *n.*, Woodcutter. Pasp, *kashitéskoro*

Kóshteno-tíkno, Doll (kóshno-chávi). Pasp, *kashtu-*
nanó

Dood-yógengi-kóshters, Firebrands

Gad-kosht-koóva, Clothes-peg

Moóshkero-kosht, Constable's staff

Póókering-kosht, Signpost

Yoósering-kosht, Broom

Kósser. See Kósher

Kótor, *n.*, Piece, part, guinea-piece. Pasp., *kótór*, a piece indeclinable

Kotoré, }
Kótoráw, } *pl.*, Pieces

Kótoréndri, *n.*, Fragment

Kótoréndi, Pieces, to pieces

Kóvva, *n.*, Thing (koóva, etc) Pasp., *ková*

Lílesko-kóvva, Paper; lit., book thing

Moósto-kóvva, Looking-glass

'Kóvva, *adj.*, This (akóvva). Pasp., *akavá*

Kóvva-dívvus, To-day

Kraáfni, } *n.*, Nail, button, turnip (konáfia, konáfni). Pasp.

Kráfni, } (p 451), *kárfia*; Mikl., ii., 37, 132 (Kolomyjer Kreise Galiziens Vocab), *karfin*, nail

Krális, *n.*, King. Pasp., *krális*. See Mikl, i., 18

Kralisí, }
Kralisi, } *n.*, Queen. Pasp., *krallícha*
Kralíssi, }

Králisko-kair, }
Králiskésko-kair, } Palace

Králisko-poóro-kair, Castle

Králisko-rook, Oak; called frequently 'royal oak'

Králisom, *n.*, Kingdom

Kralisí's } báuro báleno jóókel, Dandelion (flower);
Kraliskésko } lit., Queen's }
King's } big hairy dog

Krámbrookos, *n.*, Drum. Lieb., *tambuk*

Kreéa, *n.*, Ant. Pasp., *kiri*

Kreéaw, *pl.*, Ants

Kroóko, *n.*, Week (koóroko, etc) Pasp., *kurkó*

Kroókingo-dívvus, }
Kúlfo, } *n.*, Sunday

Kúmbo, *n.*, Hill (dúmbo)

Kúmeni, *adj.*, Some, somebody (kómeni)

Vániso-kúmeni, Anybody

Kur, *n.*, Throat (kárlo, kor'ri, gur). Pasp., *kurló*, *korí*

Kúra, *n.*, Cup (kóro)

- Kúrri, *n.*, Tin, solder. Pasp., *kalti*, tin
 Kúshni, *n.*, Basket (tushni, trooshni, etc.) Pasp., *kóshnika*
 Kooshné, *pl.*, Baskets
 Kúshto, *adj.*, Good (koóshto)
 Kúshto-moóshi, Right arm

L.

- Ladj, *n.*, Shame (*aládj*) Pasp., *ladj*
 Ládj-fully, *adv.*, Shamefully
 Ládjipen, *n.*, Goodness (*látcho*). Pasp., *latchipe*
 Láki, } *pron.*, Her (*láti*, *lóki*). Pasp., 2nd dat, *láke*; gen..
 Láкро, } *lákoró*
 Lálo, *adj.*, Red (*lólo*). Pasp., *loló*
 Lálo-gav, Reading, lit, red-town
 Lálo-píro, Redford; lit, red-foot
 Lálo-koóvaw, Cherries, currants, lit, red things
 Las, He, or she, got (*lel*). Pasp., *lías*, *las*
 Las, *pron.*, Him, it (*les*, *lis*, 'es). Pasp., *les*
 Lása, With her. Pasp., *lása*
 Latch, *v.*, To find. Pasp., *lazdáva*, to pick up
 Latchóva, I do, or will, find
 Latchénna, They find
 Látchno, *p part*, Found
 Latchdóm, I found
 Latchás méngghi, Let us find
 Látcho, *adj.*, Good, fine (*ládipen*). Pasp., *latchó*
 Láti, *pron.*, To her, with her, her (*láki*). Pasp., 1st dat, *láte*,
 to her
 Lav, *n.*, Word, name. Pasp., *lav*
 Lávaw, }
 Laváw, } *pl.*, Words
 Lávyaw, }
 Lávines, *adv.* used as a *noun*, Gibberish
 Lávines-tem, Wales; lit, wordy country
 Lávines-rókerben, Welsh language; lit., wordy talk
 Lávines-gaújo, Welshman

- Lávines-gairé, } *pl*, Welshmen
 Lávínégri-gaujé, }
 Del lav, *v*, To answer, pray
 Del koóshto lávaw, To pray, lit, give good words
 Delóva meéro lav káter mi-doóvel, I pray God
 Law, I take. See Lel
 Lé, *pr pl*, They. Pott, 1, 242
 Boot gaujákanı *fólkı* see-lé konáw, Very Englishified
 folk are they nowadays
 Poókeroméngri see-lé, They are informers
 Kpshté see-lé konáw—toólo see-lé, They (hedge-
 hogs) are good now (to cat)—they are fat
 Kanlé see-lé, They are putrid
 Lé, Take! See Lel
 'Lé, *prep*, Down (alé, talé)
 Leéno, *p part*, Taken. See next
 Lel, *v*, To take, get, obtain, catch, etc Pasp, *láva*
 Lóvá, }
 Lclóva, } I do, or will, get, take, etc.
 Law, }
 Léla, He takes, catches, he will take, etc.
 Lióm, I got, obtained, etc
 Liás, }
 Las, } Iic, or they, got. Pasp, *lúds, las*
 Lián, You took, got, etc.
 Lié, They took
 Leéno, }
 Linó, } *p part*, Got, taken, begotten, Pasp, *linó*
 Lélo, }
 Bēng te'iel toóti, Devil take you
 Lel kóshtoben, Please; lit., take the goodness
 Lel mótti, To get drunk
 Lel opré, To apprehend, lit, take up
 Lel trad, Take care ' mind'.
 Lel vcéna, Take notice
 I.en, *pron*, Them (lin). Pasp, *alc, len*
 Léndı, *pron*, To them, them, their (léntı) Pasp, 1st dat., *lénde*

Shoon léndi, Remember! lit, hear them

Léngheri, }
 Lénghi, } *pron*, Their (léndi)
 Lénti, }

Lénsa, With them. Pasp, *lénsa*

Lcs, *pron*, Him, it (las, 'es, lis) Pasp, acc, *les*

Lésko, *pron*, His Pasp, gen, *lésko*

Lésti, *pron*, His, her, it. Pasp, 1st dat, *léste*

Lián, Ye got.

Liás, He, or they, got. } See Lcl

Líbena, *n*, Beer (lívena, 'vini). Licb, *lowina*

Lié See Lcl

Lik, *n*, Nit. Pasp, *lyk*

Líkyaw, *pl*, Nits, flies

Lil, *n*, Book, paper Pasp, *lil*

Liláw, }
 Lílyaw, } *pl*, Books

Lílesko-kóva, Paper; lit, book-thing

Liléngro, *n*, Star, because 'read' by astrologers

Mí doóvclésko lil, } Bible; lit., my God's book, or
 Kóngri lil, } church book

Pansh bálanser lil, Five-pound note

Lilel, }
 Lílei, } *n*, Summer. Pasp, *niléi*

Bígnomus }
Fírstadair } *o'* lilel, { Spring, lit, beginning, or first,
 of summer

Pállalilel-sec-párdel, Autumn, lit, after summer is over

Linó, *p. parti*, Taken. See Lcl

Lióm, I took. See Lcl

Lívena, *n*, Beer (lívena, lovína, 'vini) Licb, *lowina*; Míkl,
i, 28

Livenéngro, *n*, Brewer, beerseller

Livenéngries, *n pl*, Hops

Póbesko lívena, Cyder; lit, apple-beer

Lívena ghiv, Barley

Lo, *pron*, He. Pott, *i*, 242

- Yov ghiás káter tan kei sas-ló, He went to the place
where he was
O rashéi, koósho sas-ló, The priest was a good man ;
lit, the priest, good was he
'Jaw wáfedo see-ló adré lésko zee, He is so jealous
Lod, *v.*, To lodge. Pasp, *loddva*
Loódopen, *n.*, Lodging
Lóki, *pron.*, Her (láki)
Lóko, } *adj.*, Heavy Pasp, *lokó*, light (*levis*) ; Mikl., i., 22
Lokó, } This is an example of the confusion of opposite
meanings remarked by Mr. Leland, Eng. Gyp-
sies, p 126
Kek nanci lóko, It is light
Chómoni sas adré, lokó, Something was inside,
"heavy
Lólo, *adj.*, Red (lálo, lúller) Pasp, *loló*
Lóli-mátcho, Red-herring
Lólo hóloméngri, Radish ; lit., red-eating thing
Grelesko lólo hóloméngri, Horseradish
O lólo wéshkeno-joókcl, The fox
Lólo-matché, *pl.*, Salmon ; lit, red-fish
Lóli, *n.*, Farthing (lúli)
Lónderi, *n. pr.*, London (Lúndra) French, *Londres*
Lon, *n.*, Salt Pasp, *lon*
Lóndo, *adj.*, Saline, salt Pasp., *londó*
Lóndo-paáni, }
Lóndudno-paáni, } The sea ; lit, salt water
Lóndo mátcho, Salt fish
O hō'mo lóndo paáni, The angry waver
Long, *adj.* and *v.*, Lame, to lame. Vaill., *lang* ; Sundt,
longalé, Pott, ii., 337
Longé, *pl.*, Lame people
Loóbni, } *n.*, Harlot (lúbni, lúvni). Pasp., *lúbni* ; Mikl., i.,
Loódni, } 21
Loóbniaw, *pl.*, Harlots
Loóberiben, *n.*, Prostitution
Loódopen, *n.*, Lodging, barn (lod)

- Loódopen-kair, Lodging-house
 Loor, *v.*, To rob, plunder, steal
 Loórdo, }
 Loóred, } *p. part.*, Robbed
 Loóroméngro, *n.*, Thief
 Loóripen, *n.*, Booty, plunder
 Loóvo, }
 Lóvo, } *n.*, Money (lúva). Pasp, *love*
 Lóva, I take. See Lel
 Lovína, *n.*, Beer (lívena)
 Lúbni, *n.*, Harlot (loóbni) Pasp, *lubní*
 Lúli, *n.*, Farthing (lólí)
 Lúller, *v.*, To blush (lóló). Pasp, *lólavava*
 Lúlleróva, I do, or will, blush
 Lúndra, }
 Lúndro, } *n. pr.*, London (Lónderi). French, *Londres*
 Lúva, *n.*, Money (loóva). Pasp, *love*
 Lúvni, *n.*, Harlot (loóbni)

M

- Maa, *prohibitive particle*, Do not (maw) Pasp, *ma*
 Maloóna, *n.*, Thunder. Mikl, *i.*, 24
 Mályaw, *n. pl.*, Companions, mates. Pasp, *mal*
 Man, }
 Mándi, } *pron.*, I, me (méng^hhi, móng^hhi). Pasp., *acc.*, *man*;
 Máng^hhi, } *1st dat*, *mándé*, *2nd dat*, *máng^hhe*
 Mándi see lésti, It is mine; *lit.*, to me is it
 A del-to-mandi, A gift, present
 Manoósh, *n.*, Man, male (moosh). Pasp., *manúsh*
 Manoóshni, *n.*, Woman (mónoshi) Pasp, *manushni*
 Mán^hsa, *pron.*, With me. Pasp, *instr*, *mán^hsa*
 Mántchi too, }
 Mántcha too, } Cheer up! Vaill, *manjao*, I console
 Márikli, *n.*, Cake. Pasp, *manríkló*
 Kal-márikli, Cheesecake
 Mas, *n.*, Meat, sheep. Pasp., *mas*

- Masáw, *pl*, Meats, victuals
 Maséngro, *n*, Butcher. Pasp, *maséskoro*
 Maséngro's maúrú' kair, Slaughter-house
 Masáli, *n*, Frying-pan
 Joóviokó-mas, Mutton
 Moóshkeno-mas, Beef
 Balovás, Bacon
 Moólo-mas, Carrion
 Máthka, *n*, Cat. Pasp, *máthka*; Mikl, i., 23
 Tíkno máthka, Kitten; lit., little cat
 Máthcho, } *n*, Fish. Pasp., *matchó*
 Máthi, }
 Máthaw, }
 Mátháw, } *pl*, Fish
 Máthé, }
 Máthcho, *n pr.*, Heron, Herne, a Gypsy tribe; as if
herring
 Máthchoméngro, } *n.*, Fisherman. Pasp., *matchéngoro*,
 Matchéngro, } fish-seller
 Sápésko máthcho, Eel, lit, snaky-fish
 Hérengo-máthcho, Crab, lit., leggy-fish
 Báleno-máthcho, Herring
 Lólo-máthcho, Red-herring
 Lóli-matché, *pl*, Salmon
 Moóshkeno- } máthcho, Cod-fish
 Pelé- }
 Rínkeni bar máthcho, ' }
 Rínkeni-máthaw tá jals talé o baryáw, } Trout
 Refeski matché, *pl*, }
 Maur, *v*, To kill, See Mor Pasp, *maúva*
 Maúro, *n.*, Bread. Pasp.; *mauró*, *maró*
 Mauréngro, *n*, Baker
 Chólo maúro, Loaf
 Chellé mauré, *pl*, Loaves
 Kil-maúro, Bread and butter
 Mávi, *n.*, Rabbit
 Maw, *prohibitive particle*, Do not (maa). Pasp., *ma*

Mé, *pron*, I. Pasp, *me*

Meéa, *n.*, Mile. Vaill., *miga*, Sundt, *myan*, Pott, ii, 454;
i., 88

Meéasto-bár, Milestone

Meéro, *m*, } *pron*, My (meéro, míno). Pasp, *minró*
Meéri, *f*., }

Mella, *n.*, Donkey, ass (móila). Pott, ii, 454, suggests
for etymon Lat *mulus*, Gael *mul*, *mulcad*,
etc.

Meílesto-gav, Doncaster, as if, donkey's town

Meílesko-tem, Yorkshire

Grásni-mélla, She-ass

Posh grei ta posh mélla, Mule

Meéro, } *pron*, My (meéro) The first syllable appears to
Meéri, } have been influenced by the English word

Mel, *v.*, To die (mer)

Béngesko-mel, The Devil's Dyke, near Newmarket,
Cambridgeshire

Men, *n.*, Neck. Pasp, *men*

Gréiesko-menéngro, Horse-collar

Men-wériga, Necklace

Dúla baúro-menéngri-cheriklé, Herons; lit, those
great-necked birds

Men, *pron.*, We, us. Pasp, *amén*

Méendi, *pron.*, To us, we, us. Pasp, 1st dat, *aménde*

Méngghi, *pron*, Me, we (mángghi) Pasp, 2nd dat. s., *mánghe*;
pl, *aménghe*

Koordém méngghi, We foughit

Ménsa, With us. Pasp, instr., *améndja*

Kek yon te wel pósha ménsa? May they not come
along with us?

Mer, *v.*, To die (mel). Pasp, *meráva*

Meróva, I do, or will, die

Merénna, They do, or will, die

Merdás, He died

Merdé yon besh-ghiás konáw, They died a year ago
now

Mériben, } *n.*, Death, life. Pasp, *meribé*. Life is, to
 Méripen, } a Gypsy, an abstract idea or state, and
 death is a fact It terminates life. The Gypsies
 have therefore taken the preceding state as part
 of the terminating fact, making death part of a
 man's life, and thus call life and death by the same
 name. See also remarks on Lóko

Méripen tánaw si dikéla, Murdering places as they
 look (lit, looks)

Shó'mas te meróva, I must have died

Mérikli, *n.*, Bead Pasp, *murikló*

Mérikliés, }
 Mérikios, } *pl.*, Beads, bracclets

Meróva, *I* die. See Mer

Mi-, *adj.*, My. The words *Dobvel*, *Dível*, God, generally
 take this word as a prefix Pasp., *mo*, *mi*

Mindj, }
 Minsh, } *n.*, Pudendum muliebre, woman Pasp, *mindj*, *mintch*

Míno, *adj.*, My (meéro, meíro). Pasp., *muiró*

Mísali, } *n.*, Table Pasp, *mcsáli*, towel, Lieb., *messelin*,
 Misáli, } tablecloth; Mikl, *i.*, 24

Míshto, }
 Místo, } *adv.*, Well. Pasp, *mishtó*, *mustó*
 Mistó, }

Míshto, }
 Místo, } *adj.*, Good, glad

Moíla, *n.*, Donkey, ass (mcíla)

Moflesto-gav, Doncaster; lit, donkey's town

Móker, *v.*, To foul, dirty. Pasp, *makáva*, to spot, stain

Moxodo, *adj.*, Dirty, filthy, etc. Pasp., *makló*,

Moókedó, } stained, *makavdó*, painted

Móχadí *fólk-i*, Dirty people

Pardál sor moxodé posh-kedó Rómani-chals, Over
 all dirty half-breed Gypsies

Móкто, }
 Móχto, } *n.*, Box (moókto). Lieb., *mochton*

O múllo móχto, The coffin

- Mol, *n.*, Wine (mul). Pasp, *mol*
 Kóla so kels o mol, Grapes ; lit, things which make
 the wine
- Moll, *adj.*, Worth (mool). Lieb, *moll*
 Yek shósho adré o kóro see moll dóór adré o wesh,
 One rabbit in the pot is worth two in the wood
- Mólos, } *n.*, Lead. Lieb., *molewo*
 Mólov, }
- Mong, *v.*, To beg, pray, request. Pasp, *mangtra*
 Mongóva, I do beg, pray, etc.
 Mong asár! Beg!
 Móngaméngro, *n.*, Beggar
- Mónghi, *pron.*, I, me (mánghi)
 Jaw mónghi káter woódrus, I will go to bed, or, Let
 me go to bed
- Mónoshi, *n.*, Woman (manoóshni) Pasp, *manushni*
 The commonest words for 'woman' are *mónoshi*,
jobvel, and *gafr*, and they are generally used
 indiscriminately, though *gafr* is seldom, if ever,
 applied to a Gypsy
- Moói, *n.*, Mouth, face. Pasp, *mízi*
 Moóráw, *pl.*, Faces, mouths
 Moór-éngro, } *n.*, Lawyer
 Moo-éngro, }
- Moócto-kóva, Looking-glass, mirror
 Moór-kokálos, Jawbone
 Choóralo-moór, Bearded face
- Mook, *v.*, To let, allow, leave, lend (muk). Pasp, *mukdra*
 Mookóva, I will leave
 Moóklo, *p. part.*, Left, lent. Pasp, *mukló*
 Mooktás, He left, let
 Mookté, They left
 Mookás, Let us leave
- Moókedo, *adj.*, Dirty, filthy (móχodo). Pasp, *makavdó*,
 painted ; *makló*, stained
- Moókto, *n.*, Box (mókto). Lieb., *mochton*
- Mool, *adj.*, Worth (moll). Lieb., *moll*

- Moólo, *adj.*, Dead. Pasp, *muló*
 Moólo, *n*, Ghost, devil (múlo)
 Tátcho-moólesko tan, A regular haunted spot; lit.,
 truc ghost's place
 Doódesko-moólo, Will-o'-th'-Wisp
 Moolé, *pl*, Ghosts
 Moóloméngro, *n.*, Halter
 Moólo-más, Carrion. Pasp., *mulanó-mas*
 Moóleno-rook, Yew, lit., dead-tree, because common
 in churchyards
 Moónjer, *n.* and *v*, Nudge, pinch, squeeze; *cf.* Borrow,
 "Lavo-lil," *munyer*, a blow on the mouth or face
 Moónjeróva toot, I will give you a nudge
 Moónjadóm latí's wast, jindás yóí so mándi ker'd, I
 squeezed her hand, (and) she knew what I meant
 Moosh, *n*, Man. Pasp, *mursh, mruish*, boy, male
 Moosháw, }
 Moóshaw, } *pl*, Men
 Moosh, *adj.*, Male
 Moósh-chávi, Boy; lit, male child
 Moóshkeno, *adj*, Masculine, male. Pasp, *murshnó*,
 manly
 Moóshkeni-gav, Manchester
 Moóshkeni-groóvni, Ox, bull
 Moóshkeni-groovné, Oxen
 Moóshkeno-grei, Stallion
 Moóshkeno-más, Beef
 Moóshkeno-mátcho, Cod-fish
 Kanéngro-moosh, Gamekeeper
 Peiáskro-moosh, Actor
 Mi-dúve's-moosh, Parson
 Moóshi, }
 Moósho, } *n*, Arm. Pasp., *must*
 Moóshaw, *pl*, Arms
 Moósheno-hev, Armpit
 Kék-mooshéngri, Maimed people; lit., armless people
 Kúshto-moóshi, Right arm

Moóshaw *of the rook*, Branches

Wásteni-moóshaw, Arms

Moóshkero, } *n.*, Policeman, constable. Dr Paspátí, in a
Moóshero, } letter, says, " = one who looks, observes
= *móskero*"

Moóshkero-kosht, Constable's staff

Mooténgri, *n.*, Tea (*múterimóngeri*)

Moótsi, } *n.*, Skin. Pasp, *mortí*, *meshin*, *mesin* (As), leather,
Moótska, } Lieb, *mortin*, *mortzin*, leather, Mikl, 1, 25

Mor, *v.*, To kill, slay, murder (*maur*). Pasp, *maráva*

Moróva, I do, or will, kill

Moréla, He does, or will, kill

Mordás, He killed

Mórdeno, }

Mordené, *pl.*, }

Mórdno, } *p. part. and adj.*, Killed Pasp, *marló*

Mórdo,

Móred,

Mi-Dúvelésko-maúroméngri, Jews

Móro, *pron*, Our. Pasp, *amaró*

Mórov, *v.*, To shave. Pasp, *murává*, to shave, from
muráva, *moráva*, to rub

Mórovóva, I do, or will, shave

Móroméngro, }

Mórovmeéngro, } *n.*, Razor

Morméngro, *n.*, Barber, razor (*múravmángro*)

Móttö, *m.*, } *adj.*, Drunk, intoxicated Pasp, *mattó*
Mótti, *f.*, }

Móttoméngro, *n.*, Drunkard

Móttoben, } *n.*, Drunkenness. Pasp, *matipé*
Móttopen, }

Lel mótty, To get drunk

Moúseus, *n.*, Mouse

Muk, *v.*, To let, leave, allow (*mook*) Pasp, *mukáva*

Mukóva, I do, or will, leave, etc.

Mukéla, He leaves

Muktás, He left

- Mul, *n*, Wine (mol) Pasp, *mol*
 Mul, *adj*, Worth (moll) Lieb, *moll*
 Múlo, *n*, Ghost, devil (moólo)
 Múloméngro, *n*, Halter
 Wéshni-múlo, Owl
 Múlo-chériklo, Goatsucker; lit., death-bird. "It
 cries kek-kek, and some one will die".
 Adré o múlo raáti, In the middle, or dead, of
 night
 Múmbli, } *n*, Candle. Pasp, *momell, mumell*, wax taper
 Múmbli, }
 Munkáros, *n*, Monkey
 Múravmángro, *n*, Barber (mórov). Pasp., *muraváva*, to
 shave
 Múter, *n*, Urine. Pasp., *mutér*
 Múter, *v*, To micturate Pasp., *mutráva*
 Múterdán too ti-kókero? Hast thou wet thyself?
 Mútering-kóla, Urinal
 Múterimóngeri, *n*, Tea (mooténgri)
 Múterimóngeri-koóva, Teapot

N.

- Na, *negative*, No, not. Frequently used for emphasis (naw)
 Pasp, *na*
 Kek na jinóva mé, I do *not* know
 Kek na jóva, I am *not* going
 Kek na jinénna yon, They do *not* know
 O dínilo kek na jiqéla, The fool doesn't know
 Na, *conj*, Nor
 Diktóm chíchi, na shoondóm chíchi, I saw nothing,
 nor heard anything
 Náfalo, *m*, } *adj*, Ill, sick, poorly (násfalo). Pasp., *nasvaló*,
 Náfali, *f*, } *nasfalo*
 Náfloben, } *n*, Illness, sickness. Pasp., *nasvalibé*
 Náflopen, }
 Shílalo-náflopen, Ague; lit., cold-illness

Yógenghi-náflopen, Fever ; lit , fiery-illness

Nágo, *adj* , Own (nógo)

Naish, *v.*, To ruin (nash) Pasp., *nasháva*, to depart

Naneí, *negative*, Not, nor (na, nei). Pasp , *nándi*

Kek naneí, No, it is not ; not at all

Kek naneí yek, nanéi wáver, Neither one, nor the other

Kek naneí komóva, I do not wish, like, want, etc

Kek naneí yek kosht, Not a single stick

Kóvva póbo see naneí goódlo, This apple it not sweet

Kek lúva naneí lésti, He has no money Pasp , *lové nándi*

Násfalo, *adj* , Ill, sick (náfalo) Pasp., *nasfald*, *nasvaló*

Násher, } *v.*, To run (naish). Pasp., *nasháva*, to depart

Nash,

Nashénna, They run

Nashdás, He ran

Násherméngro, *n.*, Runner, policeman, constable

Náshing-jóókel, Greyhound ; lit , running dog

Náshin' paáni, A stream, running water

Násher, *v.*, To lose, waste, hang. Pasp , *nashaváva*, to lose

Násheréla, He hangs, he will lose

Nashedás, He lost, wasted, hanged

Náshedo,

Náshado,

Náshdo,

Náshersa,

p. part, Lost, hung, hanged Pasp , *nashitó*

Nashedé, *pl*, Tátcheni Rómani-chalg are sor nashedé,

True Gypsies are all lost.

Náshedo gáiro, Hangman

Nastíssa, } Cannot ; I, you, he, they cannot ; unable, etc

Nastís, } (nestís). Pasp., *násti*, *nástik* ; see Pott, vol i ,

pp. 367—380 ; Bøhtl., *nashiti*, Lieb , *nasti*

Nastís mándi jinóva-les, I cannot understand it

Nastís yov latchéla láti, He cannot find her

Nav, *n*, Name Pasp, *nav*

Návo, *adj*, New (névo)

Naw, }
Né, } *negative*, No, not (na). Pasp., *na*

Né shom mé bókolo, I am not hungry

Né, *adv* or *interj*, Now

Né moóshaw! Now, men!

Né chawóli! Now, mates!

Nei, *negative*, No, not (ná, nanci)

Kek nei jinénna yon, They do not know

Nci ler kek lóvo, He has no money

Nci, *n*, Finger nail, any kind of nail Pasp, *nái*, finger nail

Nelaw, *pl*, Finger nails

Nelasto-chókker, Hobnailed boot

Nestís, *negative*, Cannot (nastíssa) Pasp, *násti*

Névo, *m*, }
Névi, *f*, } *adj*, New (návo). Pasp, *nevó*

Névus, *adj*, Own (nógo)

Nisser, *v*, To miss, avoid, *cf* Pasp, *nikáva*, to pass; *niglistó*,
p part, gone out, *nispeláva*, to hide

Nok, *n*, Nose Pasp, *nak*

Nokéngro, *n*, Snuff, glandered horse

Nóngo, *adj*, Naked, bald, bare Pasp., *nangú*

Nóngo-peéro, *adj*, Barefoot

Notheréngri-gairé, Scotchmen, lit, Northern-men

Nōtheréngri-tem, Scotland, lit, Northern-country

Nōtheréngri chiriklé, *pl*, Grouse, lit, Scotch birds

Níti, *pl*, Nuts

O.

O, *in def art*, The Sometimes indeclinable, like English
the Pasp, *o*

Odóí, }
Odóí, } *adv*, There (adóí, 'doi) Pasp, *otid*

Ókki Mándá poókeróva too ókki yek rínkeno támo rei, I
tell you *there is* a handsome young man

- Óxta, } *v*, To jump (hókter) Pasp, *ukhkídva*, to arise
 Óxter, }
 Óxténna, They jump
 Jánna ti óxtén, They will jump; lit, they are going
 to jump
 • Óxterer, *n.*, Jumper
 Chor-óxtaméngro, *n.*, Grasshopper
 Ólivas, }
 Oúlavers, } *n. pl.*, Stockings, socks (hoólavers) Lieb, *cholíb*
 Opré, *prep*, Upon, on, up (apré, 'pré) Pasp, *opré*
 Días opré ádré o raáti, It appeared in the night
 Óra, *n.*, Watch, hour (aúra, hóra, yóra) Pasp, *óra*
 Our, } *affirmative particle*, Yes, truly, etc (aáva) Pasp,
 Oúrly, } *va*; Lieb, *auwa*
 Ov, *pron.*, He (yov). Pasp., *ov*
 Ovávo-dívvus, To-morrow (awáver). Pasp, *yavér*

P.

- Paáni, páni, *or* paúni, *n.*, Water. Pasp., *paní*
 Paanéngro, *n.*, Boat
 Paanéngro-gaújo, Sailor
 Panéngro, *n.*, Turnip
 Paáncsto- }
 Panéngri- } shok, Watercress
 Paáni- }
 Paánisko-kóva, Bucket, pail, anything to hold water
 Paánisko-tan, Swamp, moss, watery place
 Paániski-hev, Well
 Paúdel-i-paáni, }
 Paúni-ed, } Transported
 Baúro-paáni, }
 Lóndo-paáni, } The sea
 Londúdnno-paáni, }
 Tátto-páni, Any kind of spirituous liquor, *e.g.*, brandy
 Pal, *n.*, Brother, mate. Pasp, *pal*
 Stíffo-pal, Brother-in-law

Palál, } *prep.*, After, behind, ago, bygone (paúli) Pasp.,
 Pállá, } *palál, palé*

Av pálla, To follow ; lit , come after

Dik pálla, To watch ; lit , look after

Jal pálla, To follow ; lit , go after

Pállani-chókka, Petticoat

Beng pálla man, An enemy ; lit , devil after me

Pályaw, *n pl.*, Rails, palings. Pott, ii, 361, *pall*, board,
 plank, *?* Pasp., *bell*, post

Pándér, } *v.*, To shut, fasten, close, tie, bind, etc Pasp.,
 Pand, } *pandáva*
 Pan, }

Pánd-asóva, I fasten, etc

Meéro rom pands asár mándi opré adré o kair, My
 husband shuts me up in the house

Pandadóm, I shut, did shut

Pandadás,

Pandás, } *Ile*, she, they bound, fastened, etc.

Pándadas,

Pánlo,

Pándado, } *p. part*, Shut, etc ,Vaill , p 54, *is pandado*

Pánded, } *udar*, the door is shut

Pándoméngro, } *n.*, Pound for stray cattle, sheepfold,

Pánoméngro, } pen, fold, pinfold ; *n. pr.*, Pinfold,

a Gypsy tribe

Pand opré, Shut up¹ be silent

Pándjer, *v.*, To wheedle ? ? cf *pándjer*, to fasten, enclose, *take in* ; also Pott, ii., 374, "*pauscheraf*, biegen ; p. durch, durchkriechen "

They lef'd jaw kíssi lúvva by pándjerin' the gaújos,
They got so much money by wheedling the Gen-
tiles

Páni, Water See Paáni

Pandj,

Pansh, } *adj.*, Five. Pasp., *pandj, pantch*

Panshéngro, *n.*, A five-pound bank-note

Pansh-kóla, Crown, five-shilling piece

Stor-pansh, Twenty

Pápin, *n.*, Goose. Pasp., *pápin*

Papínyaw, *pl.*, Geese

Pápini, } *n.*, Goose ; sometimes applied to ducks
Pápinéngri, } or turkeys

Moóshkeno pápin, Gander

Pápin-dríláw, Gooseberries (*dríláw*)

Pára, *v.*, To change, exchange (*púra*). Pasp., *parwáwa*

Párapén, *n.*, Change, small money (*púrahen*). Pasp.,
paruibé, change of clothes

Párav, *v.*, To thank, bless (*párik*)

Párdal, } *prep.*, Over, across (*páúdel*). Pasp., *perddl*, beyond
Párdel, }

Párdel, *v.*, Forgive. Párdel mándi *for* yéka, Forgive me for
once

Párdonos, *n.*, Pardon, forgiveness

Párik, *v.*, To thank, bless (*párav*). Lieb., *parkcrwaen*

Párikaróva,

Párik'ró, } I thank

Páriko,

Párik'raw,

Párikabén, } *n.*, Thanks

Párikung,

Páriktóm, I thanked

Párno, *adj.*, Cloth. Pasp., *parnd*, *bernd*, tent-cloth, Lieb.,
parne, die Windeln

Pártan, *n.*, Cloth (*póktan*). • Pasp., *pokhtán*

Pásheréla, He believes. See Pátser

Pátrin, } *n.*, Leāf, trail-sign. Pasp., *patrin*
Pátin, }

Patrílaw, } *pl.*, Trails

Patréni, }

Pátser, *v.*, To believe (*pázer*). Pasp., *pakúwa*, Lieb., *pat-*
schāwa

Patsóva, I believe

Patsdóm, I believed

Pásheréla, He believes

Yon kek naneí patserénna, They will not believe
 Pátsadé, They believed
 Pátsaben, *n.*, Belief Lieb., *patschápenn*
 O raúni pátsied so yóí pen'd, The lady believed what
 she said

Paudál, }
 Paúdel, } *prep.*, Over (párdal). Pasp., *perdál*, beyond

Bítchadi-paúdel, }
 Paúdel-i-paáni, } Transported

Paúli, }
 Paulé, } *prep.*, Behind, back (pállá) Pasp., *palé*

Hatch-paúli-káni, Guineafowl

Jal-paúli, To return

Paúni, Water. See Paáni

Paúno, *adj.*, White (pórno). Pasp., *parno*

Paúpus, *n.*, Grandfather. Pasp., *pápus*

Pázer, *v. a.*, To trust (pásscróva). Pasp., *pakúva*

Pázorus, *adj.*, Indebted

Pázcróva, I obtain credit, get on trust

Pázcroben, *n.*, Credit, trust

Pedás, He fell. }

Pedé, They fell. } See Per

Pédliaw, *n pl.*, Nuts (pétliaw, pévliaw). Lieb., *pendach*,
 walnut

Pce, *v.*, To drink Pasp., *piáva*

Pióva, I drink, I will drink

Pícla, He drinks, or will drink

Pidóm, I drank

Pidás, He, or they, drank

Pidé, They drank

Peédjo, *p. part.*, Drunk, drunken. Pasp., *piló*

Píaben, }

Píamus, } *n.*, Drink

Peeméngro, *n.*, Teapot, drunkard

Píaméngro, *m.*, }

Píaméngri, *f.*, } *n.*, Drunkard

Píaméskri, *n.*, Tea

Píaméskri-skoodálin, Teapot

Póbesko-píaméskri-tem, Devonshire

Méndi see dósta te hol ta pí, We have plenty to eat
and drink

Peer, *v.*, To walk, stroll (*pírav*). Pasp, *píráva*

Pecréla, He walks

Peerás, He walked

Peérdo, *n.*, Tramp, vagrant

Posh-peérdo, Half-breed

Peéroméngro, *n.*, Stile

Peéromus, *n.*, Roaming. Vaill, p 78, *Is nasul pírmasko*,
Il est difficile de marcher

Peéri, *n.*, Cauldron, stęwpan, copper. Pasp, *pírl*

Peéro, } *n.*, Foot (*píro*). Pasp, *píuró*, *píró*
Peéri, }

Peeré, *pl.*, Feet

Bokré's peeré, Sheep's feet

Peéresto-kóppa, Carpet

Peéro-déling-tem, Lancashire, lit, foot-kicking county

Peévlo, *adj.*, Widowed. Pasp, *pívló*

Peévlo-gaíro, Widower. Pasp, *pívló*

Peévli-gaíri, Widow Pasp, *pívl*

Péias, *n.*, Play, fun, sport, game Lieb, *pírjas*

Pciáskro-moosh, Actor

Pek, *v.*, To roast. Pasp, *pakáva*

Pekóva, I do, or will, roast

Pekó, *p part*, Roasted. Pasp, *pekó*

Pel, *v.*, To fall. See Per. Pasp, *peráva*

Pél'd, Fell

Pelóva, I do, or will, fall

Peléla, He falls, or will fall

Pelé, }
Péloné, } *n pl.*, Testicles Pasp, *peló*, *pl.*, *pelé*
Pélonos, }

Péleno-grei, Stallion

Pélengo-chávo, Boy

Peléngro, *n.*, Stallion

Pelé-mátcho, Cod-fish

Pen, *v*, To say, tell. Pasp, *pendva*

Penóva, I say, I will say

Mándi penóva yór'll mer, I say (think) she will die;

cf. Poft, ii, 346, "akeàke pennàwamè. So meine ich's [eig doch ich sage s. pchenav]"

So penéssa ? What do you say ?

Penéla, He says

Pendás, He said

Pendé, }
Pendén, } They said

So 'pendán ? What did you say ?

Pen, *n.*, Sister. Pasp, *pen*

Pényaw, *pl*, Sisters Pasp., *penid*

Stíffi-pen, Sister-in-law

Pénna, They will fall. See Per

Pénsa, }
Pénsi, } *adj* and *adv.*, Like (péssa) ? Pasp, *pentchya* (As.),
Pénza, } after

Dikéla pénsa raúni, She looks like (a) lady

Per, *v*, To fall (pel). Pasp, *peráva*

Peróva, I fall

Peréla, He, or it, falls

Pelóva, I will fall

Yon pénsa, They will fall (pénna = perénna)

Pedóm, I fell

Pedás, He fell

Yon pedé, They fell

Per, *n.*, Belly, stomach, paunch. Pasp, *per*

Peráw, *pl.*, Stomachs

Yoósho adré lénghi peráw, Clean in their eating

Pér-dočka, Stomach-ache

Péski, *pron reflective*, Himself. Pasp., *pes*; dat., *péske*

Ghuás péski, He took himself off

Diás péski kókeri wáfedo-kérimus, He gave himself trouble

Viás péski akeí, He came here himself

Praásterdás péski pénsa grei, He ran off like a horse

Péssa, *adj.*, Like (pénsa)

Pésser, *v.*, To pay. Lieb., *pleisserwawa*, *posinawa*

Pésseróva, I do, or will, pay

Péssado, *p. part.*, } Paid

Péssadé, *pl.*,

Péssadóm, I paid

Pétal, *n.*, Horseshoe. Pasp, *pétalō*

Petaléngro, *n.*, Blacksmith, *n. pr.*, Smith, a Gypsy tribe

Kekávvi-petalengré, Tinkers; lit., kettle-smiths

Soónakei-petaléngro, Goldsmith

Petalésto-kóva, Anvil

Pétliaw, } *n. pl.*, Nuts (pédliaw)

Pévliaw, }

Píaben.

Píamus, etc } Şec Pce, to drink

Pídóm, etc. }

Pikó,

Píkio, } *n.*, Shoulder. Pasp, *pikō*

Piké, *pl.*, }

Pióva, I do, or will, drink. See Pce

Pírav, *v.*, To walk (pecr). Pasp, *píráva*

Píriv, *v. a.*, To open, woo, court, make love to. Pasp, *píiraváva*

Pírino, *m.*, } *n.*, Sweetheart, lover. Pasp, *pírino*

Pírini, *f.*, }

Pírivdō, *p. part.*, Opened

Pírivdás, He opened

Píro, *adj.*, Open, loose

Píro, *n.*, Foot (peéro). Pasp, *píró*

Písham, *n.*, Flea, fly, honey (poóshuma). Pasp, *pushám*, flea

Goódlo-písham, } Bec; lit, sweet flea

Goódlo-píshamuş, }

Dándin' písham, Wasp

Kil písham, Butterfly

Pláshta, }
Plóchta, } *n*, Cloak, cloth. Lieb., *blaschda*; Mikl., 1., 30
Plóχta, }

Béresto-plóχta, Sail

Póbo, }
Póbi, } *n*, Apple. Pasp., *pabái*

Pobé, *pl*, Apples

Póbomus, *n*, Orange

Pobomúski-gav, } *n pr*, Norwich; lit., orange town,
Pobomústi-gav, } from the assonance of *an orange*
and *Norwich*

Pobéngro,

Póbesko-lívena, } *n*, Cyder

Póbesko-rook, Apple-tree

Póbesko-gav-tem, Norfolk

Póbesko-plaméskri-tem, Devonshire

Wáver-témcski-lólo-póbo, Orange, lit, other-country
red apple

Bítto-lólo-póbi, Cherries; lit, small red apples

Pó'chi, *n*, Pocket (poótsi) Pasp., *boshka*, Lieb., *poltizza*

Pógei, }
Pog, } *v*, To break. Pasp., *pangáva, bangáva*

Bóngo, *adj*, Crooked Pasp., *pangó, bangó*, lame

Bónges, *adv*, Wrongly

Pogadóm, I broke

Pogadás, He broke

Pógado, }
Pógered, } *p part*, Broken Pasp., *pangló*

Pógado-shéro, Cocked hat, broken head

Pógado-bávaléngro, }
Póga-bával-grei, } Broken-winded horse

Póga-chóngaw-grei, Broken-kneed horse

Pógaméngri, }
Bával-pógaméngri, } *n*, Windmill

Pógaroméngro, *n*, Miller

Pógaroméngri, *n*, Treadwheel

- Pógaromésti, } *n.*, Hammer
 Pógaromés-kro, }
 Póga-káiréngro, *n.*, Burglar
 Pókényus, *n.*, Judge, justice of the peace (poókinyus) Lieb.,
pōkōnd, peaceful; Pott, ii, 345, *pokoino*, *bokōno*,
 quiet, ii, 461, *pokoincepu*, peace, Mikl, i, 31
 Póktan, }
 Póχtan, } *n.*, Cloth (pártan) Pasp, *pokhtán*
 Póχtan-gav, Manchester.
 Póχtan-keloméngro, Weaver, lit, cloth-maker
 Póngdíshler, *n.*, Pocket-handkerchief
 Poodj, *n.*, Bridge, sky. Pasp, *purt*, *búrdji*, bridge, Pott,
 ii, 382
 Poóder, }
 Poód, } *v.*, To blow, singe, shoot. Pasp, *purdáya*, *pudáva*
 Poód toóvlo, To smoke tobacco
 Poódado, *p part*, Blown
 Poódéla, He blows
 Poódcrénná, They shoot, blow
 Poódcélers, }
 Poódaméngro, } *n.*, Bellows
 Poódaméngri, }
 Poó-h-tan, *n.*, Tinder, ? cloth, cf. póktan
 Poókinyus, *n.*, Judge (pōk-ényus)
 Poóker, *v.*, To tell
 Poókeróva, I do, or will, tell
 Poókeróva kek-kómeni ta mándi díktás (díktóm)
 toot akéi adré stéripén, I will toll no one that I
 saw you here in prison.
 Poókrás, You told
 Poókadás, He told
 Poókeroméngro, *n.*, Watch, clock
 Poókeroméngri, *pl.*, Betrayers
 Poókeríng-bar, Milestone
 Poókeríng-kosht, Signpost
 Poórav, }
 Poóros, } *v.*, To bury

- Pórásto, } Buried (pósado)
 Poórosed, }
 Poórostóm mi poóro dad, I buried my' old father
 Poóro, *m.*, } *adj*, Old Pasp., *phuró, phuri*
 Poóri, *f.*, }
 Poórokono, *adj.*, Ancient, old-fashioned
 Poórodár, *comp.*, Older. Pasp., *pluredér*
 Poóroder-rook, Oak, lit., older (oldest) tree
 Poóro-dád, *n*, Grandfather
 Poóri-déi, *n.*, Grandmother
 Poóro-dad's chávo, Grandchild
 Poórdas, *n pl.*, Stairs. Harriot, *padras*; cf. Pott, ii., 382
 Poórumi, *n*, Onion, leek, garlic (póruma) Pasp., *purúm*;
 Mikl., i., 31
 Poórum, *n pr*, Lec, a Gypsy tribe; as if *Lee-k*
 Kánlo poóruma, Garlic; lit., stinking onion
 Poos, *n*, Straw. Pasp., *pus*
 Poóskeno, } *adj*, Straw
 Poóskeni, }
 Pooséngro, *n*, Straw rick, stack
 Ghiv-pooséngro, Wheat stack
 Job-pooséngro, Oat stack
 Poóshom, *n.*, Wool. Pasp., *posóm, poshóm*
 Poóshuma, *n.*, Flea, bee (písham). Pasp., *pushúm*, flea
 Poóshuméngro, *n.*, Fork Pasp., *usaváva*, to prick, spur
 Poósoméngri, *n.*, }
 O gref-esko póssoméngri, } Spur (poshaári)
 Pootch, *v.*, To ask. Pasp., *putcháva*
 Pootchóva, I ask
 Pootchéssa, Thou askest
 Pootchdóm, I asked
 Pootchdás, } He asked
 Pootchtás, }
 Pootchtém, We asked
 Pootchté, They asked
 Poóтчlo, *p. part.*, }
 Pootchlé, *pl.*, } Asked, invited

Pootchás, Let us ask

Maw too pootch troóstal vániso kóva ta nancí see
teéro; Do not covet (lit, ask for) any thing that
is not thine

Poótsi, *n*, Pocket (pō'chu) Pasp, *bóshka*, Lieb, *pottissa*

Poov, *n*, Earth, field. Pasp, *phuv*, *puv*

Poóvyaw, *pl*, Fields

Poovéla, *n*, Field-path

Poovéngri, } *n*, Potato

Poovyéngri; }

Poovéngri-gav, Manchester. A name used by
Cheshire Gypsies on account of the loads of
potatoes sent there

Poovéngri-gaújo, Irishman; because potatoes enter
largely into the diet of the Irish

Poóvesto-choóri, }
Poóvo-chínóméngri, } Plough
Poóv-vádo, }

So o ghivéngro chinéla o poov opré, Plough; lit,
what the farmer cuts the field up (with)

Pópli, *adv.*, Again (ápópli) Pasp, *pálpale*, Derrière, Vaill,
p. 51, *de dñma mandi parpali*, Réponds-moi, *sostar*
ni dès dñma parpali? Pourquoi ne réponds-tu
pas? Mikl, II, 52, 1032, "*papále*, *adv* von neuem,
wieder; *papále* negint Born: 118"

Por, *n*, Feather (pur) Lieb, *por*, Mikl, I, 29

Pórongo-wúdrus, Feather-bed

Chéríkléski-por, Wing

Pórásto, *adj.*, Buried (poórav)

Pórdo, *adj.*, } Full, heavy Pasp, *perdó*
Pordé, *pl.*, }

Pórdo, *v*, To fill. Pasp, *peráva*

Póri, *n*, Tail, end. Pasp., *poré*

Pórno, *adj.*, White (páúno). Pasp, *parno*

Pórno, *n*, Flour

Pórnomésti, *n*, Miller

Pornéngri, *n*, Mill

- Pórni-raúni, Swan
 Pórno-sáster, Tén, lit, white iron
 Póruma, *adj*, Gaelic; from assonance of *garlic* and *gaelic*
 (poórumi)
 Pórado, *p part*, Buried (poórav)
 Posh, *adj*, Half. Pasp, *yék-pásh*
 Posh-hórrí, Halfpenny
 Posh-koórona, Halfcrown
 Posh *and* posh, } Half-bred
 Posh-pcérdó, }
 Pósh *free*, Turnpike, lit, half-free, because passengers
 are not tolled, but carts are
 Kair-posh, Help, lit, do half
 Posh, *prep*. After ? from assonance of *half* and *hafter*
 Posh-aglál, Opposite; ? lit, half before
 Posh-beénomus, Placenta, after-birth
 Pósha, *adv* and *prep*, Near, by, besides Pasp, *pashé*
 Pósh-rig, Besides
 Dósta *fólk-i* sas pósha yóir, Much people was with
 her
 Poshaári, *n. pl*, Spurs (poóshuméngro)
 Póshli, *adj*., Confined Pasp, *páshlo*, bedfast, bedridden
 Poshlé, *pl*, Women who have been confined
 Yoř sas poshlé (-ř) adré woódrus, She was confined
 in bed
 Práster, } *v*, To run Sundt, *praschta*, springe, hoppe; Pott,
 Praáster, } ii., 244
 Prásteréla, He runs
 Prásterdás, He ran
 Prásterméngro, *n.*, Runner, policeman, deserter
 Prásteroméngro, *n*, Deserter
 Prásterméngri, }
 Prastérimus, } *n*, Horse-race
 Grelesto-prástering, }
 Prástering-kóli, Railway train
 Prásterin' kister, Railway journey
 Prástering-wárdesko-átching-tan, Railway station

- Wárdcsko-prásterméngri, Wheel, cart-wheel
 Práster túki ! Be off ! Run !
 Prárchadi, *n*, Flame. Pasp, *práthos*, cinders
 'Pré, *prép*, Upon, on, up (apré, opré) Pasp., *opré*
 Pré-éngro, *adj*, Upper
 Pur, *n*, Feather (por) Lieb., *por*
 Pur, *n*, Stomach, belly, paunch (per)
 Bókochésto-pur, Tripe
 Púra, *v*, To change, exchange (pára) Pasp, *parnúwa*
 Púrered, Changed
 Púsaben, *n*, Exchange (párapen)

R

- Raáti, *n*, Night. Pasp., *ratt* ; *arattí*, during the night
 Raátia, *pl*, Nights
 Raátsenghi- }
 Raátenghi- } chíriklo, Owl
 Raátenghi-chéi chíriklo, Nightingale ; lit, night-girl
 (vulg-gal) bird
 Ke-raáti, To-might
 Rak, } *v*, To guard, protect, take care of, mind Pasp,
 Rákker, } *arakáwa*
 Rak toóti ! Take care !
 Rak ti toóvlo, Mind your 'baccy
 Ráklo, *m. n*, Boy. Pasp., *rakló*
 Rákli, *f. n*, Girl. Pasp., *rakli*
 Rákliá, *pl*, Girls
 Raklé, *pl*, Boys
 Ran, *n*, Rod, osier, etc Pasp, *ran*
 Rányaw, *pl*, Rods
 Rányaw to káir kúshnies, Osiers, lit, rods to make
 baskets
 Ránjer, *v*, To remove, take off Lieb, *ranschkirwawa wri*,
 I undress
 Ráshci, }
 Ráshrei, } *n*, Parson. Pasp, *rashái*

Ratt, *n.*, Blood. Pasp, *ratt*

Ráttvalo, }
 Ráttfullo, } *adj.*, Bloody. Pasp., *rattvaló*
 Ráttvali, }

Dúlla bítta kóla (so) pees o ratt, so see chiv'd opré
 náflo *fólki* te kair léndi kóshto, Leeches; lit.,
 those little things (which) drink the blood, which
 are put on sick people to cure them

Raúni, }
 Rauní, } *n.*, Lady. Pasp., *ránni*

Raúnia, *pl*, Ladies
 Kaúli-raúni, Turkey
 Pórni-raúni, Swan

Rei, *n.*, Gentleman. Pasp, *rdi*

Réi-aw, *pl*, Gentlemen

Reía, *voc*, Sir

Doóva relesko kair, That gentleman's house

Relesko-kérimus, Gentlemanly behaviour

Réiály, *adj.*, Gentlemanly

Baúro-rei, Gentleman

Relesko-várdo, Carriage; lit, gentleman's cart

Relesko roózho-poov moosh, Gardener, lit, gentleman's flower-ground man

Releski matché, *pl*, Trout

Relákana ta gaújikana jínomus, Learning fit for a
 gentleman and Englishman

Répper toot, Remember

Réssi toot! Make haste!

Rés-les apré, Rouse him up

Rétsi, }
 Rétsa, } *n.*, Duck (*rútsa*). Lieb., *retsa*; Mikl, i., 35

Retzé, *pl*, Ducks

Bítto- }
 Tíkno- } *rétsa*, Duckling

Rídál, *n.*, Partridge. Used by Isaac Herne's family

Rído, *p. part.*, Dressed. }
 Rídadé, They dressed. } See Riv

- Rig, *n.*, Side. Pasp., *rik*
- Rígher, } *v.*, To carry, keep, bring. Lieb., *rikkerwawa*, to
 Rig, } stop
 Ríker, }
- Rígheróva, I do, or will, keep
 Rígher toot míshto, Take care of yourself
 Rígherénna, } They keep
 Rígherén, }
- Ríghadóm, I carried
 Yon righadás-les, They (that) carried him
- Ríkeno, *adj.*, Pretty (*rínkeno*)
 Ríknies, *pl.*, Trousers (*rokéngries*, etc.)
- Ríl, *v.*, Pedere, also used as a noun. Pasp., *rul*; Lieb.,
rill
- Rínkeno, *m.*, } *adj.*, Pretty (*rínkeno*). Pott, ii., 264, gives
 Rínkeni, *f.*, } *rajkanó*, from Puchmayer's Hungarian
 Rínkené, *pl.*, } "Rómani Czib," and suggests that the
 word *rínkeno* is an adjective formed from the
 dative plural of *rat*, i.e., *rénge*. See also Sundt's
 "Landstrygerfolket," 1852, *rankanó*; gentle, noble.
 Predari has, p. 270, *rincano*, and p. 259, *arincano*,
 both apparently taken from Roberts
- Rínkenés, *adv.*, Prettily
 Rínkenodér, *comp.*, Prettier
- Rínkeni máтчaw ta jáls talé o baryáw, Trout; lit,
 pretty fishes that go under the stones
- Rísser, *v.*, To shake, tremble. Pasp., *lisdráva*.
 Rísseréla, He trembles
 Rísser toót, Be quick (*réssi*)
 Rísser toot apré, Be quick, and get up, lit, shake
 yourself up
- Riv, *v.*, To wear (rood). Pasp., *uryáva*
 Rído, *p. part.*, Dressed
 Rídadé, They dressed
 Rívoben, *n.*, Apparel, clothes (*ródi*, *roódopen*)
 Yov rivdás lésko kókeró adré koóshto eezáw sórkon
 cheérus, He always dressed in fine clothes

Yon sas yidé sor adré kaij, They were dressed all in
silk

Rōd, }
Rō'der, } *v.*, To search, seek. Pasp., *rodáva*

Rō'dadom, I searched, sought

Rōdé, They searched

Roódopen, *n.*, Search. Pasp., *rodipé*

Ródi, }
Ródi-ing, } *n.*, Clothing, apparel (roódo, riv)

Roi, }
Rói, } *n.*, Spoon. Pasp., *rói*

Róiyaws, *pl.*, Spoons

Róicngré, Spoon-makers

Róker, *v.* To talk, speak. Pasp., *vrakeráva*; Mikl., i, 34

Rókeréla, He talks

Kómeni rókeréla troostál mándi, Some one is talking
about me—"That's what we say when we sneeze"

Rókerdás, }
Rókadás, } He talked
Rókerás, }

Rókrás, You talk

Rókerdé, They talked

Rókeropén, }
Rókerpén, }
Rókeriben, } *n.*, Conversation, language, speech.
Rókerimus, } Pasp., *vrakeribé*
Rókamus, }

Rókeroméngro, }
Rókeroméngro, } *n.*, Lawyer

Rókeroméškro, *n.*, Talker

Baúro rókeroméngri, *pl.*, Prophets

Rókerin' chíriklo, Parrot

Rokéngries,)

Rokónyus,

Rokrényus, *r. n. pl.*, Trousers (ríknies)

Roxínyes,

Roxínya,)

Rom, *n.*, Husband, bridegroom, a male Gypsy. Pasp., *rom*

Rómeni, }
Rómni, } *n.*, Wife, bride. Pasp., *romni*
Rómadi, }

Rómano, }
Rómani, } *adj.*, Gypsy. Pasp., *romanó*

Rómano-drab, probably Spurge-laurel (*Daphne laureola*), the berries of which, according to Lindley, "are poisonous to all animals except birds"

Rómani-chal, A male Gypsy

Rómani-chálaw, *pl.*, Gypsies

Rómanes, *adv.*, Gypsy, the Gypsy language. Pasp., *romanés*

Rómano chíriklo, Magpie; lit, Gypsy bird

Rómer, *v.*, To marry

Rómado, }
Rómered, } *p. part.*, Married (rómadi)

Rómadóm, I married

Rómerobén, *n.*, Marriage

Rómeromus, *n.*, Wedding

Rood, *v.*, To dress (riv)

Roódo, *p. part.*, Dressed (rído, ródi)

Roódopen, *n.*, Dress, clothing Pasp., *urydibé*

Roódopen, *n.*, Search (road). Pasp., *rodipé*

Rook, *n.*, Tree. Pasp., *ruk*

Roókaw, }
Rookáw, } *pl.*, Trees

Roókaméngro, *n.*, Squirrel

Roókenghi-chóxas, Leaves, lit, tree-coats,

Roop, *n.*, Silver. Pasp., *rup*

Roópono, }
Roópno, } *m.*, } *adj.*, Silver Pasp., *rupovanó*
Roópni, *f.*, }

Roópnoméngro, *n.*, Silvermith

Roózlo, }
Roózlus, } *adj.*, Strong (rúzó) Pasp., *soraló*

Sor-roózlo, Almighty

- Roózlopen, *n*, Strength
 Rōv, *v*, To cry. Pasp, *rouáva*
 Rōvóna, I do, or will, cry
 Rōvéna, They cry
 Rōvdé, They cried
 Rō'zali, *n*, Flower Mikl, *i*, 35
 Rō'sheo, *n*, Flower Mikl, *i*, 35
 Roózho-poov, Flower garden
 Roózhaw-poóvaw, *pl*, Flower gardens
 Groóveni roózha, Cowslip
 Dívusy roózha, Daisy
 Rushári, *n pl*, Rushes, reeds
 Rútsa, *n*, Duck, goose (rétsi). Lieb, *rctza*
 Rúzlo, } *adj*, Strong, coarse (roózlo). Pasp, *zoráló*
 Rúzino, }
 Rúzlo mas, Coarse meat

S.

- 'Saála, *n*, Morning (saúla). Pasp, *disiála*, it dawns; *disára*,
 early
 Sadás, He laughed. See Sav
 Sáke-os, *n*, Sake
 Sal, *v*, To laugh (sárler, sav). Pasp, *asáva*
 Sáling, } *n*, Laughing, laughter, laugh
 Sálimus, }
 Saléla, He laughs
 Saldóva (*for* Sadóm), I laughed
 Sálamánca, *n*, Table. Pasp, *salán*
 Sálivárdo, } *n*, Bridle (sóli'éngro, solivárdo) Pasp, *sulivári*
 Sálivárus, }
 Sap, *n*, Snake, serpent, eel Pasp, *sapp*, snake
 Sápaw, *pl*, Snakes Pasp, *sappá*
 Sápesco-mátcho, Eel
 Sápesco-mátcho-moótsi, Eel-skin
 Sápín, } *n*, Soap. Pasp, *sapum*; Mikl, *i*, 36
 Sápínis, }

Sar, *prep*, With

Sar, *adv*, How, as Pasp, *sar*, how.

Sar 'shan, How are you ?

Sar koméssa, If you please

Sárler, *v*, To laugh (sal, sav) Pasp., *asáva*

Sárshta, }

Sársta, } *n.*, Iron Pasp, *shastír, sastér*

Sáster, }

Sárstera, } *adj.*, Iron

Sástera, }

Sástraméskro, *n*, Blacksmith. Pasp, *sastiréskoro*

Sástera-bíkinoméngro, Ironmonger

Sástermángro, *n.*, An iron-grey horse

Sas, *2nd sing.* and *pl. imperf* Was, were. Pasp., *isás*

Yov sas náshedo opré o rook, He was hanged on the tree

Yon sas wáfedo náfalo, They were very

Sáster, Iron See Sarshta

Sastís, Able, can (sítis, stastís). Lieb, *sasti*; Pasp, *sastó*, sound, healthy; Pott, ii, 370—380; *cf* Lat, valco

Sar sastís te yek moosh del, How can one man give?

'Saúla, }

'Saúlo, } *n.*, Morning ('saúla). Pasp, *disiolo, disára*

Kóliko-saúla, To-morrow morning

Kesaúla, This morning

Sav, *v*, To laugh (sal, sárler) Pasp, *asáva*

Sávaben, }

Sávapen, } *n.*, Laugh, laughter. Pasp., *asavé*

Sadás, He laughed

Sávo, *pron.*, Who, what (so) Pasp, *savó, so*

Sávo shan too, Who art thou ?

Sávo cheéru, What time ? when ?

'See, *3rd sing.* and *pl. pres. ind.*, Is, are, has, have. Pasp, *ist*

See-éngro, *adj.*, Spirited, lively (zee)

Shab, *v*, To run away, "A mumper's word." Pott, ii, 14, *schuf* dich ! be off ! Sundt, p. 394, *skubba* ! go !

Sham, We are (shem). Pasp, *isám*

Ta sórkon kóvaw sham mé (méndi), And all that we
have ; lit, and all things are to us

'Shámas, We were (shúmas). Pasp, *isámas*

'Sor kíno shámas, We were all tired

'Shan, *2nd sing.* and *pl. pres.*, Art, are, hast, have. Pasp, *isán*

Too 'shan kéro míshto, Thou hast done well

Too 'shan lésti, You have it

Sar shan, How art thou ? how are ye ?

'Shánas, *2nd sing.* and *pl. imperf.*, Thou wast, ye were
Pasp, *isánnas*

Too 'shánas náfalo wáver dívvus, haw ? You were ill
the other day, ch ?

'Shánas kinó ? Were you tired ?

Sháni, *n.*, Mule

Shanéngro, *n.*, Lawyer, liar (shoon) The two meanings are
due to their assonance

Shárdoka, *n.*, Apron (chárdoka, etc.) ? Pasp., *utchardó*,
mantle, covered. Pott, *n.*, 231, 252, "*shaducca*,
apron, Kog," is from Roberts, Boht, *jandaraka*

Shaúhaúri, *n.*, Sixpence (shookhaúri) .

Shélo, *n.*, Rope, cord (shólo). Pasp, *sheló*, *sholó*

Kóva, so too kairs shélo, Flax, lit., thing which you
make rope (of)

Sheléngro, *n.*, Whistler (shol)

'Shem, *1st pl. pres.*, We are ('sham). Pasp., *isám*

Méndi 'shem akeí, We are here

Shéro, *n.*, Head (shóri). Pasp., *sheró*

Sheréngro, *n.*, Bridle, captain, chief, headman, leader

Béresto-sheréngro, Captain of a ship

Shéroméngro, *n.*, Lawyer

• Shercésno, *n.*, Lawyer, for shercésano

Ghívesto-shéro, Ear of corn

Pógado-shéro, Cocked hat

Chiv *it* adré *your* shéro, Remember ; lit., put it into
your head. Compare Pasp., *sherdva man* ; Lieb.,

rikkerwāwa an o schēro

- Shil, *n.*, Cold, catarrh. Pasp., *shul*
 Shílino, *adj.*, Cold (shíriilo). Pasp., *shulaló*
 Shílo-tem, The north
- Shing, *n.*, Horn. Pasp., *shung*
 Shíngaw, *pl.*, Horns
- Shíriilo, *adj.*, Cold (shílilo). Pasp., *shulaló*
- Shiv, *n.*, Snow (iv, ghiv, hiv, yiv). Pasp., *iv*, etc.
- Shok, *n.*, Cabbage. Pasp., *shakéh*
 Shókyaw, *pl.*, Cabbages
 Paáni-shok, }
 Panéngri-shok, } Watercress
- Shol, *v.*, To whistle (shool). Pasp., *shóndava*
 Sheléngro, *n.*, Whistler
 Sholóva, I whistle Lieb, *schollewāwa*
- Shólo, *n.*, Rope, cord (shélo) Pasp., *sholó*, *sheló*
- 'Shom, *1st sing.* and *pl. pres.*, I am, we are (shem). Pasp.,
1st sing., *isóm*; *1st pl.*, *isám*
- 'Shō'mas, *1st sing.* and *pl. imperf.*, I was, we were (shúmas).
 Pasp., *1st sing.*, *isómas*; *1st pl.*, *isámas*
 Mandi shō'mas 'jaw kinó, I was so tired
 Beéno shō'mas adré Dovárus, I was born at Dover
 Méndi shō'mas yékera a baúro haúro kekávvi, We
 once had a large copper kettle
- Shoóba, *n.*, Gown, frock (shoóva)
 Chúffas, *pl.*, Petticoats
- Shoóbli, *adj.*, Pregnant (shoóvlo, *qv*)
- Shookár, *adv.*, Nicely, quietly, slowly. Pasp., *shukár*
 Jal shookár, Go slowly, easily, nicely
 Shookáridáir, *comp.*, Slower, easier
 Shoókar, *adj.*, Quiet, still
 Shoóker! Silence! Keep quiet!
 Shoóko, *adj.*, Dumb
 Róker shookés, *adv.*, Speak low
- Shookháuri, *n.*, Sixpence (sháuhaúri, shov, haúri)
- 'Shoóko-kanéngri, Deaf person, Pasp., *kashukó*, deaf
- Shoóko, *adj.*, Dry. Pasp., *shukó*

- Shoóko-maúroméngri-tem, Suffolk; lit, dry bread
fellow's county
- Shool, *v.*, To whistle (shol) Pasp, *shondáva*
Shoolóva, I whistle
Shooldé, They whistled
- Shool, } *n.*, Moon. Pasp., *tchon*
Shoon, }
- Shoónaw, *pl*, Months
- Shoon, *v.*, To hear, listen, hearken, etc. Pasp, *shundáva*
Shoonóva, I hear
Shoonéssa, Thou hearest
Shoonéla, He hears
Shoónta! Listen! Hark!
Shoonóm, We will hear
Shoónedóm, } I heard
Shoóndom, }
- Sar kek shoónénna, If they will not hear
Shoondás, He heard
Shoondé, They heard
Shoon léndi! Remember! lit., listen to them
Shoon-to-kóngri, A bell, lit., hark to church
Shoónaben, } *n.*, Newspaper
Shoónaméngri, }
- Shanéngro, *n.*, Lawyer, liar, from assonance
- Shoot, } *n.*, Vinegar. Pasp., *shut, shutkó*
Shoóto, }
- Shoótelo, } *adj*, Sour. Pasp, *shutló*
Shoótló, }
- Shoótló chor, Sorrel; lit, sour grass
Shoot shokáw, Lettuce, any plant used in making
salad
- Shoóva, *n.* Gown (shoóba)
Shoóvlo, *adj.*, Swollen. Pasp., *shuvló*
Shoóvli, *f.*, Pregnant (shoóbli)
- Shor, *v.*, To praise. Pasp., *ashardáva*
Shoróva, I do praise
Shóring his kókero, Bragging, boasting

Shóroben, *n.*, Boast

Shoró, }
Shóro, } *n.*, Head (shéro, shúro). Pasp., *sheró*
Shóri, }

Shoréngro, *n.*, Chief, captain, foreman, headman,
lawyer

Baáro-shoréngro, Lord

Shóro jínomus gaíro, A learned man; lit., head-
knowledge-man

Shórokno, *n.*, Chief, master

Shórokno gaíro, A headman, clever fellow, collegian

Shórokne gairé, *pl.*, Clever men

Shórokono moosháw, Disciples, lit., chief men

Shoshó, }
Shóshi, } *n.*, Rabbit (shúshi) Pasp., *shoshó*

Shoshé, *pl.*, Rabbits

Shov, *adj.*, Six. Pasp., *shov, sho*

Shookhaúri, }
Shaúhaúri, } *n.*, Sixpence (haúri)

Shúmas, *1st pl. imperf.*, We were (shó'mas, shámas) Pasp.,
isámas

Shúro, *n.*, Head (shéro, shóro) Pasp., *shuró*

Shúshi, *n.*, Rabbit (shóshi) Pasp., *shoshó*

Shushel, *pl.*, Rabbits

Shúshenghi hévyaw, Rabbit-holes

'Si, Is (see). Pasp., *isí*

Si, *conj.*, As. ? From assonance of *is* and *as* when spoken
quickly

Jaw door si too, As far as you

Kek ná komóva jáfri tanáw si kóli, I do not like
such places as these

Méripén tánaw si dikéla, Murdering places as they
look (lit., looks)

Sig, *adj.* and *adv.*, Quick, soon, early, just. Pasp., *sigó*

Sígodair, *comp.*, Sooner, earlier, before

Ken 'sigáw, Immediately, lit., just now

Sígo toóti, Bestir yourself, be quick

- Síker, *v.*, To show. Pasp, *sikáva*
 Síker, *n.*, Gold,
 Síkeróva, I show, I will show
 Sikadás, He showed
 Síklo, *adj.* and *p part.*, Accustomed, used. Pasp.,
sikló
 Mándi *couldn't* jiv adré a gav, mándi's *so* síklo *to the*
 bával, I couldn't live in a town, I am so accus-
 tomed to the open air
 Síkerméngro, *n.*, Show, showman, circus, pleasure-
 grounds, moon
 Síkroméngro, *n.*, Signpost
 Siména, *n.*, Cousin, relation, kin. Miklosich, *uber die*
mundarten, etc., part ii., p. 71, No. 456, semence
 Śr sec ménsi, We are all relations
 Símmér, *v.*, To pawn, pledge. Lieb., *simmeto*, a pledge;
 Pasp, *simadt*, sign
 Símméring boódega, Pawnshop
 Símmicroméskro, Pawnbroker
 Sítis, If I can (*stástis*)
 Siv, *v.*, To sew. Pasp, *siváva*
 Sivdúm, I sewed
 Unsívdo, Unsewn
 Sívoméngro, *n.*, Tailor; the name too of the Taylor
 tribe of Gypsies (*soovéngro*). Pasp., *subnáskero*
 Soov, *n.*, Needle Pasp., *suu*
 Skámin, *n.*, Chair. Pasp., *scamnt*, stool; Lieb., *stammin*
 Skaminé, }
 Skáminyaw, } *pl.*, Chairs
 Skáminéngro, *n.*, Chair-mender, chair-bottomer
 Ráshei skámin adré o kóngri, kei o ráshei beshéla,
 Pulpit; lit, priest-chair in the church, where the
 priest sits
 Sken, *n.*, Sun (*kam, tam*). Pasp., *kam*
 Skó'ni, *n.*, Boot Lieb., *skorn*
 Skó'nyaws, *pl.*, Boots (*skrúnya*)
 Skoodálin, *n.*, Plate ? Italian, *scodella*, porringer

- Skoodálin, *n.*, Teapot
 Pláméskri skoodálin, Teapot
 Kóshtudno skoodálaw, Wooden dishes
 Skrúnya, *n. pl.*, Boots (skó'nyaws). Lieb., *skornia*; Mikl.,
 i., 37
Slugus, *n.*, Slug
 Sménting, } *n.*, Cream. Lieb., *schmündāna*, Mikl., i., 40
 Sméntini, }
 So, *pron.*, What (sávo) Pasp, *so* :
 Sólivárdo, } *n.*, Bridle (sálivárdo). Pasp., *sulivári*
 Sólivéngro, }
 Sólivaré, *pl.*, Bridles
 Sólohólmus, *n.*, Oath (sóverhol, súlverkon). Pasp., *sovell*;
sovell khahóm, I have sworn
 Soom, }
 Soon, } *v.*, To smell. Pasp, *sungáva*
 Soong, }
 Soongóva, I smell
 Soongéla, He smells
 Soóngimus, *n.*, Smell
 Soom a kan, Smell a stink
 Soónakei, *n.* and *adj.*, Gold. Pasp, *soonakái*
 Soónakci-pétaléngro, Goldsmith
 Soónaka wériga, Gold chain
 Soóti, *v.*, To sleep, coíre (sōv). Pasp., *sováva*, p. part., *suttó*,
sottó
 Soóto, } *n.*, Sleep (sútto)
 Soóti, }
 Soóto, *adj.*, Asleep, sleepy
 Sootéla, He sleeps
 Soótadóm, I slept
 Sootadás, He slept
 Jaw káter sútto, Go to sleep
 Yon soótedé, They slept
 Dúla kóla (so) kairs toóti te jal to soóto, Poppies ;
 lit., those things (which) make you go to sleep
 Soov, *n.*, Needle (siv). Pasp., *suv*

- Soovéngro, *n.*, Tailor (sívoméngro) Pasp, *subná-skoro*
- Sor, *n* and *adv.*, Everything, all, *adv*, quite Pasp, *sarró, sáore*
- Sor-kon kólli, Everything; *cf* Mikl, ii, 35, 133 (Bukowina Vocab), *schon shíba*, alle sprachen; ii, 55, 1271 (Hungarian Vocab), *sako*, every
- Sór-kon-cheérus, }
Sór-kon-cháirus, } Always, often; lit, every time
- Sórsin, *n*, Plate; ? from *saucer*
- Sóski, *adv*, Why; lit., for what (so). Pasp., *datíve, sóske*, for what, why
- Sóski kedás-les tálla? Why did you do it?
- Sóski too naneí róker *to* mándi? Why don't you speak to me?
- Söv, *v.*, To sleep, coíre (soóti). Pasp, *sováva*
- Sovdóm, I slept
- Sovdé, They slept
- Sóverhol, } *v.*, To swear, curse (súlverkon, sólohóloomus).
Sóvlohol, } Pasp, *sovél-khalíóm*, I have sworn; lit, I have eaten oath
- Sóvlohóloben, }
Sóverhóloben, } *n.*, Curse, oath
- Spingí, }
Spíngher, } *n*, Pin. ? French, *épingle* Pott, ii., 248. *spínaf*,
Spink, } I stick
- Spíngo, *n*, Brooch
- Spíngo, *v.*, To pin, fasten with wooden skewers
- Spingaárus, *n.*, Skewer, spit
- Spingaáro-kélooméngro, Skewer-maker
- Staádi, }
Stádi, } *n*, Hat. Pasp., *stadík*
Státi, }
- Staádia, }
Staadé, } *pl.*, Hats
- Joóvioko-staádi, Bonnet; lit, female hat
- Staáni, *n.*, Deer, stag. ? Pott, ii., 247, *stirna*, cat

- Stánya, *n.*, Stable. Lieb, *steima*; Mikl, i, 38
- 'Stádo, } *n.*, Prison ('stéripén, 'staúrn). Pasp., *astardí*, that
'Stárdi, } which one holds; *astaribé*, arrest
'Stáribén, }
- Stári, *n.*, Star. Pasp, *stiari* (As.)
- Stástis, If it is possible, if he can (*sastís*, *tastís*)
- 'Staúri, *n.*, Prison ('stárdi)
- Stékas, *n.*, Gate, turnpike (*stígher*) ? Provincial English, *steek*, to shut, or from *stákervava*, to tread, walk, Pott, vol. i., p. 437 (from Puchmayer's "Románi Czib")
- 'Stérimus, } *n.*, Prison ('stáribén). Pasp, *astaribé*, arrest
'Stéripén, }
- 'Stéroméngro, } *n.*, Prisoner
'Stéromésti, }
- 'Stéripén-gav, *n.*, County town
- Stífo-dad, *n.*, Father-in-law German, *stíff-*; English, *step-*
Stífi-dei, Mother-in-law, } Miklosich, "über die mun-
Stífo-pal, Brother-in-law, } darten," etc, part ii, p. 69,
No. 279, and p. 70, No. 376, *shyfyday*, *shyfydad*
- Stífi-pén, Sister-in-law
- Stígher, *n.*, Gate, turnpike (*stékas*). Pott, ii, 246, gives *i stika*, path, and compares *fuss-steig*, footpath; Mikl, i, 39
- Pésser-stígher, Turnpike
- Stor, *adj*, Four Pasp, *star*
- Trin-stor, Seven; Ĥt., three-four
- Doór-trinyáw ta yek, Sevch; lit., two threes and one
- Doór storáw, Eight; lit., two fours
- Stor-pansh, Twenty; lit., four fives
- Stor-peeréngro, Frog
- Strángli, *n.*, Onion *A mumper's lav, it means *poórumí*"
- Stíghi, *n pl.*, Stacks. cf. Harr, *stagus*, a rick, Pott, ii, 246; Mikl, i., 39
- Súlverkon, *v*, To swear, curse (*sóverhól*, *sólohólomus*). Pasp., *sovél-khalóm*, I have sworn
- Sundáyus, Sunday

Sus. Kair toó sus asár koméssa, Do just as you like.
 ? *Sus* = so^{as}, with the particle *asár* attached, to
 disguise the English words
 Sútto, *n.*, Sleep (soóto). Pasp., *suttó*
 Swágler, } *n.*, Tobacco-pipe
 Swégler, }

T.

Ta, *conj.*, And. Pasp., *ta*
 Dad ta dei, Father and mother
 Ta, *conj.*, Than (*tc*)
 Yov si bitadér ta mándi, He is less than I. ? *Ta*
 = Engl. *to*, which is sometimes used provincially
 in this sense. Some Gypsies similarly use *nor*,
 others *dan*, *den* (than)
 -ta, emphatic suffix to verbs in the imperative. Pött, vol i.,
 p. 310
 Shoónta, chawóli! Listen, mates!
 Avatá! Come here!
 Ta, *conj.* and *pron.*, That. Pasp., *ka*
 Yov pendás ta mándi jals pálla wáver moosháw, He
 was jealous; lit., he said that I go after other men
 Wáfedo bával ta ands kek kóshto bok, A bad wind
 that brings no good luck
 Yov ta sas moólo, He that was dead
 Taf, *n.*, Thread (tav, tel). Pasp., *tav*
 Talé, *prep.*, Down, under, beneath (telé, alé, 'lé). Pasp., *telé*
 Tálla, *adv.*, After, afterwards, except, without
 Tálla, *prep.*, Under, beneath, behind
 Tall' *of a* báuro wesh, Alongside of a big wood
 Tállani^{chóxa}, Under-petticoat
 Lel talé, To peel
 Chin talé, To cut off, cut down
 Lel o moótsi talé o póbo, Peel the orange; lit., take
 the skin off the orange
 Tam, *n.*, Sun (kam, sken). Pasp., *kam*

- Támlo, *adj.*, Sunny, light. A corruption of *kámlo*
 Támlo, *adj.*, Dark. Pasp., *tam*, blind; Mikl., i., 43
 Támlo raáti, Dark night
 Tan, } *n.*, Camp, place, tent. Pasp., *tan*, place; *katína*,
 Táno, } tent
 • Tánaw, *pl.*, Places
 Tan, *v.*, To encamp
 Kair ti tan tálla o rook avrí o kam, Pitch your tent
 under the tree out of the sun
 Tárder, *v.*, To pull, stretch. Pasp., *tradáva*, to draw
 Tarðadóm, I pulled
 Tárdadás, He pulled
 Tárdadé, They pulled
 Tárdering shélo kótoréndi, Picking oakum; lit,
 pulling rope to pieces
 So too tarders matché avrí o paáni troóstal, Fish-
 hook; lit., what you pull fish out of the water with
 Táрно, *adj.*, Young (taúno). Pasp., *ternó*
 Táрно, *n.*, Child
 Táрно, *n. pr.*, Young, a Gypsy tribe
 Tárnodar, }
 Tarnodaír, } *comp.*, Younger
 Tárnomus, *n.*, Youth
 Tásser, *v.*, To choke, drown. Pasp., *tasáva*
 Tássado, *p. part.*, Choked
 Tássadás, He choked
 Tastís, If he can, if I can, if it be possible, etc. (stastís,
 tússis). A combination of *te sasto stí*; vide Pott,
 i., 370; ii., 242
 Keróva-les, tastís, I will try to do it; lit., I will do
 it, if I can
 Róker too, tastís, Speak, if you can
 Sor o kóli peléla adrál lésti, tastíss, All the things
 (everything) will fall through it, if they can (or
 that can)
 Tátcho, } *adj.*, Good; true, right, real, holy, ready, healthy,
 Tátcheno, } well, safe. Pasp., *whatchunó*, true

Tátchipen, *n.*, Truth. Pasp., *tchatchipe*
 Tátcho wast, Right hand
 Tátchené gairé, or *fólki*, Holy men, angels
 Tátchnes, *adv.*, Right
 Kair tátcho, To cure, comfort; lit, make right
 Yov sas o tátcho yek o' lésko dei, He was the only
 son of his mother
 Tátcho-'glál, Right opposite, face to face
 Tátcho beréngro, Ship captain
 Tátcho-bars, Jewels
 Tátcho dósta, Sure enough

Táttav, }
 Táttér, } *v*, To warm. Pasp., *tattardva*

Tátterméngri, *n.*, Frying-pan
 Táttö, *adj.*, Warm, hot. Pasp., *tattó*
 Táttoben, *n.*, Heat, summer. Pasp., *tattbél*, heat
 Táttö-koóva, Pepper
 Táttö-páni, Alcohol, ardent spirits, *cf.* American
 'fire-water'

Tav, *n.*, Thread (taf, tel). Pasp., *tav*
 Távesto-gav, Manchester; lit., cotton-town

Taúno, *m.*, }
 Taúni, *f.*, } *adj.*, Young (tárno) Pasp., *ternó*

Te, *prep.* and *conj.*, To, for, at, how, with, what, than, but,
 etc. Pasp., *te*

Tedívvus, To-day
 Biknóva-les tei te vániso lúva, I will sell it too for
 any sum

Te dóva cheérus o'-raáti, At that time of night

Te goódló sce, How sweet it is

Yon pandás yov opré te lésti, They tied he (him) up
 with it

Keléla peiás te lésti nógo póri, It is playing with its
 own tail

Te wáfedo moosh see yov, What a bad man he is
 Dórdi, te goódló pobé see odol, chavóli! Look, what
 ripe apples are there, mates!

Yór see wáfedodáir te yov, She is worse than he
 Kek kómeni sas ker'd man koššto te yov, No one
 but he cured me

Te, *particle*, used to form the *subjunctive*; *vide* Grammar,
 p. 39. Pasp, *te*

Beng te lel toot, Devil take you

Te wel mándi te bícheróva-len avrí, If I send them
 away

Te jinéssa too? Do you know?

Shó'mas te meróva, I must have died

Te dikóv avrí, dikóva, If I look out, I see

Teéro, *pron.*, Thine, thy, your. Pasp, *tinro*

Tei, *conj.*, Also, too, indeed Pott, i, 308, *taí*, Mikl, ii, 58
 (1454), *taj*

Dósta bríshno wéla talé ta hiv tei, Much rain comes
 down and snow too

Biknóva lcs tei te vániso lúva, I will sell it too for
 any sum

Tel, *n.*, Thread (*tav*). Pasp, *tav*

Telé, *prep*, Down, etc. (*talé*) Pasp, *tele*

Tem, *n.*, Country, county, district, neighbourhood, etc.
 Pasp, *tem*, people, world

Temáw, *pl*, Countries

Teméngro, *n.*, Countryman, rustic

Wáver-teméngro, Foreigner

Híndo-tem, Ireland

Híndi-teméngro, Irishman

Teméskri, *adj*, Country

Kaúlo-tem, The 'black-country'

Wátchkeni-tem, Wales

Mi-Dúvelésto-tem, Heaven, the sky

Dóla teméski Rómani-chals, The Gypsies of that
 county

Wáver témeski lólo póbo, Orange, lit, other-country
 red (yellow) apple

Chórkeno-tem, Yorkshire

Thinkóva, } *v.*, I think
Thinkasóva, }

Ti, pron., Thine, thy. Pasp., *ti*

Tíkno, } *adj.*, Small, little. } Pasp, *tiknó*, young, small
Tíkno, } *n.*, Child }

Kóshteno tíkno, Doll

Til, v., To hold. Pasp, *teráva*, to have; 3rd pers sing,
teréla, Vaill., p. 73, *Ti pa'as men, tilas ik kúrdán*,

Si ti m'en crois, nous prendrons une voiture

Til'd, p part., Held

Til apré, To raise; lit, hold up

Tíloméngri, n, Reins, pincers, snaptrap

Mi Doóvel kek tiléssa (tildéla) lésti sor tátcho, God
 will not hold him guiltless

Yov tildás lésko shóro opré, He held his head up

Tóbár, n., Axe, hammer Pasp, *tovér*, axe

Tó'vcr,

Tó'fer, } *n*, Hammer, axe, anvil

Tó'ber,

Tó'ber kóvs (coves), Highwaymen. "That's mumpers' talk"

Toketané, adv., Together

Too, pron., Thou, you Pasp, *tu*

Toóki,

Toóti, } *Thy* Pasp, 1st dat, *túte*; 2nd dat., *túke*

Toot,

Toóti, } *pron. acc*, Thee, you. Pasp., acc., *tut*

Tússa, pron. instr., With thee. Pasp, *túsa*

Mántchí too! Cheer up!

Tood, n., Milk Pasp, *tut*

Toól, n., To milk

Tpof, n., Smoke (toov, *éúvlo*). Pasp, *tuw*, tobacco for
 smoking

Toógeno,

Toógno, } *adj.*, Sorry, grieved (*túgno*). Pott, ii., 307; Mikl,

Toognó, } i., 10, 41

Toógnus,

Toógeno, adj., Lonesome, lonely

Toog, { *v.*, To grieve
 { *n.*, Sorrow

Mi toog *is quite* mistó, I am quite well

Toóki, *pron.*, Thee (túki, too) Pasp., 2nd dat., *túke*

Toóshni, *n.*, Basket, faggot (kúshni, trúshni, túshni). Pasp.,
~~kóshnika~~

Toótchi, *n.*, Breast (Lat., *mamma*). Pasp., *tchutchí*

Tootcháw, *pl.*, Breasts

Toóti, *pron.*, Thee, thy, for thee (too). Pasp., 1st dat., *túte*

Toov, *n.*, Smoke (toof). Pasp., *tuv*, tobacco

Toöv, *v.*, To smoke

Toóvlo, *n.*, Tobacco (túvlo)

Toóvlo-gónno, Tobacco-pouch

To-ráati, To-night

Tórro, *adj.*, High. Pasp., *khor*, deep

Tórropen, *n.*, Height

Töv, *v.*, To wash. Pasp., *továva*

Tövóva, I will wash

Töver, *n.*, Axe (tóbár) Pasp., *tovér*, Míkl, i, 42

Trad, *To* lel trad, to take care ? A translation of *prenez garde*, corrupted into *grade*, and then *trad*

Trad, *n.*, Order, notice, etc, e.g., *mándi dels toóti kóshito trad to kair doóva*, I order you to do so, lit., I give thee good order to do that; *del man trad*, show me, *lit.*, give me advice

Trash, { *v.*, To fear, frighten, astonish Pasp., *trasháva*,
 { to fear

Trashóva, I fear, I am afraid

Trashéla, He fears, frightens

Trashénna, They fear

Tráshedo, {
 { *p. part*, Frightened, afraid, astonished

Tráshful, *adj.*, Fearful

Atrash, Afraid

Trash, *n.*, Fear, fright, astonishment

Trash see mándi, I am afraid; lit., fear is to me

Tráslo, *adj.*, Thirsty (troóshlo). Pasp., *trushaló*, thirsty

'Tré, *prep*, In (dré) .

Trin, } *adj*, Three Pasp, *trín*
Tring, }

Trin-górisli, Shilling

Trin-ta-stor,

Trín-stor,

Doól trinyáw ta yek, } Seven

Troópo, } *n*, Body, corpse Lieb, *trupo*, Mikl, i, 42
Troópus, }

Troópus, }

Tróopia, } *n pl*, Stays

Troopé, }

Troosh, *n*, Thirst Pasp, *trush* .

Troóshlo, *adj*, Thirsty (tráslo) Pasp, *trushaló*

Troóshel, } *n*, A trail formed by three heaps of grass at
Troóshilo, } cross-roads Pasp, *trushil*, cross

Troóshni, *n*, Can, quart, any large vessel, bundle (kúshni,
túshni) Lieb, *tuschn*, flask, bottle

Troostál, } *prep*, About, of, concerning Lieb, *trujal*
Troóstal, }

Mándi koméssa (*koméssa*) te shoón troostál lésti, I
would like to hear about him

So keréssa o patrén troostál? What do you make
trails of?

So too tárdeis matché ayí o paáni troóstal, Fish-
hook, lit, what you pull fish out of the water with

Troostál meéro kóshto kómomusti Doóvel ker'd
mándi kóshto, However my good kind God made
me well

Túkki, *præ*, Thee (toóki)

Táillo, *m*, } *adj*, Fat, stout, plump. Pasp, *tuló*
Túllí, *f*, }

Túllöpen, }

Túllipen, } *n*, Fat, grease, ointment

Túllö-mas-tem, Lincolnshire; lit., fat-meat county

Túgno, *adj*, Tiring, fatiguing (tóógnö)

Tuméndi, *pron*, To ye, ye. Pasp, 1st dat. pl., *tuménde*

Túshni, *n.*, Faggot, basket (toóshni, etc.) •Pasp, *kóshnika*
basket

Tússa, *pron.*, With thee, thee Pasp, *túsa*

Tússis, }
Tústis, } If it be possible (tastis)

•Túvlo, }
Túvli, } *n.*, Tobacco (toov, etc.) Pasp, *tuw*, tobacco

Túvlopen, *n.*, Tobacco

V AND W.

These letters are almost always interchangeable

Wáfedo, *adj.*, Bad (vásavo, wásedo)

Wáfedo *folki*, Enemies

Wáfedo gáiro, Enemy

Wáfedo rókering gairo, Chatterer

Wáfedopen, *n.*, Wickedness

Wáfedes, *adv.*, Ill

Wáfedodáir, *comp.*, Worse

Wáfedo-díking-tan, Wilderness, lit, bad-looking
place

Wáfedo bával ta ands kek koóshto bok, (An) ill wind
that brings no good luck

Wagyaúro, *n.*, Fair, market (walgaúrus)

Vákasho, *n.*, Lamb (bókocho, bókoro) Pasp., *bakritkhó*

Válin, }
Wálin, } *n.*, Bottle, glass Lieb, *walín*

Válinésko-men, *n.*, Bottle-neck, neck of a bottle

Walgaúrus, *n.*, Fair (wagyaúro, wélingaúro) This word
occurs in the following forms in English collec-
tions:—Bright, *varingera*, Harriot's *vail goro*,
Roberts, *waggaulus* (Pott, ii., 77, and Predari, p
274, give the same word from Kogalnitschan, who
took it from Roberts), "Illustrated Lond News,"
1851, p. 715, *vellgouris*, pl; Leland, *welgooro*, pp
50, 56, 66, 114, 212, *wellgooros*, pl, 137, *well-*
gobras, pl., 211, Borrow, "Lavo-lil," *weggaulus*,

welgonus, welganlus. Bryant, Irvine, Simson, and Borrow's earlier works do not include the word. Pasp., p. 255, in voce, *inklád*, "panayiréste (G. M. πανήγυρις)," to the fair, Vaillant, Gramm. Romm., *vagail*, foire

Vágar, *n.*, Coals, money (ágar, vógar). Pasp., *q. gdr*, coal, Wangúshters, *n., pl.*, Rings (vóngusti, etc) Pasp., *angustri* Vániso, *adj.* and *n.*, Any, anything (váriso, wóriso). Miklosich, uber die Mundarten, part ii., p. 60, No. 1612, *valaso*; No 1622, *vareko*; No. 1626, *vareso*

Vániso kúmeni, Anybody

Wántasóva, I do want

Too *wántasár*, Thou wantest,

Várho, } *n.*, Cart Pasp., *vordón*
Wárho, }

Wárdéngro, *n. pr.*, Cooper, a Gypsy gang

Wárdesko-heré, *pl.*, Wheels, lit., cart legs

Wárdesko-kóla, Harness, lit., cart-things

Wárdesko-prasterméngri, Wheel, lit., cart runner

Prásteríng-wárdesko-atčíng-tan, Railway station, lit., running-cart's stopping-place

Boótiesto-várho, Knifegrinder's barrow; lit., working cart

Reíesko-várho, Carriage; lit., gentleman's cart

Poov-várho, } Plough; lit., earth-cart (?bavéngro,
Várho-bavéngro, } for poovéngro)

Wárdi, *n. pl.*, Cards From the assonance of *carts* and *cards*

Wárdi, *pl.*, Carts.

Wárdi-gairé, Carters

Váriso. See Vániso

Váro, *n.*, Flour (vóro). Pasp., *varó*

Varéngro, } *n.*, Miller, flour
Vardéngro, }

Várter, *v.*, To watch. Lieb., *garda*, precaution

Raklé vart asár láti, Boys watch her

Vartínimi, They are watching us

Vast,

Vásti,

Vas, } *n.*, Hand, fist. Pasp, *vast*

Wast,

Wásto,

• Wástaw, } *pl.*, Hands. Pasp, *vastá*
Wástaw, }

Wasténgries, *n pl.*, Handcuffs

Wásteni-moóshaw, *pl.*, Arms

Wásto-bóshoméngro, Drum

Yógesto-wástaw, *pl.*, Tongs

Wast hánik, Anvil ; lit., hand-well. Due to assonance

Vásavo, } *adj.*, Bad (wáfedo) } Formed from, Pasp, *beálh*,

Wásedo, } sin, or from *pers*, bad, Ousely's "Travels in
Persia," iii., 400 (see Pott, ii., 368)

Vas, bálo-vas, *n.*, Bacon (mas)

Wáver, *adj.*, Other, others (wóver, etc.) Pasp, *yavér*

Wáveré, *pl.*, Others

Wáver-teméngro, Forcigner ; lit., other-country (man)

Veéna, *n.*, Excuse

Veénlo, *adj.*, Excused

Lcl veéna, Take notice

'Vel, } *v.*, To come, become (avél, awél) Pasp, *éla*, come !
'Wel, }

Wéla, He comes

Welássa, } Thou comest
Weléssa, }

'Vísso *wi'* mándi talé koo (k'o) kítxema ? Will you
go with me down to the inn ? Welsh Romanes

Wénna, } They come
Ven, }

Vióm, I came

Vián, You came

Viás, He came

Sor méndi viám, We all came

Viém akéi o wáven koóroko, We came here last (lit.,
the other) Sunday

Kánna wán toméndi akeí ? When did ye come here ?

Vién, They cáine, began, became

Wél'd, *p part*, Came

Wel pálla, To follow, lit., come after

Te 'wel, May it come, or become

Te wel kóva koósi poov meéro nógo, *W*^{ould} that,
this little field were my own

Yon te vel sor tatchó. Kek yon te wel pánlo. They
will be all right They will not be put in the
'pound'.

Te vel yov akeí, If he were to come here

Kek mándi te wel líno opré, I shall not be arrested

Tc wel toot rínkni, If you be pretty

Te wel mándi te mer, If I happened to die

Wélingauro, *n*, Fair (walgaúrus)

Ven, They come. See Vel

Ven, } *n*, Winter. Pasp, *vent*, *vend*
Wen, }

Vénlo, } *adj.*, Wintry
Wénlo, }

Vénesto-chaírus, } Winter, winter-time
Ven-cheérus, }

Véndri, *n.*, Gut, intestine Licb, *wenterja*

Wéndraw, *pl.*, Entrails

Wénna, They come See Vel

Vériga,

Wérigo, *n.*, Chain. Bw, Span *Ł*, *beriga*, Pott, ii, 80,

Vériglo, Mál, i, 44

Wériglo,

Men-wériga, Necklace

Vesh, } *n.*, Forest, wood. Pasp, *vesh*
Wesh, }

Wéshaw, } *pl.*, Woods
Wesháw, }

Veshéngro, } *n.*, Gamekeeper, one who takes care of
Weshéngro, } a wood, forester

Wéshni-múllo, Owl

- Vesh-joókel,
 O lólo-wéshkeno-joókel, } Fox,
 Wéshkeni-tíloméngri, Trap, snare
 'Vini, *n*, Beer (lövina). Lieb, *lowina*
 Vió. *n*, I came. See 'Vel
 Wisht, } *n*, Lip. Pasp, *vusht*
 Wishto, }
 'Pré-éngro-wisht, Upper lip
 Tálani-wisht, Under lip
 Wólsho, *n. pr.*, Wales (Wótchkeni). Lieb, *walschdo*, Pott,
n, 53, *Wallscho*, French
 Wálshenéngro, *n.*, Welshman
 Kek mándi *can* róker Wólshítíkka, I cannot speak
 Welsh. Lieb, '*walschdíkko temm*, welschland,
 Frankreich'
 Vóngar, } *n*, Coals, money (vángar, ángar) Pasp., *angár*,
 Wóngar, } coal
 Wóngali-gáiri, } *n pl*, Colliers
 Wóngaréngries, }
 Vónka, } *adv.*, When. ? Mikl., ii, 36 (59), *anké*, noch (in
 Wónka, } Kolomyjfer Kreise Galiziens Vocab)
 Vónka see raáti, When it is night
 Wónka jáfra iv pedás talé, When there was such a
 snowstorm
 Wónka mándi vióm akeí, When I came here
 Vóngusti, }
 Vóngushi, } *n.*, Ring, finger. Pasp, *angustré*, ring, *angushit*
 Wóngushi, } finger
 Vóngus, }
 Vongshéngri, *n.*, Glove
 Fóshono-wóngushies, False rings, rings of imitation,
 gold
 Vongushté, } *pl.*, Rings
 Vongéshters, }
 Wasí-vóngushté, } *pl.*, Fingers
 Vóngustché, }
 Woóder, *n*, Door Pasp., *vudár*

- Voódrus, } *n.*, Bed (wúdress) Pott, ii, 78; Mikl., i, 27
 Woódrus, }
 Chived to woódrus, Confined
 Woódrus-gav-tem, Bedfordshire
 Opré woódrus, Upstairs; lit., upon bed, but used for
 upstairs. O baúro kamóra see opré woódrus, The,
 big room is upstairs
- Woóser, } *v.*, To throw
 Woósher, }
 Woóseróva, I do, or will, throw
 Woóser apré, To vomit
 Woósadóm apré, I vomited
 Woósadás, He threw
 Woósered, *p. part*, Thrown
- Vóro, *n.*, Flour (váro). Pasp., *varó*
- Wóriso See Váriso
- Wótchkeni-tem, Wales (Wólsho). Pott, i., 53, *Wallscho*,
 French
- Wótchkenéngro, *n.*, Welshman
- Wóver, *adj.*, Other (awóver, ovávo, wáver). Pasp., *yavér*
- Wúdrus, *n.*, Bed (woódrus)
 Wúdrus-shóroméngro, Pillow
 Wúdrus-dándiméngri, Bug; lit., bed-biter

Y. '.

- Yákel, *n.*, Dog (joókel). Pasp., *djukul*
- Yárdooka, } *n.*, Apron (jorjóxa, etc.)
 Yárduxa, }
- Yaun, *pron.*, They (yon). Pasp., *ol*
- Yek, *adj.*, One. Pasp., *yek*
 Yékino, *adj.*, Single, only
 Yékorus,)
 Yékos,
 Yékoro, *adv.*, Once
 Yékera,
 Yéka,

Yov kom'd asár léndi doóí sar yékera, He loved them
both equally; lit., them botl^s as one

Yéka, *n.*, Haste (héka)

Yiv, *n.*, Snow (*iv*, etc) Pasp., *viv*, *vv*, etc.

Yivyéla, It snows (*yiv* [d]éla, it gives snow)

Yog, *n.*, Fire. Pasp., *yag*

Yog-chik, Ashes, lit, fire-dirt

Yogéngro,

Yogéngri,

Yógoméngri, } *n.*, Gun

Yógoméskro,

Yogéngri-choóko, Shooting-coat

Yógoméngro,

Yogéngri gaújo, } Gamekeeper

Yog-moosh,

Yogéngries, *n. pl.*, Lucifer matches

Yógesto-wástaw, *pl.*, Tongs

Dood-yogéngri-kóshter, Firebrand

Yógengri náfloopen, Fever; lit., fiery illness, *pyrexia*

Yógongo-tan, Fireplace

Yói, } *pron.*, She. Pasp., *ói*

Yoi,

Yok, *n.*, Eye. Pasp., *yak*

Yókaw,

Yókyaw, } *pl.*, Eyes. Pasp., *yaká*

Yokéngries, *n. pl.*, Spectacles

Yóky, *adj.*, Knowing, wideawake, sharp

Yóky rívoben, Fine linen

Yóky fólki, Fine people

Cocky yóki, Squinting, cockeyed. A nickname for
the Boswell tribe about Manchester

Yon, *pron.*, They (*yaun*). Pasp., *ol*

Yoóso, } *adj.*, Clean, clear. Pasp., *kosháva*, *ghosháva*, to

Yoózo, } clean; *ushanáva*, to sift

Yoóser, *v.*, To clean (*kósher*)

Yoózheróva, I clean

Yoózhadóm o kair tátcho, I swept the house clean

Yoózhadé, They swept

Yoózhadás, He swept

Yoóser apré, To sweep, clean up

Yoósering kosht, Broom, brush

Yoózhoben, Cleanliness

Yóra, *n.*, Watch, hour, clock (óra, etc.) Pasp., *óra*, watch ,

Yóro, } *n.*, Egg Pasp., *vanró*, *arnó*

Yóri, }

Yórakana-koóroko, Easter, lit., Egg-Sunday

Yóresko-chóxa, Egg-shell

Yov, } *pron*, He (ov). Pasp., *ov*

Yow, }

Yuv, }

~

Z

Zee, *n.*, Heart, soul. Pasp., *oghlé*, *ghé* (As.)

Zccáw, *pl.*, Hearts

Sce-éngro, *adj.*, Spirited

Zímen, *n.*, Soup, broth. Pasp., *sumí*, Lieb, *summin*

APPENDIX

TO THE

GYPSY-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

THE words in this Appendix are taken from a variety of Anglo-Romany sources, from which those words only are extracted which we have not ourselves heard, and which have their representatives in foreign Gypsy vocabularies, or seem to us otherwise noteworthy

The following contractions are used

- Bw 1 Z., 2 Z.—Borrow, "Zincali," 3rd edition, 1843, in 2 vols
 „ Z—Borrow, "Zincali," 1861 edition, in 1 vol
 „ 1 L., 2 L., 3 L. Borrow, "Lavengro," 1851 edition, in 3 vols.
 „ 1 R., 2 R. Borrow, "Romany Rye," 1857 edition, in 2 vols
 „ W—Borrow, "Wild Wales," 1868 ed., 1 vol., post 8vo, ch. xcvi
 „ Ll—Borrow, "Lavo-lil," 1874
 Bnt.—Bryant's Vocabulary, contained in the "Annual Register," 1784
 Bgt.—Bright's "Travels through Lower Hungary," 1818
 Böht.—Böhtlingk's "Über die Sprache der Zigeuner in Russland, Mélanges Asiatiques," vol 2, part 2.
 Boorde—Andrew Boorde, "Introduction of Knowledge" (A.D. 1547), reprinted 1870, for Early English Text Society, by Trübner and Co., London, p 218. See "The Academy," 25 July, 1874, p. 100.
 Hotten.—"Slang Dictionary," 1864.
 Harr.—Col. Harriot's Vocabulary, published in "Royal Asiatic Soc. Transactions," 1830
 I.L.N.—"Illustrated London News."
 Irv—Irvine's Vocabulary, published in "Bombay Literary Society's Transactions," 1819.
 Lld.—Leland, "English Gypsies," 1873

- Lieb.—Dr. Liebič, "Die Zigeuner," etc., 1863.
 Mikl.—Miklosich, "Über die Mundarten und die Wanderungen der Zigeuner Europas," Vienna, 1872
 Pasp.—Dr. Paspati, "Tchinghianés ou Bohémiens de l'Empire Ottoman," 1870.
 Pott.—Dr. Pott, "Die Zigeuner," etc., 1844
 Sim.—Simson's "History of the Gypsies," 1865.
 Smith.—Smith's "Fent-life with English Gypsies in Norway," 1873.
 Vaill.—Vaillant, "Grammaire Rommane," Paris, 1868

A.

- Afta, Seven. Bnt (eft, heft-wardesh); Pasp., *efta*
 Ambrol, }
 Ambrell, } Pear { Bw, 3 L, 209, 1 R, 245; } Pasp., *ambról*
 } Boorde, }
 Andé, In^{to}. Bw, 1 L, 325, }
 Ando, In. Bw., Ll., 17; } Pasp., *andé*
 Anglo, Before Bw., Ll, 17; Pasp., *anglé*
 Astis, Possible, it is possible Bw., Ll, 18 (estist)
 Artav, To forgive, pardon } Bw, Ll., 18, 130; *artavàvam*,
 Artapen, forgiveness } 210; Vaill., *ertiça*, pardon"

B.

- Bedra, Pail Bw, Ll., 264 (pitaree); Pasp., *beldni*, *beldi*,
 trough, Mikl, i, 44
 Bolla, To baptise. Bw, Ll., 24; Pasp., *boláva*
 Bo, Stove. Bw, Ll., 265. Pasp., *bov*
 Beshaley, Stanley, a Gypsy tribe. Bw., Ll, 22

C.

- Calshes, Bretches. Sim., 300, 315; Pott, ii, 170
 Chaori, Lasses Bgt.; Pasp., *tcharoré*, lass
 Choomomengro, Boswell tribe. Bw., Ll, 82
 Chungalo, Void, without form. Bw, Ll., 119; Pasp., *tchungaló*
 Colce, Anger. Bnt.; Pasp., *kholln*
 Corbatcha, ? Whip. Bw., W.; ? Boht., *karbatscho*, whip
 Covantza, Anvil Bw., 3 L., 192; Pasp., 42, *govanttcha*

D.

- Dearginni, It thunders. Bw., 1 L., 338; Bgt., Hungn. G.,
derguner; Mikl, ii., 42, No. 309, *dergunjel*
 Devlehi, With God. Bw., 3 L., 186; 1 Pott, 191, *devleha*
 Deuc'asse, For God's sake. Boorde, Pasp., *devlésa*
 Dook, Ghost, spirit. Bw., 2 L., 241; 3 L., 66, 1 R., 114,
 115, 193, 210, 233. Pasp., *dúkhos*; Lieb, *tucho*;
 Mikl, i., 10
 Dugilla, Lightning (? dearginni) Bgt.
 Duito, Second Bw., Ll, 40; Lieb, *dunto*

E

- Efage, Irish Gypsy. Harr.
 Eft, Seven. Bw., Ll. (aft, heft-wardesh) Pasp., *eftá*
 Enneah, Nine. Bnt., Pasp., *enná*
 Enyovardesh, Ninety. Bw., Ll, 156 Pasp., *inná far desh*
 Estist, May be Bw., Ll, 138 (astis)

G

- Grommena, } s. and v, Thunder; to thunder Bw., Ll, 47;
 Grovena, } Pasp., *kúrnu*, Mikl, 1, 13
 Grubbena, }
 Grondinni, It hails. Bw., 1 L., 338, 1 Pott, 104, *grados*,
 Polish, *grad*; Russ., *gradí*; Mikl, i., 12

H

- Harko, Copper. Bw., W, 344, 1 Pott, 107, *hart'as*, 119,
 Pchm, *charkom*
 Harkomesco, Coppersmith. Bw., 3 L., 53
 Horkipen, Copper Bw., Ll., 51
 Heftwardesh, Seventy. Bw., Ll, 158; Pasp., *eftá far desh*
 Hetavava, To slay, etc., Bw., Ll, 49
 Hir, By. Bw., 3 L., 53, 172; 1 R., 230; Bw., Hungn. G.,
 Ll, 126, *heri*

Hushti, Wide awake there. Lld, 102; Pasp., *ushtidva*, -I
get up; *usht!* get up!

Husker, To help. Lld, 209

I

Inna, In, within. Bw, Ll., 51

K

Kater (myla baiforas?), How farre (is it to the next
towne?) Boorde; ? Pasp, *kelbor*, combien

Kona, A meal. Irv, Hind., *khana*, dinner, Mikl., i., 20

Koppas, Times. Lld, 221; Lieb., *toppa*, time



L

Lach ittur ydyues, Good morow Boorde, Pasp, *latchó to*
druds, bon ton jour = bon j., Pott, ii, 331, *latschuder*
drwes, einen bessern Tag

Later, From her Bw, Ll, 60, Pasp, *látar*

Lendar, From them Bw, Ll, 60, Pasp, *léndar*

Lestar, From him. Bw, Ll, 160, Pasp, *léstar*

Lullero, Dumb Lld., 107, Pasp, *lulóri*

M

Malleco, False Bw., Ll, 63, ? Pasp, *makló*, stained

Mander, From me. Bw., Ll., 64; Pasp., *mándar*

Manrickli, Cake Bw., 3 L., 52; Pasp., *manrickló*

Manro, } Bread. { Bw., 2 L, 167, } Pasp., *manró*
Manor, } Boorde;

Míle, Thousand. Bw., Ll, 154, Bw., Span. G., Zinc., *mlan*

Mokkado tanengre, Marshall, a Gypsy tribe Bw., Ll., 232

Mole pis laucna, Wyl you drynke some wine (lit, Pray will
you drink beer). Boorde; Pasp., *molsardva*,
Mikl.; i., 24

Mormusti, Midwife. Bw, Ll, 68; Lieb., *mamischiata*

Mosco, A fly. Bw., Ll., 68; Pasp., *makt*; Lieb., *madzlin*
 Muscro, Through. Lld., 232, Pasp., *maskart*, in the middle
 Mushipen, Lad. Bw., Ll., 69, 176; Pasp., *mannshupe*,
 humanity

N.

Nick, To take away, steal Bw., Ll., 71, Pasp., *nikdva*, to
 go out
 Nill, River, etc. Lld., 113; Pasp., *len*

O

Ochto, Eight. Bw., Ll., 154, Pasp., *okhtó*
 Oitoo, Eight. Bnt.; Pasp., *októ*
 Olescro, His. Bw., 2 Z, 145*
 Opral, Above. Bw., Ll., 72 (pral); Pasp., *oprál*

P

Pa, For. Bw., 1 L., 325, Bw., Span. G., *pa*
 Paloo, Cup Irv.; Pasp., *bálh*, *pál*
 Paningosha, Handkerchief. Roberts, 98, Pott, ii., 348, *pand-*
schoche, Mikl., i, 31
 Panschto, Fifth. Bw., Ll., 120, Lieb., *panschto*
 Pashall, With. Lld., 225; Pasp., *pashál*, near
 Pauvero, } Poor. Lld., 29, 203, 234, French, *pauvre*
 Pauveri, }
 Penchava, To think. Bw., Ll., 76, 142, 156, 162; Pasp.,
pintchardva, to understand, know
 Pencka, Nut. Bgt.; } 1 Pott, 120, 191, *pennach*;
 Penliois, Nuts. Bw., Ll., 77; } 108, *pelenda*, *Bisch*
 Peshota, Bellows Bw., 3 L., 192; Lld., 39; Pasp., *pshót*;
 Mikl., i., 33
 Phar, Silk. Bnt.; Lieb., *pär*
 Pindro, Hoof. Bw., 3 L., 194; Pasp., *pinrd*
 Pitare, Basket. Irv. (bedra)

- Pitch, To stick. Lld., 116, Mikl., ii., 34 (112), Bukowina
Vocab., *pisdeas*, or stieess
Plaistra, Pincers. Bw., 3 L., 193; Pasp., *kldshta*, Mikl., i., 16
Poshavaben, False laughter Smith, 382
Powiskie, Musket. Sim., 314, Bw., Ll., 318, *pushca*, Pasp.,
pushka; Mikl., 1, 33
Prala, To seize. Bw., 3 L., 192
Pral, Up Lld., 247, sky; Harr } (opral), Pasp., *opral*
Praller, Above. Lld., 221, }
Prosser, } To ridicule. Lld., 94; Pasp., *prasava*,
Pross, }
Put, Abyss. Bw., Ll., 119; Bw., Span. G., *butron*, *putar*

R.

- Rek of the tarpe, ? the vault of heaven. Bw., Ll., 120
Rin, File Bw., 3 L., 194, Pasp., *rin*
Romanie, Whisky. Sim., 296, 314, 333; Pott, ii., 274,
rapanus
Rossarmescro, Herne, a Gypsy tribe. Bw., Ll., 85

S

- Sano, Soft. Lld., 231; Pasp., *sannó*
Scno, Green. Lld., 29, Lieb., *sennelo*; Mikl., i., 47
Shel, Hundred. Bw., Ll., 140, 154, 158, 162, Pasp., *shcl*
Sherrafo, and Sharrafo, Religious Bw., Ll., 89, 122
Shovardesh, Sixty Bw., Ll., 154, Pasp., *shov far desh*
Shukara, Hammer. Bw., 3 L., 193; Pasp., *tchokános*
Surrelo, Strong. Ll., 29, 31, 177, etc., Lieb., *sorélo*, Pasp.,
soraló
Swa, Fear (f for t'), Bgt; Pasp., *dsfa*, *dsua*, tears
Swety, Folk. Bw., 1 R., 84, Ll., 92., 1 Pott, 107, *svaetos*,
swieto, Mikl., i., 39

T.

- Tarpe, Heaven. Bw., Ll., 120; Bw., Span. G., *tarpe*
Teeyakas, Shoes. Sim., 297, 315, 332; ? Pasp., *tridek*

Trianda, Thirty. Bw., Ll., 158; Pasp., *tránda*
 Trito, Third. Bw., 2 Z., 145*; Lieb., *trinto*
 Tschar, Ashes. I.L.N., 1851, Dec., p. 715, Pasp., *tchar* (As.)
 Tschammedini, A slap on the face. Bgt.; 1 Pott, 173,
dschamtinya; Lieb., *tschammadini*

V.

Vastro, Hand. Smith, 528; Pasp., *vastoró*, a little hand
 Villarminni, It lightens Bw., 1 L., 338; Míkl, *ñ*, 60 (1642),
válláminel, (1643), *villamo*
 Vol, To fly. Bw., Ll., 120, *volélan*, 210; Míkl, *ñ*, 33, *volavel*,
vuravel, fliegt
 Voker, To talk Hotten, 266, Pasp., *vrakeráva*

Y.

Yeckto, First Bw., Ll., 119; Lieb., *jeckto*

Z

Zezro, Left (hand). Bgt., Bw., Span. G., *iesdra*, Lieb.,
serwes

ENGLISH-GYPSY VOCABULARY;

OR,

Index to the Principal Words and Roots

IN THE GYPSY-ENGLISH VOCABULARY AND ITS APPENDIX

NOTE.—Words marked with an asterisk (*) will be found in the Appendix to the Gypsy-English Vocabulary

A

About, Troostál	Alone, Akónyo, bikónyo, kó- kero, kokeró
Above, Apré, opré, pré, opral,* praller*	Along, Talé (o drom)
Ache, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> , Doóker	Already, Kcnáv
Across, Paúdel, párdel	Also, Tei
Actions, Káiropen	Altogether, Sor-ketané, ketané
Active, Sig	Always, Sor cheéruses, sorkón cheérus
Actor, Peiáskro-moosh	Am, Shom
Afraid, Tráshlo, atrásh	Amen, 'Jaw see ta 'jaw see
After, Pálla, palál, tálla	Anchor, Béresto tfloméngri
After-birth, Poshbeenimus	Ancient, Poóro; poórokono
Again, Apópli, hópli	And, Ta
Age, Poóroben	Angel, Yek, o' midoóvel's tá- tcho gairé
Ago, Pálla, ghiás, <i>q.v.</i>	Anger, Colee*
Air, Bával	Angry, Hóino, hóno, haúrino, kórni
Alehouse, Kitchema	Ankle, Píresto-kokálos
Alien, Gaújo	Another, Wavér, awóver, ová- vo, wóver
Alive, Jívdo, jívo, jído	
All, Sor	
Allow, Mook	

Answer, Poóker, del lav káter	Away, Adróm, avrí
Ant, Kreéa	Awful, Tráshful
Anus, Jeer	Axe, Tóver, tobár
Anvil, Covantza,* kaúlomés- kro-kóva, pétalésto-kóva, wast-hánik	B.
Any, Vániso, váriso, wóriso	Baby, Tíkno chávo, táno chávo
Apple, Póbo	Back, u., Doómo
Apple-tree, Póbesko rook	Back, adv, Paúli, pálla
Apprehend, Lel opré	Bacon, Bálovás
Apron, Járifa, járika, jorjófa, jorjóxa, chárdoka, shárdoka, yárduxa, yárdooka	Bad, Vásavo, wásedo, wáfedo, béngalo, doosh
Are, Shari, see, q v.	Badger, Badjaárus
Arm, Moóshi, moósho, wást- eni-moosh	Badness, Wáfedopen *
Armpit, Moósheno-hev	Bag, Gúnno
Army, Koórimóngeri	Baker, Mauréngro
Artful, Gózvero	Bald, Nóngo
As, 'Jaw, sar	Ball (dance), Kélopen
Ascend, Jal opré	Baptise, Bolla *
Ashamed, Aládj, ladj	Barber, Morméngro, múrav- mángro
Ashes, Chik, yog-chik, tschar*	Bare, Nóngo
Ask, Pootch	Barefoot, Nóngo-peéro
Asleep, Soóto	Bark, v., Bosh
Ass, Méila, móila	Barley, Lívina-ghiv
Assize, Bauryó, baúri, baúro- poókenyuski-béshopen	Barn, Gránza, gránsi, loód- open
Astonish, Trásher	Basket, Képsi, kípsi, kúshni, túshni, toóshni, troóshni, pitaree *
Asylum, Dívio-kar.	Bastard, Dadéngro, dádlo, dádoméngro, boshtárdus, bostárdo, bastárdo
Attorney See Lawyer	Bathe, Jal adré the paáni
Auction, Bíkinopen	Battle, Koóroben, koórimus
Aunt, Beébi	Be, See, vel, wel
Autumn, Pálla hilel	
Avoid, Nisser	
Awake, v., Jónger, atch opré, hushti *	

Beads, Mérikias, mérikliés	Bible, Mí-doóvelésko-lil
Beak, Chíriklesto nok	Big, Baúro
Bean, Boóbi	Bigger, Baurodár
Bearded, Choóralo	Billhook, Chínoméngro, kás-soni
Beat, Koor, del	Bind, Pándér, pand, pan
Beating, Koóroben	Bird, Chériklo, chíriklo
Beautiful, Rínkno	Birdcage, Chériklesto kair
Become, Vel, wel, q v	Birmingham, Kaúlo-gav
Bed, Voódrus, woódrus	Bit, n, Kótor, koósi
Bedfordshire, Woódrus-gav-tem	Bitch, Joókli
Bec, Písham, poóshamer, goódlo-píshamer, goódlo-písham	Bite, Dándér, dan
Beef, Moóshkeno-más, groó-venesko-más	Bitter, Shoótle (lit., sour)
Beer, Lívina, lovína, 'víní	Black, Kaúlo
Beerseller, Lívenéngro	Blackbird, Kaúlo-chériklo
Before, Anglo,* aglál, 'glal, agál, 'gal	Blackness, Kaúlopen, kaúlo-ben
Beg, Mong	Blackpool, Kaúlo gav, kaúlo-paáni-gav
Beggar, Móngaméngro	Blacksmith, Kaúloméskro, kaúloméngro, sástraméskro, pétaléngro
Begging, Mongamus	Blanket, Kóppa
Behaviour, Káiropen, kériben, kérimus	Blaze, Yog, hótcher, kátchar
Behind, Pállá, palál, paúli	Bless, Párav, párik
Belief, Pátsaben	Blind, Korédo, kórdi, koró
Believe, Pátser	Blindness, Kórodomus
Bell, Shoon- to -kóngri	Blood, Ratt
Bellows, Peshota,* poódamén-gri, poodélas	Bloody, Ráttvalo, rattfullo
Below, } Talé, alé, 'lé, tálla	Blow, v, Pood
Beneath, }	Blow, n, Koor
Bend, Kair bóngo	Boar, Moóshkeno baúlo
Bent, Bóngo.	Boast, v, Shor
Berry, Dúril	Boat, Béro, paanéngro
Better, Féterdaíro, féradair	Body, Troópus, troópo
	Boil, Kérav
	Bone, Kokálos, kokoólus

Bonnet, Joóviokó stárđi	Bright, Doódeno, doó dengi,
Book, Lil	doódoméngro
Boot, Skó'ni, <i>pl</i> , skrúnya, chok, chókka	Bring, And, hand, rígher
Booty, Loóripen	Bristle, <i>n</i> , Baúlesko bal
Born, Beéno	Broad, Baúro
Bosh, Lavines	Broadsheets, Ghílyaws
Bosom, Berk	Broken, Pógado
Boswell, Choqmomengro *	Broken-kneed horse, Peléngro, póga(do)-chóngaw-grei
Both, Doói	Broken-winded horse, Pógado bávaléngro, bavéngro, póga-bával-grei
Bother, Kínger, chára	Broken-backed horse, Doom-éngro, dooméksno-grei
Bottle, Válin, wálin	Brooch, Spíngo
Bottle-neck, Válinésko-men	Broom, } Yoóscríng-kosht
Bough, Bgi	Brush, }
Bowels, Véndri, wéndraw	Broth, Zímen
Box, Móχto, mókto, moókto, klísi	Brother, Pal
Boxer, Koóroméngro	Brother-in-law, Stífo-pal
Boy, Chávo, moosh-chávi, ráklo	Brow, Kor
Brandy, Táto paáni	Bull, Goóro, grōv, goóroni, moóshkeni-groóvni
Bread, Manro, * mauro	Bung, Bungárus
Bread and butter, Kil maúro	Burn, Ilótcher, hotch, kát-char
Break, Póger, pog	Bury, Poórav, poóras
Break-wind, Ríl	Business, Káiropen, jívoben, boóti, boótsi
Breast, Berk, toótchi (<i>nipple</i>)	Butcher, Maséngro
Breath, Bával	Butter, Kil
Breeches See Trousers	Buttermilk, Kaléngri
Brick, Chfkino-kóva	Button, Kráfní
Brickfield, Chfkino tan, kafriko tan	Buy, Kin
Bride, Rómadf, rómeni, római	By, <i>prep</i> , Hir *
Bridegroom, Róm	By, <i>adv</i> , Pósha, posh
Bridewell, Klísoméngro	
Bridge, Poodj	
Bridle, Sheréngro, sólivéngro, sólovárho, sálivárus, shóllóvárdo	

C.

Cabbage, Shok, <i>pl</i> , shókyaw	Cheater, Kóroméngro
Cake, Manrickli,* márekli	Check, Cham
Caldron, Peéri, kekávi	Cheer up, Mántchi too
Gall, Kor	Cheese, Kal
Cambridgeshire, Dóva tem kei	Cherries, Láló koóvaw
o shórokoné gairé jivénna	Cheshire, Kálesko-tém, kal- kélmg-tém, kal-kélimus-tém
Camp, Tan	Chief, Shórokno
Can, Sástis, <i>vide</i> Tastís	Child, Chávo, chábo, támo,
Cannot, Naštíssa, nestís	tíkno, tíkeno
Candle, Múmbli	Chin, Choómbó, chúmba, kúm- bo
Cannon, Baúro-yógoméngri	Choke, Tásser
Cap, Koófa, hoófa	Chopper, Chínoméskro
Captain, Sheréngro, shoréngro,	Christ, Mi-dúvelsko Chávo
béresto-sheréngro	Christmas Day, Bóllesko-dív- vus, mi-dúvel's-dívvus, mol- dívvus
Cards, Wárdi	Church, Kóngri
*Carc, Késser, trad	Circus, Síkoméngro
Carpet, Peéresto-kóppa	Clean, Yoóso, yoózo
Carriage, Réiesko-várdo	Clean, <i>v</i> , Yoóser, yoósheróva,
Carrión, Moólomás	kósher, kósser
Carry, Rígher, ríker, rig	Clean up, Yoóser apré
Cart, Várdo, wárdo	Clear, <i>adj.</i> , Yoósho, doódo- méngro, doódeno
Castle, Králisko-poóro-kair	Cleaver, Chínoméngro, chínó- més-kro
Cat, Mátkha	Cloak, Plaáshta, plóχta, plóch- ta
Certainly, Our, oúrlí, aáva,	Clock, Óra, yórá
aávali	Close, <i>v.</i> , Pand apré
Chain, Chítí, vériga, wériga,	Cloth, <i>adj</i> and <i>n.</i> , Párno
wériglo, wériglo	Cloth, <i>n</i> , Pártan, póktan, póχ- tan
Chair, Béshoméngro, boól- koóva, skámin	Clothes, } Eézaw, rívoben,
Chamber, Kamóra	Clothing, } ródi, ródi-mg
Change, <i>v</i> , Pára, púra	
Change, <i>n.</i> , Párapen	
Chap, <i>n.</i> , Chal	
Charm, <i>n</i> , Fiz	
Cheat, Hoax, chiv opré	

Clothes-peg, Gad-kosht-koóva, troósheni	Corpse, Troópus, troópo, moólo
Coals, Ángar, wóngar, wóngar	Cough, Bósherus, shel
Coarse, Rúzlo	Count, Ghínja, ghínya
Coat, Cháho, chóxa, chóka, choóko, choófa, chúka	Country, } Tem County, }
Cock, Bóshno	Country, <i>adj.</i> , Teméskri
Codfish, Moóshkeno-mátcho	Countryman, Teméngro
Coffin, Múlo, móxto	County-town, Stéripén-gav
Coire, Késter, chórdá, sōv lása	Court, <i>v.</i> , Kom, píriv
Cold, <i>n.</i> , Shil	Cousin, Siménsa
Cold, <i>adj.</i> , Shílino, shírilo	Cover, <i>v.</i> , Choróva
Collar, Menéngro	Cow, Groóvni, groóven
Colliers, Wóngaréngries, wóngali-gáiri	Crab, Heréngro-mátcho
Comb, <i>n.</i> , Kóngali	Cream, Smenting, sméntini
Comb, <i>v.</i> , Kongl, kónga	Creator, Káíroméngro
Come, Áv, avél, awél, 'vcl, 'wcl, áver	Cress, Panéngri shok
Companions, Mályaw	Crooked, Bongo
Confined, Chivéel to woódrus, póshli	Cross, <i>adj.</i> , Hóino, hónó, kóini
Constable, Moóshkero	Crow, Kaúlo chfriklo
Conversation, Rókeropén, rókerben, rókerobén, rókamus	Crown (five shillings), Koóru-na, pansh kóla
Convict, <i>n.</i> , Bítchaméngro	Cry, <i>v.</i> , Rōv
Cook, <i>n.</i> , Hóbenéngro, hóbenéngri	Cup, Dash, koóri, kóro, kúia, paloo *
Cook, <i>v.</i> , Kérav, kcl, kair	Cup and saucer, Doót-dash, doo-das
Cooper, <i>n pr.</i> , Waríéngro	Curse, <i>v.</i> , Sóverhol, súlverkon, sóvlohol
Copper, <i>adj.</i> , Harko, * horvipen, * haúrengo, hólono	Curse, <i>n.</i> , Sólohólo mus, sóvlo-hólobén, sóverhóloben
Copper, <i>n.</i> , Haúro	Cut, <i>v.</i> , Chin
Coppersmith, Hárkoméskro *	Cut off, Chín talé, chin alé
Cord, Shólo, shélo	Cut, <i>n.</i> , Chínoben
Corn, Ghiv	Cyder, Pobéngro, póbesko-plaméskro
Corner, Koónsus, koónshi	

D

Dance, *v*, Kel
 Dance, *n*, Kélopen
 Dark, Támlo, kaúlo
 Daughter, Chei
 Day, Dívvus, divéz
 Dead, Moólo, múlo
 Deaf, 'Shoóko
 Deaf person, 'Shoóko kanén-
 gri
 Dear, Kómelo
 Death, Méripén
 Deceit, Hoókaben
 Deep, Baúro
 Deer, Staáni
 Derbyshire, Chúmba-kálesko-
 tem
 Deserter, Práster-méngro,
 prásteró-móngro
 Devil, Bang, beng
 Devil's Dyke, Béngesko-hev
 Devilish, Bégalo, bengésko
 Diamond, Bárvalo-bar
 Die, Mer, mel
 Dig, Chin *the* poov
 Dirt, Chik
 Dirty, *adj.*, Chíklo, híndi,
 moókedo, mōxodo
 Dirty, *v*, Móker
 Distance, }
 Distant, } Door
 Divine, Doóvelkanéstó, doó-
 velésko
 Do, Kair, kel
 Doctor, Tátcho drabéngro,
 drabéngro

Doer, Kéloméngro
 Dog, Joókel, jook, yákel
 Doll, Koókelo, kóshno cháví,
 kóshteno tíkno
 Doncaster, *n'pr*, Meístesto-gav,
 moístesto-gav
 Donkey, Mécila, móila
 Don't, Maw, ma
 Door, Woóda
 Down, Talé, alé, 'lé
 Dress, *v*, Rood
 Dress, *n*, Roódopen, rívoben,
 joóvni-kólaw
 Drink, *v*, Pec, pióva
 Drink, *n*, Plaben, plamus
 Drown, Tásser
 Drug, Drab
 Druggist, Drabéngri
 Drum, Krámbrookos, koóro-
 méngri, wásto-bóshoméngro
 Drunk, Mótto, peédlo
 Drunk, To get, Lel mótti
 Drunkard, Móttoméngro, pee-
 méngro, pláméngro
 Drunkenness, Móttoben
 Dry, Shoóko
 Duck, Rétza
 Dumb, Shoóker, kek tátcho
 adré *the* moo, lúllero *
 Dung, Full, chuk
 Dunghill, Chíkésko-chúmba

E

Ear, Kan
 Earring, Kanéngro, kílí, káno-
 méngro

Earth, <i>n.</i> , Poov, 'chik	Fair, <i>n.</i> , Fáiros, wagyaúro,
Earth, <i>adj.</i> , Poóvesto	walgaúrus, wélingaúro
Easter, Yórakana koóroko	Fairies, Mi-doóveléski-bítta-fólki
Easy, Shookár	Fall, <i>v.</i> , Peróva, pel
Eat, Kol, hol, haiv	False, Fóshono, malleco*
Eatables, Kóben, hóben, hól-ben	False laughter, Poshavaben*
Educate, And apré	Falsehood, Hoókapen
Eel, Sap, sápcsko-mátcho	Famine, Baúro bókalobén
Egg, Yóro, yóri	Far, Door
Eight, Oitoo,* ochto,* doóí-storáv	Farmer, Ghivéngro'
Eighteen-pence, Déshito-haúri, désti-kóri	Farmhouse, Ghívesto kair
Encamp, Tan	Farther, Doórdair
Enchantment, Fiz	Farthing, Lóli, lúli
Enchmy, Wáfedo gáuro	Fashion, Drom
England, Ánghiterra	Fasten, Pándér, pand, pan
English, Gaújokones, gaújones	Fast, Pánlo
Englishman, Gaújo, Ántrá-kero (Ánglutterákero)	Fat, <i>adj.</i> , Túlo
Enough, Doósta, dósta	Fat, <i>n.</i> , Túlopen
Entire, Chólo	Father, Dad, dádus
Entrails, Wéndraw, vénderi	Father-in-law, Stífo-dad
Every, Sórkon	Fear, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> , Trash
Evil, Doosh	Fearful, Tráshful
Except, Tálla	Feather, Pur, por
Exchange, Púraben	Feather-bed, Pórongo-wúdrus
Excuse, <i>n.</i> , Veéna	Fellow, Chal
Eye, Yok	Female, } Joóvni, joóvioko
Eyebrow, Kor'	Feminine, }
Eyeglasses, Yokéngries	Fern, Foozhári
	Fetch, Rígher
	Fiddle, <i>v.</i> and <i>n.</i> , Bosh
	Fiddle, <i>n.</i> , Bóshoméngro, bósh-oméngri
	Fiddler, Bóshero, bóshoméngro, bóshoméngri
	Field, Poov
	Fiery, Yógesko

F.

Face, Moóí

Fagot, Túshni, toóshni

Fight, <i>v.</i> , Koor	Follow, Av pálla, jal pálla
Fight, <i>n.</i> , Koóroben, koóri-mus	Food, Kóben, hólben, hóben
File, Rin *	Fool, Dínilo, dínvero, dínlo
Fill, Pórder	Foolishly, Dínveres
Filth, Chik	Foolish, Dínveri
Find, Latch	Foot, Peéro, píro, peéri
Fine, <i>Fine</i> -o	For, Pa *
Finger, Vóngusti, vóngushi, vóngus	Forcibly, Drován
Finger-nañ, Nci	Fórgét, Bísscr
Fire, <i>n.</i> , Yog, <i>adj.</i> , Yógesko	Foreign, Gaújoʔones
Firearm, Yogéngro, yógoméngro, yógéngri	Foreigner, Gaújo, gaúji, wáver-teméngro
Firebrand, Dood-yógeŋgi-kóshter	Forest, Vcsh
Fireplace, Yógoméskro, yógongo-tan	Forgive, Artav, *fordé, fordél, párdel
*First, Fírstadáir	Forgiveness, Artapen, *fordé-loness
Fish, Mátcho, mátkhi	Fork, Pósoméngro
Fisherman, Mátkhoméngro, matchéngro	Foretell, Doórik, dúker
Five, Pansh	Fortune, Bok, dúkeriben
Five-pound note, Panshéngro	Fortunes, To tell, Doórik, dúker
Five shillings, Koórona, paŋsh kóla	Fortune-telling, Doórikapen, dúkeropen
Flame, Prárchadi	Foul, <i>v.</i> , Móker
Flea, Poóshamer, písham	Four, Stor
Flies, Líkyaw	Fox, Vesh-joókel, o lólo wesh-keno-joókel
Florin, Doói kóli	Fragment, Kótoréndii
Flour, Váro, vóro, pórho	Friday, Pansh dívvusés pálla koóroko, Doóí dívvusés glal koóroko
Flower, Rósalí, rósheo	Friend, Bor, mal, pal, kómelo gáiro
Fly, <i>n.</i> , Mosco ; * <i>v.</i> , vol *	Friendship, Kómoben
Foal, Tárno-grei, grei's tíkno	Frightened, Tráshedo
In foal, Adré kaáfní, kávní	Frock, Shoóba
Fold, Pándoméngro	
Folk, Folki, sweti *	

Frog, O stor hèrengro bèn- gesko kóli ta jals adré o paáni so pióva	Glutton, Baúro-hóломéngro God, Doóvel, dúvel Go, Jóva, jaw, jal, jil, jol
From, Avrí, fon	Go back, Jaw paúli
Frying-pan, Masáli, tátter- méngri	Go slowly, Jal shookár
Full, Pórdo	Goat, Lávincs-bókro
Fun, Pécias	Gold, Soónakei
Further, Doórdair	Goldsmith, Soónako-pétalén- gro
	Gonorrhœa, Hótcheropen, hótchopen, hódjérpen
G.	Good, Koóshko, koóshto, kúsh- to, kóshto, míshto, tácho, tátcheno, látcho
Gamekeeper, Kanéngri-moosh, yog-moosh, veshéngro, yog- éngri-gáújo	Goodness, Koóshkopen, koósh- tiben, koóshtoben, kóshto- ben, látchipen
Gaol, Stérípen	Good health ! } Koóshto boké~
Garden, Roózhó-poov, bor	Good luck ! }
Garlic, Póruma	Goose, Pápin, pápini, pápinén- gri
Garments, Rívoben	Gooseberry, Dúril
Gate, Bur, stékas, stígher	Gown, Shoóba
Gentile, <i>n.</i> , Gaújo, gaúji	Grandchild, Poóro-dad's chávo
Gentile, <i>adv.</i> , Gaújokones, gaú- jones, <i>adj.</i> , Gaújokono	Grandfather, Poóro-dad, paú- pus
Gentleman, Rei	Grandmother, Poóri-dei, baúri- dei
Gentlemanlike, Reiáli	Grass, Chor
Genuine, Tátcho	Grassy, Chóresto, chórkeno choréngri
Get, Lel, rígher	Grasshopper, Chór-óxtamén- gro
Get up, Atch opré	Grave, <i>n.</i> , Hev
Ghost, Múlo, moólo	Gray, <i>n. pr.</i> , Bal (lit., hair)
Gift, Díno (lit., given)	Grease, <i>n.</i> , Túlopen
Gipsy. See Gypsy	Great, Baúro
Girl, Rákli	
Give, Del, dé	
Glad, Míshto	
Glandered horse, Nokéngro	
Gloves, Vongshéngri, fólasé, fólasáv	

Green, <i>Gretno</i> , chor-díking,	Handbills, Gñilyaws
choréngri, selno*	Handcuffs, Wasténgries
Greenwood, Bívan-kosht	Handkerchief, Dsklo, pósh-
Greyhound, Kanéngri-joókel,	neckus, póngdishler
shóshi-joókel	Hang, Násher
Grieve, Toog	Happiness, Koóshko-bók
Grieved, Toógno, toógeno,	Hard, <i>adv.</i> , Drován
toógnus	Harc, Kanéngro, kanéngri
Ground, Tan, chik, poov	Hark! Shoónta!
Grouse, <i>Nótheréngri</i> chíriklo	Harlot, Loóbni, loódni, lúbni
Guinea, Kótor	Harness, Wárdesko kóla
Guineafowl, Atch paúli kánni	Harvest, Ghívesto-cháirus
Gun See Musket	Haste, Héka, yéka
Gut, Vénderi	Hasten! Réssi toot, kair héka
Gypsy, <i>n</i> , Rom, Rómani-chal,	Iat, Staádi, stádi
kaúloméngro; <i>adj.</i> , Rómani	Hatchet, Chínoméngro
Gypsy language, Rómanes	Hate, Kek-kom

H

Hail, <i>n</i> , Baúro bíshno, it	Hay, Kas
hails, grondinni*	Hayrick, Kaséngro
Hair, Bal	He, Ov, yov, yow
Hairy, Báleno, bály	Head, Shéro, shóro, shoró,
Half, Posh	shúro
Half-breed, Dídakéi, pósh-	Hear, Shoon
peérdo	Heart, Zee
Halfcrown, Posh-koóróna	Hcat, Táttobèn
Halfpenny, Posh-hóri	Heaven, Dúvel, midúvelesko
Hall, Fflisin	cháirus, midúvelesko-kéri
Halt, Atch	Heavy, Lóko (<i>adv.</i>), pórho
Halter, Múloméngro	Hedge, Bor
Hammer, Déloméskro, pógero-	Hedgchog, Hóthi-wítchi
méskro, pógeromésti, tobár,	Hedgestake, Boréngri
tóver, shukara*	Height, Tórropen
Hand, Vast, wast, vásti, vas,	Hell, Béngesko-tan
vastro*	Help, Kair-posh, husker*

Hen, Kánni, káñni	Horse-fair, Gréiesto-fáiros
Her, Láki, lóki, lákro, láti	Horse-whip, Gréiesto-chúkn
Here, Akéi, 'kei	Horse-rug, Gréiesto-kóppa
Herefordshire, Póbesko pla- meski tem	Horse-collar, Gréiesto-menén- gro
Heren, } <i>n pr.</i> , Mátcho, Rossar-	Hot, Tátto
Heron, } mescro; * <i>pl</i> , Baúro-	Hound, Joókel
Herne, } kanéngri-moosháw,	Hour, Óra, yóra
Bálaws	House, Kair
Herring, Mátcho, báleno	House-dweller, } Kairéngro,
mátcho	Houskeeper, } kairéngri
Hide, Gárav, gára	How, Sar
Hidden, <i>adv.</i> , Gárones, gárid- nes; <i>adj.</i> , gáridno, gárido	How d'y'e do? Sar shan?
High, Tótro	Humble, Choóro, choóreno, choórokno
Highway, Baúro drom	Humbly, Choóvenes
Hill, Chong, choong, choónga, choómba, kúmba, dúmba	Hundred, Shel*
Him, Las, les, lésti	Hung, Náshedo
His, Lésko, lésti's, olescro*	Hunger, Bok
Hit, Del, koor	Hungry, Bókalo
Hold, <i>n.</i> , Bónek, <i>v.</i> , Til	Ihurt, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> , Doóka
Hole, Kev, hev	Husband, Rom
Holy, Doóvelkanésto	
Home, Keré, kéri	I
Honey, Písham	I, 'Man, mé, mándi, mánghi
Hoof, Greíesto-píro, pindro*	Ill, Násfelo, náffelo, doosh
Hop, <i>v.</i> , Hok	Illness, Náffelopén
Hops, Lívenéngries	Illtempered, Kórn
Horn, Shing	Imitation, Fóshono
Horse, <i>n.</i> , Grei; <i>adj.</i> , Greíesto	Immediately, Kenáw sig
'Horse-dealer, Grei-éngro	In, Adré, 'dré, ando,* inna*
Horse-shoe, Pétal, greí-esto- chok	Indebted, Pázeros
Horse-race, Prastérimus, prá- terméngri, greíesto-práster- ing	Inflame, Kátcher
	Injuré, Doóka
	Inn, Kítchema
	Innkeeper, Kítcheméngro

Intestine, Vénderi	King, Krális
Into, Andé,* adré, 'dré	Kingdom, Králistom, tem
Ireland, Híndo-tem, Hindi-teméskro-tem	Kiss, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> , Choóma
Irishman, Hindi-teméngro, * poovéngri-gaújo	Knee, Chong, choong
Irish Gypsy, Efage*	Knife, Choóri, chivoméngro, chinoméngro
Iron, <i>n.</i> , Sáster, saásta, saáshla	Knock, <i>v.</i> , Koor, dé
Iron, <i>adj.</i> , Sástera	Know, Jin
Is, See	Knowing, Yóki, jinoméngro, jínoméskro
It, Les	
Itch, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> , Honj	

L

J	Lad, Chab, chála, chávo, mushipen * See Boy
Jail, Stéripén	Lady, Raíni
Jews, Midúvelesto-maúromén-gi	Lamb, Bókocho, vákasho
Jockey, Késterméngro	Lame, Long, búngo
Judgment, Bítchama	Lancashire, Píio-délung-tem
Jump, Hóokter, hok, óχta	Landlord, Hóleno, holéskro
Jumper, Hóχterer	Lantern, Doódoméngro
Just now, Kenáw sig	Lard, Baúleski túlopen
Justice of the peace, Chívlo-gaújo, chívno-gaújo, pókéhyus, poókinyus	Large, Baúro
	Lass, Chei. See Gul
	Last, Kóliho
	Laugh, <i>v.</i> , Sav, sal, sárler
	Laugh, <i>n.</i> , Sávaben, sávapen
	Laughter, <i>n.</i> , Sálimus, sálung
K	False laughter, Poshavaben *
Keep, Rígher, ríkei	Lawyer, Shanéngro, sheréks-no, chívoméngro, rókaroméngro, rókeroméngro, shoréngro, shéroméngro, moóréngro, moo-éngro
Kettle, Kekávvi, 'kávvi	Lead (metal), Mólus, mólov
Key, Klérin, klísín	Lead, <i>v.</i> , Rígher
Kick, <i>v.</i> , Del, dé	Leaf, Pátrín
Kill, Maur	
Kin, Siménsa	
Kind, <i>adj.</i> , Kómelo, kómomuso	

Lean, <i>adj</i> , Bíto, bíti	Live, Jiv
Leather, Cham	Livelihood, } Jívoben
Leave, <i>v.</i> , Mook	Living, }
Leaves, Roókenghi chóxas	Lively, Jído
Lee, <i>n pr</i> , Poórum	Liver, Boóko
Leck, Poórumi	Liverpool, Boóko-paáni, boð- kesto-paáni-gav, béro-gav, baúro-béresto-gav
Left, <i>adj</i> , Bóngo, zezro*	Loaf of bread, Chólo maúro
Left, <i>p part</i> , Moóklo	Lock, <i>v</i> , Klísín
Leg, Héro	Lock-up, <i>n</i> , Klísoméngro
Leggings, Heréngries	Lodge, <i>v.</i> , Lod
Lent, Moóklo	Lodging-house, Loódopen
Let, Mook	London, Lundro, Lónderi, Lúndra, Kaúlo-gav, Baúro- gav
Letter, Chínoméngro, Chívo- méngre	Lonely, Kókero, toúgeno
Liar, Hóxano, hókeno, sha- néngro	Long, Door
Lice, Joové, joóvas	Very long way, Doovori-doo- vori
Lick, <i>v</i> , Kósher	Look ' Dórdi ! hókki !
Lie, Hóxaben, hóxani, hoók- apen	Look, <i>v</i> , Dík
Life, Méripén, jívoben	Looking-glass, Díkoméngro, moóesto-kóva
Lift, Had, ázer	Loose, Píro
Light, <i>n</i> , Dood	Lose, Násher
Light (lucidus), <i>adj</i> , Doódeno	Louse, Joóva
Light (levis), <i>adj</i> , lóko (gene- rally used for <i>heavy</i>)	Lousy, Joóvli
Lightning, Baúro-dood, mi- dúvelesto-dood, mi-doóvel- esko-yog, villarminni*	Love, <i>v.</i> , Kom; <i>n</i> , Kómoben
Like, <i>v.</i> , Kom, <i>adj</i> , Pénsa, pénza, sar	Lovell, <i>n pr</i> , Kómoméskro, kóméjo
Likeness, Díkoméngri	Lover, Pírino, píriini
Lincolnshire, Túlo-mas tem	Lucifer-match, Déloméngro, doódoméskri
Lip, Wisht	Luck, Bok
Listen, Shoon	Lucky, Bókaló
Little, Tíkno, bíto	
A little, Koósi	

M.	Meal, *Kona *
Mad, Dívio	Meat, Mas, -vas
Made, Kaírdó, kédo	Meddle, Chálav, chárvo, chára
Magistrate. See Justice of the peace	Mercy, Kónioben
Magpie, Kákarátchi, róman-chal-rókerung chíriklo	Midnight, Múlo raáti
Maid, Rákli	Midwife, Mormusti, *dívi-gáuri
Make, Kair, kel	Mile, Mcéa
Maker, Kéroméngro	Milestone, Mcéasto bar, poók-cung bar
Make love, Píriv	Milk, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> , Tood
Male, Moóshkeno	Mill, Poinéngri, pógaméngri, bávál-pógaméngri
Man, Gáiro, mánoosh, moosh	Miller, Pógeroméngro, póromo-mésti, varéngro, wardéngro-gáiro
Manchester, Poovéngri gav, Moóshkeno gav, Távesto-gav, Póxtau gav	Mind! Lel trad! Rak! Lel vcéna!
Mangy, Hónjifál	Mine. See My
Mansion, Fílisin	Miss, Nísser
Many, Doósta, dósta	Monday, Yek dívvus pálla koóroko
Mare, Grásni	Monkey, Búmbaios, <i>munkáros</i>
Market-town, Fórus	Money, Lúva, ángar, vóngar, vángar, wóngar
Married, Rómedo	Month, Shoon
Marry, Rómer	Moon, Shoon, shooll, chein, choom, síkerméngro, mi-dúvlesko-úood
Marshall, <i>n. pr.</i> , Mekkado tan-cngic*	More, Boótodair, kómi, kómo-dair
Masculine, Moóshkeno	Morning, Saúlá, saúla
Master, Shórokno gáiro	This morning, Kesaúla
Match, Déloméngro, doódo-méskri	Mother, Dei
Mate, Bor	Mother-in-law, Stífi-dei
Mates! Choováli! chawóli! mályaw!	Mountain, Dúmbo
May, Te (preceding verb)	Mourn, Rōv
May be, Estist*	Mouse, <i>Mousc-us</i>
Mayor, Grésti	
Mc, Man, mándi	

Mouth, Moór	Night, Raátí
Much, Boot, boóti, kási, doósta	Nine, Enneah *
Muck, } Chik	Ninety, Enyovardesh *
Mud, }	Nit, Lik
Muck-cart, Fúll-várho	No, Kek, kéker, kékeno, naw,
Muddy, Chíklo	na, nei, naneí, kek-naneí *
Mule, Sháni	Nobody, Kek-kómeni
Mumper, Choórokono mooʃh,	'No road,' Chíchikeno drom
choórodo	Noise, Gúdli, gódlí
Musket, Pushca,* powiskic,*	None, Kékero, kékeno, kek-
yogéngro	kómeni, kek-naneí
I must, Shom te	Norfolk, Máthesko-gav-tem,
Mustard, Dánoméskri	póhesko-gav-tem
Mutton, Jóvioko-mas	Norwich, Póbomuski-gav, pó-
My, Meéro, meíro, míno, mi,	bomusti-gav
mandí's	North, Shílo-tem
	Nosc, Nok
N.	Not, Kck. See No
Nail (finger), Nei	Noticc, „, Veéna
Nail (iron), Kráfi	Nothing, Chíchí, chí
Naked, Nóngo	Now, Kenáw, konáw, kánna,
Name, Nav, lav	kónna, kon
Narrow, Bíto	Nudge, Moónjer
Naughty, Wáfedo	Nuts, Pédlhaw, pétlhaw, pév-
Near, Pósha	haw, peneka,* penliois,* nutí
Neck, Men	
Necklace, Men-wériga	O.
Needle, Soov	Oak, Poóroder, rook, králisko
Negatives, Kck, maw, na (see	rook
B. 49)	Oath, Sóyerhóloben, sóvloho-
Nettles, Dándiméngri chor	loben, sólohóloomus
Never, Kck-kómi	Oats, Job
New, Névo	Oat-stack, Job-pooséngro
Newspaper, Shoónaben, Shoó-	Off, Avrí, talé, alé
naméngri, ghílyaws, ghil-	Omníment, Túlipen
yéngriæ	Old, Poóro

Old-fashioned, Poórokono	Parrot, Rómani-chal-rókering
On, Opré, apré, 'pré	chiriklo, Híndo-kákarátchi
Once, Yékorus	Parson, Ráshei, ráshei, délo-
One, Yek	méngro, mi-dúvel's moosh
One-year-old horse, Beshén-	Part, Kótor
• gro	Partners, Mályaw
Onion, Poórumi, strángli	Partridge, Rídyil
Only, <i>adj</i> , Yékino	Path, Poovéla, drom
Open, <i>v</i> , Píriv; <i>adj</i> , Píro	Paunch, Pur
Opened, Pírivdo	Pauper, Choóredo. See Tramp
Opposite, Pósh-aglál, tátcho	Pawn, <i>v</i> , Símmér
'glal	Pawnshop, Símméring boó-
Orange, Póbomus	dega
Order, <i>n</i> , Trad; <i>v</i> , Del trad	Pay, <i>v</i> , Péssér
Osier, Ran	Pea, Boóbi
Other, Wáver, wóver	Pear, Ámbrol*
Our, Móro, méndi's, amandi's*	Pedre, Ril
Out, out of, Avíí	Pedestrian, Peetréngro
Over, Paúdel, párdel	Pedlar, Bíkinoméngro, bíko-
Owe, Kom	méngro
Owl, Wéshni-múlo	Pen (fold), Pánoméngro
Own, <i>adj</i> , Nógo, nágo, névus	Penny, Kóri, hóro, hóri, hári
Ox, Moóshkeni-gioóvni	People, <i>Folki</i> , sweti
	Pepper, Dánderméskri, tátto-
	koóva
P.	Performer, Kéloméngro
Pail, bedra*	Petticoats, Chúffas, shoóva,
Pain, <i>n</i> , and <i>v</i> , Doóka	'shoóba, pállani-chókka
Palace, Králsko kair, krális-	Pheasant, Baíro chériklo, réi-
késko kair	esko chériklo
Pales, palings, Pályaw	Photograph, Píkoméngri
Paper, Lil, lílesko kóva	Physician, Drabéngro
Pardon, <i>v</i> , Artav,* <i>fordél</i> ,	Pick, <i>v</i> , Tárder
<i>fordé</i> , párdel	Pie, Góí
Pardon, <i>n</i> , Artapen,* <i>fordélo-</i>	Picce, Kótor
<i>ness</i> , párdonos	Pig, Baúlo
Parlour, Beúrus	Pig-face, Baúlesko moóí

Pig-fair, Baúlesto fóroa	Potter, Kóroméngro, koréngro
Pillow, Woódrus shúioméngio	Pothook, Sáster
Pin, Spingl, spínger, spink	Pouch, Gúнно
Pincers, Tíloméngri, plaistra *	Pound (£1), Bar, bálanser, bálan
Pinch, v, Moónjer	Pound (for cattle), Pánoméngro
Pinfold, u pr, Pánoméngio	Pour, Chiv
Pipe, Swáglei, swégler	Powerful, Rúslo, rúzino
Piper, Bóshoméngri	Power, Rúzhipen
Place, v, Chiv, u fan	Praise, v, Shor
Placenta, Poshbéumus	Pray, Mong, mole *
Plate, Chóro, chor, sórsin, skoo-dálin	Predict, Doórik, dúkker
Play, v, Kel, u, Kélimus, pías	Pregnant, Baúri, shoóbli, shoóvli (of women); kávní, kaávní (of animals)
Please! Iól koóshtoben!	Present, u, Del-to-mándi, díno
Pleasure-grounds, Síkerméngro	Pretty, Rínkeno, ríkeno
Pledge, v, Símmen	Prettily, Rínkenes
Plenty, Doósta, dósta	Prison, Stáriben, stéripén, stérinus, stárho, staúri
Plough, Poov-várho, poóvesto-choóri, poóvo-chínoméngri, várho-bavéngro	Prisoner, Stéioméngro, stéomésti
Plunder, v, Ioor; u, Loóripén	Privy, Híndi kair
Pocket, Poótsi, pó'chi	Prognosticate, Doórik
Poison, Drab	Prostitute, Lúbni
Policeman, Gavéngro, moóshkero, násherméngro, prásterméngro, chukéngro	Protect, Rak
Poor, Choóro, chúveno, choóreno, choórokno	Proud, Boóino
Poorer, Choórodár	Public-house, Kítchema
Porik, Bálcno-mas, baúlesko-mas	Pudding, Góí
Post, Kosht	Pudding-bag, Góíongo gúnno
Possible, Astis, * sástis, stastís, tastís, q v	Pudendum muliebre, Mindj, minsh
Pot, Koóri, kóro	Pudendum virile, Kóri, kaúri
Potato, Poovéngri, poovyéngri	Pugilist, Koóroméngro
	Pull, Tárder
	Purse, Kísi
	Put, Chiv

Q.

Quarrel, *v*, Chíngar
 Quarrel, *n*, Chíngariben, gódli
 Quart, Troóshni
 Queen, Kralísi, Králisi
 *Quick, Sig
 Be quick, Sígo toot, réssi toot,
 kair ábba
 Quietly, Shookár

R

Rabbit, Shóshi, mávi
 Rabbit-trap, Klísoméngro
 Race, *v*, Práster
 Race, *n*, Prásterméngri
 * Rails, Pályaw
 *Railway train, Prásteríng kóli
 Rain, Bríshindo, bíshno
 It rains, Bríshinéla
 Rainy, Brísheno, bíshavo
 Raise, Had, til apré
 Raw, Biván, bívano
 Razor, Móroméngro
 Read, Del apré, Dé apré, vél
 Reading, *n pr.*, Lólo-gay
 Real, Tátcho, tátcheno
 Reckon, Ghínja, ghínja
 Reeds, *Rushári*
 Red, Lólo, lálo
 Redford, *n. pr.*, Lólo peéro
 Red-herring, Lóli mátcho
 Reins, Tíloméngri
 Relation, Siménsa
 Relieve the bowels, Kínder,
 hínder, híngher, hind

Religious, Mi-dúvelsko
 Remember, Chiv *it* adré *jour*
 shéro, shoon léndi, kek bí-
 ser, répper toot
 Remove, Ránjer
 Resurrection, Átching apré
 apópli
 Return, *v*, Av paúli, jaw paúli
 Rib, Kokálo
 Riband, Dóri
 Rich, Bárvalo
 Riches, Bárvalopen
 Ride, Késter, kíster
 Rider, Késterméngro
 Ridicule, *v*, Prossá, * pross*
 Right, *adj*, Tátcho, tátcheno
 Right, *adv*, Tátclines
 Right, *n*, Tátchopen
 Right arm, Kúshito moóshi
 Ring, *n*, Vóngus, vóngusti,
 vóngushi
 River, Doríóv, Doyáv, nil*
 Road, Drom
 Roast, Pek
 Rob, Loor
 Rock, *n*, Bar
 Rod, Ran
 Room, Kamóra
 Rope, Shélo, shúlo
 Royal, Králisko
 Row (noise), Gúdli, gódli
 *Rump, Bool
 Run, *v*, Násher, práster
 Runner, Násherméngro, Prás-
 terméngro
 Rushes, *Rushári*

	S.	Send, } Bltcher, <i>n.</i> , Bltcha- Sentence, } ma
• Sack, Góno, gúnno, kányo		Serpent, Sap
Saddle, Béshto, bóshto, bóshta		Servant, Boótiéngro, boótsién- gro
Safe, Tátcho, tátcheno		Sessions, Béshoven
Sail, <i>n.</i> , Béresto plóxta		Seven, Afta, * eft, * doóí trinyáw ta yek, trin ta stor, trínstor
Sailor, Beréngro, béroméngro, paanéngro-gaújo		Seventy, Hestwardesh, * doóí trinyáw ta yek desháv
Saints, Mi-dúveleski gairé		Sew, Siv
Sake, <i>Sáku</i> -os		Shake, Rísser
Saliva, Choóngarben		Shame, <i>v</i> , Ládjer; <i>n</i> , Ladj
Salt, <i>n</i> , Lón, lon		Shamefully, Ládjfully
Salt, <i>ady</i> , Lóndo, lóndudno		Sharp, Jínoméngro
Sand, Chik		Shave, Mórov
Saturday, *O dívvus 'glal koó- roko		Shawl, Baúro díklo
Savage, Haúriini		She, Yói, yoi
Say, Pen		Sheep, Bókoro, bókro, mas
Scent, Soóngimus		Sheffield, <i>n pr</i> , Choóresto gav
Scissors, Kátser, kátser		Shepherd, Barséngri, baséngro, bókoroméngro, bókromén- gro, búkoniéngro, búkorén- gro
Scold, <i>v</i> , Chíngar		Shilling, Tringórishi, kólli
Scotland, <i>Nórttheréngri</i> -ten		Ship, Béro
Scotchmen, <i>Nórttheréngri</i> gairé		Shirt, Gad
Sea, Doríó'v, doyáv, dovál, dovyál, baúro páni, lóndo paáni, lóndudno paáni		Shirt-sleeve, Gádesto bei
Search, <i>v</i> , Röd, röder		Shoe, Chok, chóka
Search, <i>n</i> , Roódppen		Shoemaker, Chokéngro
• Second, Duito*		Shoot, Poóder
Secretly, Koónjones, gárones, gáridnes		Shooting-toat, Yogéngri choó- ko
See! Dórdi! hókki!		Shop, Boódega, boódika, boó- rika
See, <i>v</i> , Dík		Shopkeeper, Boódegaméngro, boórikaméngro
Seek, Ró'der, rōd		
Seize, Tíl, prala*		
Self, Kókero		
Sell, B́kin, bik		

Shoulder, Píkó	Sleeve, Bei *
Shout, v, Kaur	Slowly, Droóven, shookár
Show, v, Síker	Sly, Gózvero, jínoméskro, yóky
Showman, }	Small, Bító, tíkno
Show-gardens, }	Smallpox, Boókenyus, boóko
Shut, v, Pándér	Smell, v, Soon, soom; u,
Sick, Násfalo, náffalo	Soóngimus, soónaben
Sickness, Náfflopen	Smith, u pr, Pétaléngro
Side, Rig	Smith, Sásterméngro, pétal-
Sign-post, Poókeru ^g -kosht,	éngro, kaúloméskro
síkeroméngro	Smoke, u and v, Toov
Silence! Shoóker, shookár	Smoke tobacco, Pood toóvalo
Silk, Kaish, kaidj, p'har *	Snail, Boúri
Silken, Kaisheno, kaídjino	Snake, Sap
Silly, Dínveri	Snaptrap, Klísoméngro, pán-
Silver, u, Roop; au, Roópeno	doméngro, tfloméngro
Silversmith, Roópnoméngro	Snare, Tfloméngro
• Sing, Ghil, ghiv	Snow, Iv, yiv, ghiv, shiv, hiv
Single, Yékino	It snows, Yivyéla
Sir! Relá!	Snowball, Iv-bar
Sin, Wáfedopen	Snuff, Nokéngro
Sister, Pen	So, Ajáw, 'jaw
Sister-in-law, Stífi-pen	Soap, Sápanis, sápan
Sit, Besh	Soft, Sano *
Six, Shov, sho *	Soldier, Koóroméngro
Sixpence, Shookaúri	Something, } Choómoni, kú-
Sixty, Shovardesh *	Some, } mení, kómeni
Skewer, Chúngrar, spingárus	Son, Chor
Skewer-maker, Spingáro-kélo-	Song, Ghíli, ghíveli
méngro	Soon, Sig
Skin, Moótsi	Sorry, Toógeno, toógno, toóg-
Sky, Dúvcl, poodj, midúve-	nus
lesto-tem	Soul, Zec
Slap on the face, Tschamme-	Sour, Shoótle
díni *	Sorrel, Shoótle-chor
Slay, Maur, hetavava *	Sovereign (£1), Bar, bálans,
Sleep, v, Sov, soóter	bálanser

Sovereign, Králik, kralísi	Stinking, Kánelo, kánlo
Spavned horse, Bóngó grei	Stockings, Olvas, hoólavas,
Spectacles, Yokéngries	oúlavers,
Spirited, Sec-éngro	Stone, Bar
Spirits, Tátto paáni	Stop, Atch
Spit, <i>v</i> , Choóngar, chúngar	Stove, Bo*
Spittle, Choóngarben	Stranger, Gaújo
Spit, Spingárus	Straw, <i>n</i> , Poos; <i>adj</i> , Poóskeno,
Sport, Peías	poóskeni
Spree, Kélopén	Straw-stack, Pooséngro
Spring, <i>Flrstadair</i> , or <i>blgno-</i>	Street, Drom
mus, <i>o'</i> lílei	Stretch, <i>v</i> , Tárder
Spur, Bísko, poósoméngri	String, Dóri, doóri
Squirrel, Roókaméngro	Strong, Rúzlo, rúzino, roózlus,
Stable, Sanya	surrelo*
Stacks, <i>Stighi</i>	Such, Jáfri, jáfra
Staff, Kosht	Suffolk, Shoóko-maúromén-
Staffordshire, Koréngri-tem,	gro-tem
kóroméngro-tem	Sugar, Goódló
Stag, Staáni	Summer, Táltoben, líléi, lílei
Stallion, Baréskro-grei, barén-	Summons, Goódlí
gro-grei, péleno-grei, pelén-	Sun, Kam, tam, sken
gro-grei, moóshkeno-grei	Sunny, Támlo (kámlo)
Stand, } <i>v</i> , Atch	Sunday, Koóroki, Kroókingo-
Stay, }	dívvus, Kúlphe
Stanley, <i>n pr</i> , Baréngri, Besh-	Supper-time, Hoóben-chaírus
ley*	Swar, Pórno-raúni
Star, Stári, líléngro, dúvel, mi-	Swear, Sóverhol, súlverkon,
doóvelesko-dood	sóvlohol
Station, Prástering-wárdesko-	Sweaty, Kíndó
átching-tan	Sweep, <i>v</i> , Yoóser apré
Stays, Troópus	Sweet, Goódló
Steal, Chor, loor, nick*	Sweetheart, Pírino, píri
Stick, <i>n</i> , Kosht	Sweetmeats, Gúdlopen
Stile, Peéroméngro	Swelled, swollen, Shoóvlo
Still, <i>adj</i> , Átchlo, shoókar	Sword, Haúro, baúro-choóri
Stink, <i>v</i> , Kándér, hínder, kan	

T	
Table, Misáli, mísali, sálamán- ka, hauméskro, hóbenéskro	The, O
Tail, Póri	Thee, 'Toot, toóti
Tailor, <i>n.</i> and <i>n. pr.</i> , Sívomén- gro, suvéngro	Their, theirs, Lénti, lénghi
Take, Lel, lé	Them, Len
Take care, Lel trad	Then, Kon
Take care of, Rak	There, Adol, odol, 'doi
Take notice, Lel veéna	They, Yaun, yon
Take off, Ránjer	Thief, Chor, chóroméngro, loó- 'roméngro
Take up, Lel opré	Thin, Bító
Talk, <i>v.</i> , Róker, voker, * <i>n.</i> , Rókeropén. See Conver- sation	Thine, Teéro
Talker, Rókeroméskro	Thung, Kóva
Tambourine, Koóroméngri	Think, Pénchava, * <i>thínkasóva</i>
Tart, Góí	Third, Títo*
Tea, Múterimóngri, mooténgri, piáméskri	Thirst, Tíooosh
Tea-kettle, Kékávvi	Thirsty, Troóshlo
Teapot, Múterimóngri-koóva, peeméngri, piáméskri-skoo- dálm, skoodílin	Thirty, Trianda*
Tear, <i>v.</i> , Chíngar	Thus, Akóva, 'kóva
Tease, Kínger, chára	Thorn, Kóro
Teeth, Dányaw	Those, Dúla, dúla
Telescope, Door-díkoméngro	Thou, Too, toóti
Tell, Pen, poóker	Thousand, Mille*
Tell fortunes, 'Doórik, dúkker	Thread, Tav, taf, tel
Ten, Desh	Three, Trin
Tent, Tan	Throat, Káilo, kaúri, kur, gur, goóshum
Testicles, Pelé, pélonos	Through, Adrál, 'dral, muscro*
Thank, Párik, párikaróva, pa- rikráw	Throw, Woóser, woósher
That, <i>conj.</i> , Te; <i>pron.</i> , Ta, adoóva, adúvel, 'doóva	Thunder, Maloóna, koóroko grompéna, * grovéna, * grub- bena, * m-dúvelésko-gódlí
	'It thunders, 'Deargínni * .
	Thursday, Stor dívvusér pálla koóroko
	Thus, Ajáw, 'jaw
	Thy, Teéro, toóti, toókí, ti
	Tic, <i>v.</i> , Pándér, pand, pan

Time, Cháirus, <i>pl.</i> , koppas *	Tremble, Rísser
Tin, Kúri, cham	Trickster, Kóroméngro
Tinder, Poótan	Tripc, Bókochesto-pur
Tired, Kíno, kinó	Trousers, Rokónyus, roxínyes,
Tiresome, Droóveno, dióóven	roxínya, ríknies, rokhámyas,
Tiring, Túgno	'hámyas, rokéngries, rokrén-
To, Ke, katar, katar, káter	yes, bré'gies, booléngries,
Toad, Jámba, jómbo	booliéngries
Tobacco, Túvlo, toóvlo, túvlo-	Trout, Rcéleski-mátcho
pen	True, Tátcho, tátcheno
To-day, Kedívvus, kedivéz,	Trust, <i>v</i> , Pázer; <i>u</i> , 'pázzeroben
kóva dívvus, tedívvus	Truth, Tátchipen
Together, Ketané, ketanés,	Tuesday, Doót dívvusés pálla
katené, kátení, kátces	koóroko
Tollgate, Stígher See Turn-	Turkey, Kaúli raúni, pápini
pike	Turnip, Konáfia, konáfni,
To-morrow, Ovávo dívvus	kraáfni, panéngro
To-morrow morning, Kóliko-	Turnpike, Póshyree, stékas,
saúla	stígher, pésser-stígher
Tongs, Yógesto-wástaw	Twenty, Bish, stor-pansh
Tongue, Chib, chiv, jib	Two, Deóí
Too, Tei	Two shillings, Doót-kóli
Tooth, Dan	
Touch, Chárvo, chálav, chára	U.
Towel, Kóssering plóxta	
Town, Gav	Unable, Nastíssa, nestís
Trail, Pátrín, páten, troóshel	Uncle, Kóko, kok
Train, Prástering-kóli, poodj.	Under, <i>prep</i> , Talé, alc, 'lé
Traitor, Poókeroméngro	Under, <i>adv</i> , Tállani
Tramp, Choórodo, choóro-	Up, upon, Opré, apré, 'pré
méngro, peérdo	Upper, Pré-éngro
Transported, Bítchadi paúdel,	Urine,) ^m Múter
paúdel-i-paáhi, paúnica	Urinate,)
Trap, Pándoméngro	Urinal, Mútering kóla
Treadmill, treadwheel, Póge-	Us, Men, méndi
roméngri	Used, Sáklo
Tree, Rook	

V.

Vagrant, Peérdo .
 Very, Boot, boóti
 Verily, Aáva, our. See Ycs
 Vessel, Troóshni
 Vex, Kínger
 Victuals, Kóben, hóben, hól-
 ben, hólcn
 Village, Gav
 Vinegar, Shoóto
 Vinegry, Shoóto
 The Virgin, Doóvleskj-joó-
 vel
 Vomit, Woóser apic

W.

Wagon, Wárdo, várdo
 Waistcoat, Bángerí
 Wakefield, *n. pr.*, Chóórones-
 gav
 Wales, Wólsho, Wótchkeni-
 tem, Lávines-tem
 Walk, Pcer, píriv
 Warm, *v*, Tátto
 Warmth, Táttopen
 Was, Shó'mas, sas, *q.v.*
 Wash, Tōv
 Watch, *n*, Óra, yóra, hóra,
 poókeroméngro
 Watch *v.*, Várter, dík pálla
 Water, Paáni, páni, paúni
 Watercress, Paánesto-shok,
 paáni-shok, paanéngri-shok
 Watery, Paánisko
 Way, Drom

We, Men, méndi
 Wealth, Bárvalopen
 Wealthy, Bárvalo
 Wear, Riv
 Wearing apparel, Kívoben
 Wearisome, Droóveno, droó-
 .ven
 Weary, *adj.*, Kíno, kinó
 Wednesday, Trin dívvuses,
 pálla koóroko
 Week, Koóroki, kroóko, koóko,
 kókerus
 Weep, Rōv
 Well, *adv.*, Mísho, mistó,
 tátcho, *s*, Hánik, hánikos
 Welsh Gypsies, Ingrinics
 Welshman, Wótchkenéngro,
 Lávinéngro, Lávines-gaújo
 Welsh language, Lávines ró-
 kerben, Wólshitikka
 Were, Shámas, sas, *q.v.*
 Wet, Kíndo
 Whale, Baúro-mátcho
 What, Sávo, So
 Wheat, Ghiv
 Wheat, *adj.*, Ghivesto
 Wheat-stack, Ghiv-poosén-
 .gro
 Wheddle, Pándjer
 Wheel, Héro, wárdesko-prás-
 .terméngri, wárdesko-héré
 When, Kánna, kónna, vónka,
 wónka, sávo-cheérus
 Where, Kei
 Whey, Kaléngri
 Whip, Choókni, choópni
 Whiskers, Bánga

Whistle, <i>ʔ</i> , Shol, shoθl	Woo, Píriv
Whistler, Sheléngro	Wood, Vesh, kosht
White, Pórno	Woodcutter, Koshténgro
Who, Ko, kon, sávo	Wooden dishes, Kóshtudno
Whole, Chólo	skoodflyaw
Whore, Lúbni	Wool, Poósham
Why, Sóski	Word, Láv
Wicked, Vásavo, wásedo, wá- fedo, bégəlo	Work, <i>u.</i> and <i>v.</i> , Boóti, boótsi
Wickedness, Wáfedopen	Worker, Boótiéngro
Widow, Peévli-gáiri	World, Sweti,* doóvcelestocháiros
Widower, Peévlo-gáiro	Worm, Kérmo
Widowed, Peévlo	Worth, Mool, mol
Wife, Rómni, rómni, rómi	Wound, Chínoben
Wild, Dívio	Wrexham, <i>u. pr.</i> , Réltum
Will-o'-th'-Wisp, Doódesko- moólo	Wrong, Bóngo
Wind, Bával	Wrongly, Bónges
Windmill, Bával pógaméngri	
Window, Hev, kev	Y.
Wine, Mol, mul	Ye, Túméndi
Winter, Ven, wen; <i>adj.</i> , Vénésto	Year, Besh
Wintry, Vénlo	Yearling, Beshéngro
Wise, Jínoméngro	Yes, Aáva, aávali, our, oúwa,
Witch, Choófihóni, choóvikon, chó'vihóni	'gúrl
With, Sar, pashal*	Yesterday, Kóliko, kóliko-dív- vus, káliko
Within, Inna*	Yew, Moóleno rook
Withy, Ran	Yonder, Odói, adói, 'doi
Wolf, Baúro-hóloméngro-joó- kel	Yorkshire, Bárvalo-tem, Chór- keno-tem, Meslesko-tem
Woman, Gáiri, joóvel, man- oóshni, moóshni, mónoshi	You, Too, toot, toóti
Woman's bonnet, Joóvioko- staádi	Your, yours, Teéro, toóti's
Woman's clothing, Joóvni kóla	Young, <i>adj.</i> and <i>u. pr.</i> , Tárno, taúno
Womb, Doódum	Ycunger, Tárnodár
	Youth, Tárnomus.

GENUINE ROMANY COMPOSITIONS

REFERRING TO

Peculiar Habits and Notions-in Vogue among English Gypsies.

IN numerous instances Gypsy customs have been related to us in Rómanes by Gypsies themselves, and it has appeared to us to be of considerable interest and value to take down these communications as we received them, and to preserve the *ipsissima verba* made use of by our informants. It would be beyond the scope of the present work, to which we have set strictly linguistic limits, to enter into details concerning manners and traditional observances which are still to be found among the Gypsies of this country. But, incidentally, it has become necessary to refer to them, in order to explain certain allusions which might otherwise be imperfectly understood. We have therefore introduced, where necessary, in the following pages, a few explanatory notes to render clearer the meaning of particular passages and expressions, but at the same time wish to disclaim any intention of treating comprehensively a subject which has a special interest apart from the language. In spite of the numerous violations of every grammatical rule, these compositions are (as far as our experience goes) written in the "deepest" English Rómanes extant.

PITCHING A TENT.*

Né, chōwóli, kair tí grelaw te jal sig . Raáti see wél'm'
sig opré méndi Kek tan sec méndi kóva raáti te sov talé,
kek bíto shoóko tan méndi latchóva kóva raáti te jaw *to*
soóto opré

So sig sec o praástermégro jinéla méndi shem akéí, yov
koméla *to* chiv méndi door dósta opré o drom, *or to* lel mén
opré. Yov sec tátcho dóstá Chivéla men adré o stéripén,
ta bíken sor 'móri grelaw, ta wárdí, ta sórkon kóvaw sham
mé (méndi)

Konáw, chōwóli, kair sig . Kair tí tan opré. Dósta
bríshno wéla talé, ta hiv tei Méndi sor mcróva *to*-raáti te

* The old-fashioned Gypsy encampments, once so frequent in shady lanes and secluded spots, have almost entirely disappeared from some parts of England. Hence it has been too hastily assumed that these inveterate strollers have forsaken tent-life and become permanent house-dwellers. Even Mr. Horrow makes the remark ("Lavo-lil," p. 221,) that you may "walk from London to Carlisle, but neither by the roadside nor on heath or common will you see a single Gypsy tent." This is certainly a mistake. Harassed by the rural police, deprived of his accustomed camping-grounds by Enclosure Acts, the Gypsy, like the bittern, has been extirpated from many of his old haunts—ancient commons and wastes from which "the Northern farmer" and other pioneers of modern agriculture have "raaved an' rembled un oot"—but he has only shifted his quarters, and not changed his habits. On our coasts where holiday-makers congregat, and in the neighbourhood of popular watering-places, still as heretofore are

"The Gypsies all the summer seen,
Native as poppies to the green,"

their tents having become a permanent feature in many such localities. Here they ply their traditional vocations, and reap a rich harvest from the visitors, a seaside flirtation being hardly deemed complete unless a Gypsy sybil has told the fortune of the amorous couple.

The Gypsy willingly pays a small ground-rent for the patch he occupies, and then his frail tent becomes as much his castle as an Englishman's house, and is as safe from the intrusion of prastermengros, and other unwelcome visitors. We know of an instance at Blackpool where a Gypsy, though living in a tent, has been so long a squatter on the same spot as to have been assessed for the poor-rate, which he duly discharges.

shil, ta and choómoni te kair a koóshto yog tei. Chiv o tan talé koóshto

Dósta bával wéla kóva raáti Poóderéla men o bával sor opré kóva raáti. Mi chávi merénna o' shil. Chiv sor o rányaw adré o tan tátcho, to hatch míshfo, ta spínger o kóppa opré o rányaw tátcho, to kel it hatch míshfo O chóro chávi rovénnha tálla léngghí hóben. Mí Doóvel, so mándi kairóva te lel léndi hóben te hol. Chíchi naneí mándi te del léndi Merénna yon tálla hóben.

TRANSLATION

Now, mates, make your horses go quick Night is coming quick upon us. No tent is there for us this night to sleep under, no little dry place shall we find this night to go to sleep on

As soon as the policeman knows we are here, he will want to put us very far on the road, or to take us up He is fit enough (for that) He will put us in prison, and sell all our horses and carts, and everything we have.

Now, mates, be quick. Put your tent up—much rain comes down and snow too We all shall die to-night of cold, and bring something to make a good fire too. Put the tent down well Much wind will come this night My children will die of cold. Put all the rods in the ground properly, to stand well, and pin the blanket on the rods properly to make it stand well The poor children cry for their food My God, what shall I do to get them food to eat? I have nothing to give them. They will die without food.

CHOOSING A CAMP.

Kei jássa tuméndi chavóli, tedívvus te sov?

Méndi jaw káter dóva ghivéskro kair. Yov koméla Rómano-chaláw.

Kei see dóya?

Dóy, kei atchdém yek besh paúli, wónka jáfra iv pedás talé.

Jinóva konáw sávo tan sec. Kei viás o Rei káter méndi te del méndi jaw kíssi kas te del maúri greiáw. Our, jinóva konáw. Jas méngghi odói te atch Kek yov penéla kek wáfedo to méndi. Méndi koméla. Atchás* odói a koó-roko, te méndi kom s Yov deléla men koshtáw te hótcher. Yov mookéla men chiv maúri greiáw adré lésko poov, yáw Yon te vel sor tátcho. Kek yon te wel páno. Atchás* méndi adré maúri woódrus tátcho te sov. Kek te atch opré to dik tálla maúri greiáw adré o múllo raáti.

TRANSLATION.

Where are you going, mates, to-day, to sleep?

We are going to that farmer's house He likes Gypsies. Where is it?

There, where we stopped a year back, when so much snow fell.

I know now where the place is. Where the gentleman came to us to give us so much hay to feed our horses with. Oh yes, I know now. Let us go and stop there. He will not rate at us. He likes us. Let us (or, we will) stay there a week, if it suits us. He will give us some firewood, and let us put our horses in his fields, where they will be safe, and not be put in the pound. We shall rest in bed safe asleep, and not have to get up to look after our horses in the dead of night.

O MOÓLO.

Kei jássa, choowáli, te sōv tedívvus? Mook méndi jal to sooto adré dóva gránsa.

Káter dóva tan, kei dóva kóshto Rei, tē Raúni, jivéla. Kei o moólo sas diknó.

Kek mándi jal odói te sōv. Mándi shōm trash te dik moolé, te wel tráshedo o' mi mériben. Gaujé poókadás mándi dósta chafruses, o mooshi, ghivéngro sas-ló, nashadás lésko kókero opré o rook adré o koónsa, kei méndi jálm' te atch.

* First pers., pl., pres., or fut., indicative, or the Imperative V. Gram., p. 39.

So keréssa kon? Jássa too odói, te atchás?

Kékera mándi.

Kei jássa kon?

Adré a wáver poóro drom, yek mee doóroder. Doi méndi atchéssa.* Kek kúmeni charás (*sic*) méndi

TRANSLATION.

THE GHOST.

Where are you going to sleep to-day, mates? Let us go to sleep in that barn.

At that place where that kind gentleman and lady live—where the ghost was seen.

I will not go and sleep *there* I am afraid of seeing ghosts, and being frightened to death. The Gentiles have told me many a time how the man, he was a farmer, hanged himself on the tree in the corner where we are going to stop.

What will you do, then? Will you go there and stop?

Not I!

Where will you go, then?

Down another old road, a mile further on. We will stop there. No one will disturb us

A CAUTION.

Maw mook teéro greiá*, chawóli, jal talé dóva drom, kei see dóva kóshto chor. Yon te vel pandadó.

TRANSLATION.

Do not let your horses, mates, go down that road, where that good grass is, or they will be put in the pound.

THE HAUNTED CAMP.

"I can just about remember the old times when our old folk hardly spoke any Gaujines. They were timid folk. You might hear them say:—

* First pers., pl., pres, or fut, indicative.

"Kon sec doóva, d'ádi?"

Who is that, father?

"Kékena jinóva mé Diktás kómeni?"

Not know I. Did you see any (thing)?

"Kek mándi Shoondóm choómoni. So shoondóm ghiás

Not I. I heard something. What I heard went

pénsa groóvni."

like (a) cow

"Jaw opré'o drom. Dik so sec."

Go up the road See what it is.

"Ghióm justa konáw. Kek naneí mándi diktóm chíchi,

I went just now. No not, I saw nothing,

na shoondóm chíchi. O beng see, tátcho dósta."

nor heard nothing The devil it is, sure enough.

"Maw trash toóti"

Don't fear thou

"Trash sec mándi."

Fear is to me.

"Mántcha too! Atch o koósi Shoondóm-les popli

Cheer up! Wait a bit. I heard it again.

Kómeni sas mórdno akéi. Avéla yov apópli"

Some one was killed here. Comes he again

"Wónka 'saula vels, jaw móngli akéi Kek na komóva

When morning comes, go I hence No not I love

jáfri tanáw sec kóli, pósha baúro wesháw M'éripen tanáw

such places as these, near great woods. Murdering places

sec dikéla"

as it looks.

"Ei, dórdi! Wáfedo díking tan sec kóva. Tátcho

Eh, look! Evil looking place is this Truc

moolesko tan sec kóva, patsóva mándi ajáw."

ghost's place is this, believe I so.

"Kaúlo raáti sec. Sórkon wáfedi. kóli sec opré méndi.

Dark night it is Every evil thing is upon us.

Yek wáfedo ková kairs dósta wáver wáfedi kóli."

One evil thing makes plenty of other evil things.

WESTER BOSWELL.

SUPPER-TIME

Né, chawóli, kair koósi yog Shílalo shom mándi Chiv
o kekávi opré o yog, te kel píaméngri Bókalo shom
Dósta hóben see mándi

Dósta groóveni-mas see mándi Kindóm-les káter dová
koóshto yoózho maséngro's boódiga Beshás sor méndi
talé, te porder maúri peráw mishtó Tálla méndi ghivóva,
te kel o bóshoméngri. Sor méndi keiás méndi. Mook sor
dúla tárno raúnia ker ménsa Tálla yon déla men lúva, ta
lel méndi koóshto nav

TRANSLATION.

Now, mates, make up a little fire, for I am cold Put
the kettle on the fire, and make tea I am hungry I
have lots of food, and plenty of beef, which I bought at
that nice clean butcher's shop Let us all sit down and
satisfy our appetites. Afterwards we will sing, and play
the violin. Let us all set to. Let all those young ladies
dance with us Afterwards they will give us some money,
and give us a good name.

HEDGEHOG HUNTING AND GYPSY CAKE*

"Né moóshaw! Kóshto dood-raáti seé konáw. Jas
Now men! Good light night it is now. Let
ménghi perdíil kóla poovyáw Dikás níndi pálla doór-trin
us go over these fields. Let us look after two (or) three
hótchi-wíthi. Koshté see-lé konáw Toólo see-lé (or) léndi).
hedge-hogs. Good (pl.) are they now. Fat are they
Mándi jinóva poovyáw kei used to ven dósta. Latchás
I know fields where used to come plenty Let us find

* See also "Dinner Dialogue."

ménghi doóí-trin to-raáti. Avésa mándi ? " Oúa. Mándi two (or) three to-night. Will you go (with) me ? " " Yes. I jal túsa." " Nashéna sor konáw párdal 'o poovyáw kóla go with you." " They run all now over the fields these dood-raátia. Kerás ménghi Rómani márikli o' doói. light-nights. Let us make (a) Gypsy cake or two. Lóva léndi to mándi's' hóben adré kálíko 'saula. I will have them to my 'breakfast in to-morrow morning. Keróva máng'hi a Rómani márikli. (Márikli see kédo o' I will make for me a Gypsy cake (Cake is made of pórho) Keróva kósho yog. Chivóva-les adré a hev flour.) I will make (a) good fire. I will put it in a hole adré o yog. Choróva-les pardál o' yog Keróva-in the fire (ash) I will cover it over with fire (ash). I will cook les. Chinóva les opré. See man dósta kil, chivóva kil it I will cut it up Is me sufficient butter, I will put butter opré, ta holóva les mómghi sor mi, or mééro, kókeró." on, and I will eat it myself all my-self."

" You make them of flour and water, and roll them well. Then you make a hole in the ashes, wood ashes are best, and put the cake in, and cover it over with ashes, and when it is cooked you just cut off the burnt part, and it cats so sweet."*

WELTER BOSWELL

PATRÉNI.

Kci jássa, choowáli ?

Méndi jáls yek gáver té o wáver. Sor méndi jála, ta mándi jóva mi kókeró.

Kek na jináw mé sávo drom ta mándi jála.

* Another standard dish among the Gypsies is *moolo-mas*, or the flesh of animals which have sickened and died unattended in their last moments by the butcher. They sometimes make a kind of broth or soup of snails, which they call *bouni-zimmen*, and which is not unsavoury.

Mook méndi jal káter o Meslesto-gav Praásterimus, ta dikás o gréiaw praásterim'. Door door dósta; doóvorí akeí; door dósta see pardál odór.

Kek na jinóva o drom.

Mookóva patréní opré o drom te jin sávo dróm ghíóm mé.

So keréssa o patréní troóstal? Kek na jinóva.

Poókeróva toot kon Keróva-les koósi chor, koósi dán-diméngri-chor. Woóseróva lésti'talé opré o drom so jóva.

Mi Doóvel jal toósa. Atch káter mi Doóvel.

Maw jal talé dóva drom See a chíchikeni drom. Kóva drom jála káter bítto gav. Koóshko dívvus, Bor

Yon ghías léndi kétané yek t'o wáver.

TRANSLATION

TRAILS.

Where are you off to, mates?

Going from one town to the other. We are all going, and I am going myself.

I do not know which way I shall go.

Let us go to Doncaster Races, and see the horses run. It is a very long way; a great distance from here; far away over in *that* direction

I do not know the way.

I will leave a sign on the road by which you will know which way I have gone.

What will you make the sign with? I do not know

I will tell you then. I will make it of a little grass,—a few nettles. I will throw them down on the road I go.

Goodbye. God bless you.

Do not go down *that* road. There is no thoroughfare. *This* road leads to the village. Good day, mate.

They went away together, both of them.*

* The patrín, or Gypsy trail, deserves a few words of explanation. As the Gypsies are a wandering and vagabond race, it has always been necessary for them to have some way of pointing out to stragglers the

LAMENT ON THE DECAY OF THE LANGUAGE.

Kánna sas mándi *a* Tíkno, sor o poóro *fólki* rókerdé
tátcho poóro Rómani laváw Kek náncí see jaw síklo
konáw, see sas béshaw doósta palál

Konáw o tárho *fólki*, kek yon rókerénna tátcho konáw,
Boot gaujé-kani *fólki* sec-lé konáw. Kek né jinénna lénghi
kókeri so see tátcho ta wáfedo Kánna too pootchés léndi
tátcho lávaw, kek yon *can* poóker toot o tátcho drom o'
léndi.

Meéto kókero rígheróva o tátcho poóro laváw'

Mándi penóva meéto kókero, "Kek Rómani-chals jivénna
konáw, pénsa mí kókero adré tátcho poóro Rómani-chal-
rókerimus, ta kósho poóro tátcho laváw. Sor gaujé see o
fólki konáw Mándi see *a* tátcho poóro Romano-chal
pardál sor móxadé posh-kedó Rómani-chals"

Komóva te róker troóstal jáfri poóri rókeroben.

TRANSLATION.

When I was a lad, all the old folk spoke good old
Gypsy words. They are not so much used now as they
were many years ago.

direction taken by the rest of the gang As, moreover, in civilized
countries they must travel more or less along the principal roads and
highways, any ordinary spoor or track would soon be effaced by the
subsequent traffic. Hence arose the *patrin*-system, the invention of
certain recognisable signs, by which the caravan on the march could
indicate to loiterers the path it had taken, and guide them safely to the
halting-place Different kinds of *patrins*

(1) Three heaps of grass (or any plant agreed upon) placed on the
left-hand side of the road taken (*day-patrin*)

(2) Pieces of rag, generally three in number, tied to the twigs of the
hedge on the left-hand side of the road taken (*day-patrin*).

(3) Boughs, or cleft sticks, pointing down the road taken (*night-
patrin*).

(4) Marks and signs on the road itself—generally a cross (used in
snowy, dusty, or dirty weather).

(5) Stones placed in a certain manner on the left-hand side of the
road taken (used in windy weather).

(6) Shoe-prints or foot-marks, etc., etc.

Now the young folk do not talk deep. They are too gaujo-like now. They do not know what is right or wrong. When you ask them deep words they cannot tell you their real meaning. I myself preserve the good old words.

I say to myself, "There are no Gypsies now so well up as myself in real old Gypsy talk, and good old deep words. The people are all English now, I am a pure old Gypsy, above all these dirty half-bred Gypsies."

I like to talk about such ancient speech.

EHEU, FUGACES!

Kánna sas mándi a tíkno,—koóshto cheéruses sas,—sor meéro chóro *fólki* sas jído sor adré koóshtomus, ta míshto sas yon

Konáw (kenáw) see-lé sor mooló, ta ghilé. Kek nanei mándi konáw kei shoni moóklo sor kókero. Te wel mándi te nér, kek kómieni pósha mándi te del mándi koósi paáni, te ker mandí kóshto. Sor meéri chávi, ta meéri *fólki*, dei, ta dad, ta pénaw, sor see moólo.

Kek nanei mándi konáw, yek pal, yek pen adré Angli-terra. Kek yon wels te dik mándi

Mándi poótches meéro *dearo* Doóvel te koóshto boxt. Yov dels mándi sor mándi poótches tálla. Nanei yov te atch to mandí, mándi te wel kerdó sor kétané. Tátcho shom konáw, párik mi-Doóvel. Yov see sor koóshto káter mándi. Yov shoonéla te meéro mongámus to lesti.

TRANSLATION.

When I was a lad,—good times were they,—all my poor people lived in peace, and were at ease.

Now they are all dead, or gone. There is no one here but myself, and I am left all alone. Should I die, there is no one near me to give me a drop of water to relieve me. All my children, and my people, my mother, father, and sisters, all are dead. I have not now one brother, one sister in England. They never come to see me.

I ask my dear God for good luck, and he grants me all I ask for. If he did not stand by me, I should be done for altogether. I am well now, thank God. He is all-merciful to me. He hears, too, my petition.

FUNERAL RITES.

Ei! dórdi! chawáli. Só mándi keróva kenáv? Meéro chóro pooro dad sec moóko konáv. So shom te keráv te lésti koláv, so yov muktás pálla lesti?

Ílótcheróva-len sor. Sórkon koováv tálla saásterá kóli. Woóseróva sor dúlla 'dré o baúro paáni

Delóva meéro lav káter mi Doóvel, yov te jal káter yov te atch odót adré Koóshtoben, sor mi Doóvelésti cháiros.

TRANSLATION.

Alas! alas! my friends What shall I do? My poor old father is no more. What must I do with all he left behind?

I will burn them all * Everything except those things that are of iron, and those I will cast into the deep.

God grant he may rest in peace with Him for ever.

Cuthbert Bede sent to "Notes and Queries" (2nd Ser, iii, 442), in 1857, an account of a grand funeral of a Gypsy, followed by the destruction of his property, clothes, blankets, fiddle, books, and his *grindstone*,—the last being thrown into the river Severn, and the others burnt.

SOMETHING ABOUT GYPSY BURIALS.—Those who know little about Gypsies, would have been astonished had they visited the encampment at Ashton, outside Birmingham, last week. Many who were led by curiosity, or "to have their fortune told," or for some other equally good reason,

* "Des verstorbenen Zigeuners Kleider, insoweit er sie nicht mit in die Erde genommen, sein Bett oder was sonst ihm zum Lager und zur Decke gedient hat, werden unter freiem Himmel verbrannt."—*Vide* Liebich's Zigeuner, p. 55.

to pay the Gypsy camp a visit last Wednesday, must have thought the demon of destruction possessed the nut-brown people. Men were smashing up a van, such as the Gypsies use for their residence; women were breaking chairs; children tearing up dresses, breaking crockery, and setting fire to whatever of the remains would burn, whilst the Queen of the Gypsies superintended the work. Those whose curiosity led them to inquire the reason, discovered that it is the Gypsies' custom after a funeral to destroy everything that belonged to the deceased member of the fraternity. They had just returned from the burial of a dead sister, and straightway commenced to break up and burn everything that belonged to her. Even the horse that drew her residential van had to be shot; and the husband and children through this folly are left for a time without home comforts.—*Catholic Times*, Dec. 13th, 1873.

One instance came under our notice, not far from Manchester (at Cheadle), where a favourite dog of the deceased was destroyed, and its body added to the funeral pile.

For further particulars concerning Gypsy burials, *vide* Crabb (pp. 29, 30), Borrow's "Lavo-lil," (pp. 299, 300); Hone's Year Book, 1832, Table Book, 1827, Liebhich (pp. 52—56), and N and Q

HORSE-DEALING.

Né, chowaáli, jóva méyghí káter velgaúro And sor ti greíaw apré. Yoózher léndi míshto. Kair léndi to dik míshto, and del dóva póga-bával grásni koósi báuleski túlophen Chivöva-les adré lóki moór to atch lóki bával koósi; ta biknóva-les, tastís

And dóva nokéngro grei akei to mándi. Pand asár lésti opré káter rook And asár mándi a koósi paáni Tovóva-les míshto; ta kósseróva-les yoózho tálla. Dóva kéla. Biknóva-les tei, te vániso lúvva. Yov bíkindás sor lésko greíaw káter dóva welgaúro adré o Lávines-tem. Bíkinás améndi sor móro greíaw te chiv léndi adré lóvo.

HORSE-DEALING.

Now, mates, let us be off to the fair. Bring up all your horses. Clean them well, and make them look smart, and give that broken-winded mare a little lard. I will put it in her mouth to ease her breathing a little, and I will sell it, if I can.

Bring that glandered horse here to me, and tie it up to the tree, and bring me a little water. I will wash it well, and wipe it clean afterwards. There, that will do I will sell it too, at any price. *He sold his horses at that fair in Wales.* Let us sell all our horses, and turn them into cash.*

ZUBA B——.

A GYPSY'S ACCOUNT.

Kóva liléi, shoondóm, Rómani-chal táno joóvel adré o Chumba-kálesko tem, shoondóm, sas adré o Ghilyéngri

Yór ghúis káter o báuro kair. Díktás yór doó, raúnya Pootchté yór yon, "Mook man doókeróva toot Mándi poókeróva too ókki yek rínkeno táno rei. Koméssa toot te lel lesti te rómmer toot?" Yov mol dósta lóvo Moók man doóker toot. Poókeróva toot sor troostál yov, kánna too léi lésti."

Yór pendás, "Our Too doóker mándi So dóva toot?"

* Instead of lard, some Romani-chals prefer to tie a little aloes (which they call 'alows') in a piece of muslin, under the horse's tongue, 'which will hatch the baval misto' Another way of treating a nokengro is to stuff its nose full of nettles (dandimengri chor) an hour or two before offering it for sale. On removing the plug, a great quantity of purulent and highly offensive discharge comes away. The animal's nose is then well washed and syringed with spring water * Gypsies display much skill in managing a horse so as to conceal its defects and show it off to the best advantage. They have been known to buy a worthless animal, and after clipping its coat, and manipulating it in other ways, to sell it again on the same day for a high price to its former owner. Their great love for horses—especially for other people's horses—brought many unlucky Gypsies to the gallows in those days when horse-stealing was a capital offence.

These customs are but little practised nowadays.

"Yek kótor" O raúni diás yóí *a* kótor Yóí pootchtás láti kómoder tálla

Yóí pendás láti tẹ chiv órí te vongshté adré *a* móxto

O Raúni ándadás sor dúla kóli, yóí pootchté *o'* léndi Tálla yóí chidás láti's wast opré o móxto, sor pardál lésti, akeí *and* odói Yóí pendás káter raúni, "Too mookás mándi lel kóva. Moók-les káter mándi yek koórokó Tálla mándi and asár lésti paúli pópli kátei too. Tálla wénna dósta lóvo te soónaka, tá bárvali kóli adré lésti, wónka mándi and lésti paúli káter too"

O raúni kédás ajáw Ghiás yon (yóí), o Rómani chei, kéri. Righadé (righadás) o kóli pardál o chárus.

Tálla díktás o raúni, yqí kek ne viás paúli, yóí poókadás opré láti. Kánna sig bítheadás o prásterméngro pálla láti. Liás láti Chidás yóí adré stéripén

Adré o saúla liás láti aglál o Pokényus O Pokényus pendás káter láti, "So shan too akeí troostál?"

Yé pendás, "O Raúni odói pootchtás mándi te doóker láti, te poóker láti kánna yóí lela o tárno rei te lati's rom Yóí pendás, o raúni, 'dóva toot vániso Poóker man tátchó'"

Pendás o Pokényus káter raúni "See dóva tátcho?"

"Our." Raúni pendás. "Kek yóí ándadás meéri kóli paúli see yóí pendás"

O Pokényus pendás "Seç toóti teéri kóli paúli kon.íw?"

"Our" Hóthi raúni "Sor tátcho see kon.íw Kek naneí mándi te ker wáfedq te yóí"

"Too liás sor ti kóli paúli Kek naneí too koméssa te chiv kóva joóvèl adré o stáripén?"

"Naw." Pendás o raúni.

"Jaw toóki kon." Pendás o Pokényus. "Maw mook mándi dik toot adré kóva gav kek kómmi"

O Pokényus pendás káter raúni, "Te baúro dínlí shánas too te mook teéri kóli te jáfri kómeni. Kek na too jindás, too sas o dínlí? Kek naneí o Rómani chei sas dínlí. Jaw toóki. Maw mook mándi dik toot akeí kek kómmi." "Kek naneí mándi nastís doókeróva toot."

• TRANSLATION.

I heard this summer (about) a young Gypsy girl in Derbyshire, (and) I heard it was 'in the papers.'

She went to a (the) big house, and saw two or three women. She asked (one of) them, "Let me tell you your fortune I tell you there is a nice young man ; would you like to have him to marry you ? He is worth plenty of money Let me tell you your fortune. I will tell you all about him, (and) when you'll be married."

The woman replied, "Very well, you may tell me my fortune. What shall I give you ?" "A guinea" (said the Gypsy) The woman gave her a guinea, (but the Gypsy) afterwards asked her for more She told her to put (some) watches and rings in a box, (and) the woman fetched all those things that she asked of her. The Gypsy then passed her hand here and there, all over the box, (and) said to the woman, "You will let me take it. Lend it me a week ; after (that) I will bring it back again to you, (and) then ~~there'll~~ be lots of money, gold, and precious stones in it, when I bring it back to you."

The woman did so. The Gypsy girl went home, but kept them more than the week.

When the woman saw she did not return, she gave information, and the constable was sent after her at once, and apprehended her, and locked her up.

The next morning he took her before the Justice of the Peace, who asked her what she was there for.

She replied, "That woman asked me to tell her her fortune, and tell her when she would get her young man for a husband. She said she would give me anything to let her know the truth."

'The Justice' asked the woman if it was correct.

"Yes," said the woman ; "(but) she did not bring my things back as she promised she would."

Then the Justice asked if she had recovered her things.

"Yes," said she, "they are all right now. I do not want to do harm to her."

"You have got all your things baek, and don't wish to have the girl put in prison?" said the Justice.

"No," replied the woman.

"You can go, then," said the Justice to the Gypsy girl. "Don't let me see you in this town any more."

. And he said to the woman, "What a big fool you were to lend your things to one like her. Don't you know that you were the fool? The Gypsy girl was no fool. Get off with you. Don't let me see you here any more." And he told the Gypsy girl he could not punish her.

"Manchester Guardian" account, August 13, 1874:—

EXTRAORDINARY CREDULITY.—At the Ashton-under-Lyne County Petty Sessions, yesterday, a Gypsy named Zuba B—— was charged with fortune-telling and obtaining goods under false pretences. Mary Ann Ellice, a domestic servant at Oldham, said that on Sunday night she went with her sister Hannah to a field at Pitton Hill, in which there was a Gypsy encampment. The prisoner asked them into a tent, and witness gave her a shilling to tell her fortune. The prisoner told her there was a young man who wore a pen beside his ear who loved the ground she walked upon. (Laughter.) Witness took off her glove, and prisoner, seeing a ring on her finger, asked to look at it. Prisoner tried it on her finger, and then got her brooch and cuffs from witness. She touched the end of witness's finger with the brooch, the ring, and the shilling, and then rolled them up and put them in a cigar-box, and said it would take till Wednesday to "make the charm work"*. She told witness to be sure to come for them on Wednesday night. She became uneasy on Monday, and went to the field, but the Gypsies had gone. (Laughter)—Hannah Ellice said the prisoner also told her there was a young man who loved the ground she walked on. The prisoner got her watch and guard, and also wanted her brooch and skirt, but she

* A well-known trick. See *Bw*, *Zincali*, i., 319; *Lavo-lil*, 244.

would not leave them. Prisoner looked at her hand, and said there was luck before her, and all that. (Laughter) Prisoner told them to go home, and tell no one, not even their parents. Prisoner told them the tribe had taken the field for nine months.—Mr Mellor, M.P. (one of the magistrates): Have you received any education?—Witness. No, sir, I have not.—Superintendent Ludlam: Perhaps you don't understand. Have you ever been to school? Can you read and write?—Witness: No, sir.—Sergeant Barnett proved that he apprehended the prisoner at Bardsley on Tuesday night, and recovered the property.—Mr Thomas Harrison, the presiding magistrate, dismissed the case, but counselled the prisoner to be cautious. Addressing the girls, he said it was most extraordinary that silly people should go to such places to have their fortunes told. It served them right if they lost their money.

KOKERI INDIKI .

A DIALOGUE

So see dóva ?

'*Kókeri Indiki*' (Cocculus Indicus) Rei Chivóya-les adré o paáni.

Sóski, mi pal?

Maw pootch mándi jáfri dínili koováw Komés too mátkho, Rei ?

Ourli, pal. Komóva-les dósta:

'*Kókeri Indiki*' kairéla sor o matcháw posh-móttö Lióm dósta and dósta wi' lésti.

THE WHITE DOG. .

A DIALOGUE.

Dóva see a' rínkeno paúnó joókel odo, pal !

Our Latchadóm-les yek dívvus adré o baúro-gav.

So see lésko nav ?

Sebastopol Poóker mándi o fetérdáir drom to kair lesti kaúlo.

Nástis poókeróva toot.

ADRE STÉRIPEN

A DIALOGUE

Sar shan, chei? Toógeno shom mé, *to* dik toot adré stéripén akeí. So see too akeí tálla?

For doókerin' adré o baúro gav.

Sávo cheérus lián, *to* atch akeí?

Trin shoónaw Mí rom see adré stéripén tei!

Sóski?

For chórin' a grei, mi pal! *The* ráttvalo praístermén-gros poóker'd hoókapens troóstal lésti Yov see tárderin' shélo kótoréndri konáw Yov's peérin' opré o pógeriméngri

Toóгно shom *to* shoon lésti Poókeróva kek-kómeni, ta mándi díktás (díktóm) tóbt akéi adré stéripén.

Párrik mi Doóvel te kék avél akei kek-kómeni *so long as* too jivéssa. Jinéssa too "*The Trumpet*," a tíkeni kítxema adré *de* gav?

Kékerá mándi.

Móoktóm mí koóshnús odol Poóker mói fólki ajáw, mi pal

Our Keróva-les, tastís

Koóshto dívvus.

Til opré *your* zec Mántchi too

TRANSLATION

IN PRISON.

How are you, my child? I am grieved to see thee here in prison What are you here for?

For telling fortunes in the city.

How long have you to stop here?

Three months. My husband is in prison too!

What for?

For horse-stealing, mate The cursed constables committed perjury about it. He is picking oakum now, and working on the treadwheel.

I am sorry to hear it. I will not tell any one I have seen you here in prison.

God grant that you may never come here as long as you live. Do you know "The Trumpet," a small public-house in the town?

No, I do not

I left my baskets there. Tell our people so, friend.

Certainly I will do, if I can.

Good day.

Keep up your spirits. Cheer up.

REMARKS SHOWING A GYPSY'S DISLIKE TO MIXED MARRIAGES

O Rómani-chei kedás kósho láti-kókeri tall' sor láti's loóberiben. Kek naneí yóí rínkeni Wáfedo díkomusti chei sas yóí. O moosh, yov sas kórodo, ta loóbni yek sas-ló Yov sas baúro dínelo te woóser lésko kókero adré jáfra wáfedo chei's wastáw.

Yóí sas chíchi féterdér te loóbni. Yóí sas yek ~~Vay~~ atchéla opré dromáw adré o Gav, pósha kítkhemáw, te dik tálla o gairé te del yóí trin-górishí, te shau-háuri, te sōv *wi'* láti Bítta gaujé, rakké, vart asár láti dósta chálruses, te jal adré wesháw, te mook wárdi-gairé te sōv *wi'* láti, *and* dóva sec tátcho. Gaujé penéla jaw troostál láti konáw.

Mándi penóva, wónka yov jivéla láti yek besh, yov násheréla sor lésko lóvo, ta sor lésko zee, ta wel te jal ta mong maúro te hol, kánna sas-ló (sec-ló) bókalo Yóí sig keléla dóva lesti

Yóí léla sor lésko wóngur. Yóí déla lésti káter láti's dad ta dei, te wel yóki *fólki*, tálla sor láti's loóberiben.

Dóidi ' dordi !! Sávo baúro Dínelo sas-ló !!!

Tales.

O CHOÓRODO'S GOZVERO KERIMUS.

- Yek raáti *a* Choórodo ghiás káter Drabéngro te áтч-les opré, te wel káter'lésti choóri Rómni. Yór sas poshlé adré woódrus.

Kánna o Drabéngro shoondás lésti, yov rýker'*d* to lésti, *and* o Chóórodo poochtás-les, so yov léla'te wel káter lésko Rómni, te dóva cheérus *o'* raáti.

O Choórodo pendás "Meéri Rómni see chiv'*d* káter woódrus. Mándi penóva yór'*ll* mer Wel, Rei, te dik *at* láti Mándi delova toot *a* kótor te kair o féterqér *to* láti, tastís."

O Drabéngro ghiás. Kánna sor sas kedó, o Choórodo diás o Drabéngro yek kótor. O Drabéngro diktás yov *raas'a* choórokoño moosh. Yov diás-les posh-kótor paúli, ta dóva kótor sas wáfedo yek

Kánna o Rei diktás o kótor, yov latch'*d* lesti avrí. Wáfedo sas.

Kánna o Drabéngro diktás o kótor wáfedo sas, kenáw-sig o Drabéngro ghiás te dik pálla o Choórodo, te poóker yov wáfedo kótor sas, yov diás lésti.

Yov ghiás káter tan, koi sas-ló

O Choórodo kerdás sor léski kóhí opié. Ghiás péski Yov jindás wáfedo kótor sas

TRANSLATION.

THE MUMPER'S ARTFUL DODGE.

A mumper one night went to a doctor to call him up to attend his poor wife, who was confined to bed.

As soon as the doctor heard him, he answered, and the mumper asked him what fee he would want to attend his wife at that time of the night. He said to the doctor, "My wife is confined, and I fear she will die. Come and

look at her, sir. I will give you a guinea to do the best you can for her."

So the doctor went; and when he had finished, the mumper handed him a guinea. The doctor, however, seeing he was a poor man, returned him half the fee; but the guinea was bad, and the doctor found it out as soon as he examined it. He immediately set off to look for the mumper, and to tell him the guinea he had paid was a bad one. He went to the place where he had been, but the mumper had packed up his goods and taken himself off, for he knew the guinea was bad.

O JÍNOMÉSKRO HÍNDI-TEMÉNGRO.

Yek cháirus a táicho koóshto Drabéngro jivdás adré o Meslesko-tem Yek shílalo raáti, yov sas kíno dósta. Shoondás a moosh. Yov sas a Híndi-teméngro Viás káter lésko kair. Diás drován opré o woóda Yov pendás káter Drabéngro, "Kair sig, ta wel mánsa. Meéro chóro poóro rómni see 'pré mér-m'. Wel káter yór Mándi déla (dóva) toot yek kótor."

O Drabéngro pendás to lésti, "Kek mándi jóva toósa, Jaw wáfedo shílalo raáti see, ta o dromáw see jaw wáfedo ta chíklo."

O Híndi-teméngro pendás káter Drabéngro, "Wel tooti mánsa, mi Doóveléski! Mándi 'dóva toot yek kótor, te kel láti te jiv te mer."

O Drabéngro ghiás lésti. Kánna yov viás odór káter yór, yór sas boot náfelo te mer. O Drabéngro diás yór koósi drab te pee. Tálla yov ghiás péski kókero kére pópli.

Adré o saúlá, o Drabéngro shoondás yór sas moólo.

Yov ghiás káter o Híndi-teméngro. Pootchtás-les pálla lésko kótor.

O Híndi-teméngro pendás káter o Drabéngro, "Kek mándi dóva toot 'dóva kótor."

Tálla o Drabéngro liás gódli lésti. Liás-les opré káter o Pookényus te lel lésko lúva. Kánna yov sas aglál o Poo-

kényus, o Pookényus pootchtás-les, "Sar sas kóva. Too kek naneí pésser'd o Drabéngro?"

O Pookényus pootch'd o Híndi teméngro, "See toót moóréngro te róker toóki?"

"Kek," hótchi yov, o poóro Híndi-teméngro, "Mándi see meéro nógo rókeroméngro"

O Pookényus pendás káter o Híndi-teméngro, "Too see laváw te pen te pootch lésti váníso?"

"Our, Rei!" pendás káter Pookényus.

"Pootch lésti, kon"

"Drabéngro!" hótchi o Híndi-teméngro, "Too kerdás meéro rómni te jiv?"

"Kek," hotch' o Drabéngro

"Too kairdás yor te mer kon?"

"Kek," hótchi o Drabéngro

"So mándi te del toot lúva troostál kon? Too kek naneí kair'd yor te jiv Too kek naneí maur'd láti Sávo Koósh-topen kairdás too tálla? Konáw, Rei," pendás o Híndi-teméngro káter Pookényus, "So mándi te kair? Te del yov lúva te kek?"

O Pookényus pendás, "Kek naneí yov ker'd lésko boótsi tátcho, ta yov pendás te kel láti te jiv te mer Yov ker'd kek o' léndi. Te yov sas te kair o joóvel te jiv, mándi kairóva te del o Drabéngro o kótor so too pendás. Te wel yov te maur láti, mándi chivóva-les paúli káter o Baúri, ta yov véla náshado, kair'm' mériben."

"So mándi te kair konáw, Rei, kon?" pendás o poóro Híndi-teméngro, "Too jálm' te chiv mándi adré stéripén troostál lésti, te mook mándi yoózho?"

Pendás o Pookényus, "Yoózho shan, Too shan tátcho. Jaw toóki kei too koméssa."

TRANSLATION.

THE KNOWING IRISHMAN.

Once upon a time there was a downright clever doctor living in Yorkshire, and one cold night he was very

tired, when he heard a man. It was an Irishman, who had come to the house. He knocked at the door hard, and said to the doctor, "Make haste and come with me. My poor old wife is nearly dead. Come to her, and I will give you a guinea."

The doctor replied, "I will not go with you; it is such a wretchedly cold night, and the roads are so bad and muddy."

The Irishman said to the doctor, "Do come with me, for God's sake. I will give you a guinea whether you kill or cure her."

So the doctor went with him, and when he reached the place she was evidently on her death-bed. The doctor gave her a little medicine to drink, and then he took himself off home again.

In the morning the doctor heard she was dead.

He went to the Irishman, and asked for his fee.

The Irishman said to the doctor, "I will not pay you that guinea."

Then the doctor took out a summons against him. He summoned him before the justice to obtain his money. When he appeared before the justice, the justice asked him, "How is this? You have not paid the doctor?" The magistrate asked the Irishman if he had a lawyer to defend him.

"No," said the old Irishman, "I am my own lawyer."

The magistrate said to him, "Have you any questions to ask him?"

"Yes, sir," he said to the magistrate.

"Ask him, then."

"Doctor," said the Irishman, "did you make my wife live?"

"No!" cried the doctor.

"You made her die, then?"

"No!" cried the doctor.

"What am I to pay you for, then? You did not make her live. You did not kill her. What good did you do,

then? Now, sir," said the Irishman to the magistrate, "what am I to do—pay him, or not?"

The magistrate said, "He did not do his work properly, for he said he would kill or cure her, and he did neither. If he had made the woman live, I would make you pay the doctor the guinea you promised. If he be the cause of her death, I will remand him to the assizes, and he will be hanged for committing murder."

"What am I to do now, sir, then?" said the old Irishman. "Are you going to put me in gaol for it, or acquit me?"

The magistrate answered, "You are clear. You are all right. Go where you like."*

KING EDWARD AND THE GYPSY.

Dósta dósta besháw ghúds kónáw, sas a báiro
 Many many years gone (by) now, (there) was a great
**Krdlis adré Ánghiterra, Edwardus sas lísko'náv—koóshlo*
 King in England, Edward was his name—(a) good
kómelo res sas-ló
 kind gentleman was he

Yek dírens yov kísterdís, soí bikónyo, adídl a báiro
 One day he rode, all alone, through a great
támlo wesh Wónka yov sás ajáhn' talí a bltto rook, a báiro
 dark wood When he was going under a little tree, a big
kosht lel'd bónnek o' lístí's bal O ráttvalo grei pradster'd
 bough took hold of his hair The cursed horse ran
avrl, ta mooktás Edwardus ndshalo opré o rook.
 off, and left Edward hanged on the tree

A póbro Rómani-chal, so sás odol, béslyx' pínsa sásh
 An old Gypsy man, who was there, lying like (a) snake
adré o chor, díktás-les. Yov ghúds káter o Krdlis. Yov
 in the grass, saw him. He went to the King He

* This is a well-known anecdote.

chindás o kosht talé, ta mooktás Edwardus jal petró apópli.
 cut the bough down, and let Edward go free again
O Krális diás-les párikabén, ta pcuttás lésti, "Kon shan
 The King gave him thanks, and said to him, "Who art
too?" Yov róker'd ajdw. "A póbro chobro Rómani-chál
 thou?" He spoke thus "An old poor Gypsy (man)
shom mé." O Krális penqás, "Mookóvu toot te jal kéj too
 am I." The King said, "I will let thee go where thou
koméssa, ta sqv kéi too koméssa, adré sor m králisom; ta
 likest, and sleep where thou likest, in all my kingdom; and
sor wáver Róman-chálaw tci see petró to kéj ajdw."
 all other Gypsies too are free to do so.*

O CHÓROMÉNGRO

Mándi diktóm a baúro gaíro. Ghiás adré dóva kair.
 Liás chómoni avrí pánlo adré a baúro jorjáyxa Chómoni
 sas adré, lóko (sas) Kek né jindóm mé so sas adré lésti

Sar sig yóv diktás mándi, praástadás péski pénsa grei
 Ghiás, gáradás léski kókero. Kékera diktóm lésti kek-
 kómi

Tállá yov sas ghiló, o raúni káter kair viás adré o kair
 Diktás sor líti's roópeno kóli, ta soónaka óra, ta soónaka
 wériga, ta mérikli, ta vongéshtas, sas sor ghilé

Dóva gaíro liás léndi sor Ghiás péski sor kósho yoózho
 te léndi.

TRANSLATION THE THIEF

I saw a big man He went into that house He took
 something out tied in a big apron. Something was inside
 heavy (lit., light). I did not know what was in it

As soon (as) he saw me, he himself ran like (a) horse
 He went; he hid himself. I never saw him any more.

After he was gone, the lady at (the) house came into

* Edward VI. reigned 1547—1553, but all histories have ignored this incident! Perhaps it is based on some New Forest tradition of the death of Richard, grandson of William I.

the house. She saw all her silver things, and gold watches, and gold chains, and bracelets, and rings, were all gone.

That man took them all. He himself went all right clean (off) with them.

MI DOÓVELESKO BÍTTA FÓLKI.

Shoondóm yékera, dósta besháw ghilé, sas varéngro. Jivdás aglál o Králisko poóro kair káter Kellingworth pósha Warwick Chúmba see odór, ta o Králisko poóro kair see opré-les Kóshto rei sas-ló. Koméla sórkon kóshto jívomus, te lívena, ta sor wáver píamus.

Yek dívvus adré o saúlá gluás avrí, te lésko'yádo, ta greiáw tei, te jal káter o baúro gav te bíkia lésko váro.

Kékera viás paúli pópli Kékera díktás yon „O várdo, ta greiáw viás paúli Yov kek viás.

Tálla doór besháw yov viás apópli, ta andadás káter lésko rómni, toóvlo, ta toóvlo choráw, ta baúri swégler.

Poókerdé lésti, “Kei shánas too sor dúla cháirus, sor dúla doór besháw?”

Pendás yov, “Talé dóva baúro kair odór Kek nanei see doór besháw Kálíkə raáti mándi sas welin' kéri, ta mi Dúvelésko bítta fólki viás. Yon atchté sor ketané aglál mándi, sor troostál. Liás mándi talé adré a baúro fíno rinkeno tan odór, talé o králisko poóro kair.

Hodóm sórkon kóshto hólomus, ta pcedóm sórkon píamus ta mándi kom, lívena, ta mol, ta tátto paáni tei. Kek nanei paáni see odór! Sas léndi dósta dósta toóvlo, ta baúri swégler. Díás dósta káter mándi Kelénna, bósher-vénna, ghivéhna tei sor o raáti. Dór see dósta roópni kóli ta soónaka.

Kánna saúla viás, yon mookté mándi jal, ta mándi ánda-dóm kóva toóvlo, ta toóvlo koráw, ta baúri swégler. Dík asár at léndi. Díktássa jáfri kóli adré teéro mériben?”

“Kékera,” pendé yon, “see dóva sor tátcho?”

“Our,” pendás yov, “opré mcéro kóshto zee.”

Dóva see so gaujé. pendé káter mándi Kánna mándi sas odór, sas kómeni siméhni o' dóva varéngro adré o gav.

TRANSLATION.

THE FAIRIES.

I heard once, many years ago, there was a miller, who lived opposite Kenilworth Castle, near Warwick. There is a hill there, and the castle stands on it. The miller was a jovial sort of fellow, fond of good living, and liquor.

One day, early in the morning, he set off with his cart and horses to go to town and sell his flour.

He never returned. They never saw him again. His cart and horses came back, but he did not.

After two years, he returned, and brought his wife some 'baccy, 'bacca dishes, and long pipes.

They asked him where he had been all those two years.

He replied, "Under the castle, yonder; but it isn't two years. Last night I was coming home, and a whole lot of fairies came and stood in a ring round me, and then they took me off to a splendid place under the castle over there."

"I ate of the best, and had every kind of drink I like—ale and wine, and spirits too. There's no water *there!* They had lots of 'baccy, and great long pipes, and they gave me plenty. They were dancing, and fiddling, and singing too all night long, and there were heaps of gold and silver."

"As soon as it was morning, they let me go, and I brought this here tobacco, and 'bacca dishes, and pipes away with me. Just look at 'em. ' Did you ever see such things in your lives?"

"Not we," said they. "Is it all true?"

"Yes," said he; "upon my honour it is."

That is a story the people told me; and when I was there, some of the miller's descendants were still living in the village.*

* Versions of this story are common to almost all mythologies.

HOW PETALENGRO WENT TO HEAVEN.

OLD DIALECT

Mandi pookerova toot sar Petalengro ghiás kater mi Doovelesko kerí :—

Yek divvus mi Doovel viás adré bitto gáv Kek nanéi kitchema sas adói. Yov ghiás adré Petalengro's kair Yov sootádás odoi sor doova raati

Adré o saula o Petalengro's, poori romni pendás. "Komova te jal adré mi Doovelesko kerí kanna merova."

Mi Doovel díktás adré laki moor Yov pendás "Maw trash. Too nastís te jal adré o bengesko tan Odoi see rovoben ta kairng wafedo mooráw ta danding ti danaw. Tooti see kek nanéi danáw Too jasa adré meero kerí"

Yov pendás kater laki rom "Deleva tooti stor kola So bootodáir too komesa te lel?"

O Petalengro pendás "Komova O moosh so jala opré meero pobesko rook, nastís te wel talé. Doova see yek kova

"Komova. O moosh so beshela opré o kova so mandí kerova griesti choxa opré, nastís te atch opré apopli Dula see doof kola

"Komova. O moosh so jala adré meero bitto sastera mokto, nastissa te wel avíí Dula see tinn kola

"Komova Meero hoofa see mandí adré sorkon cheerus, ta kanna beshova opré-les kek moosh nastís te kair mandí te atch opré Dula see o'stor kola so komova feterdáir."

Mi Doovel pendás yov 'Our' kater sor dula kola, so yov pootchdás-les. Yov ghiás opré lesko drom.

Palla doovà o Petalengro jivdás dosta dosta besháw.

Yek divvus'o Bauro-shorokono-mulo-moosh viás. Yov pendás kater o Petalengro "Av mansa!"

O Petalengro pendás "Atch koosi, Bor!" Mook mandí pen 'kooshko divvus' kater meeri poori romni. Too jasa opré meero rook te lel pobé."

Yov ghiás opré o rook. Nastís te wel talé apopli. O Petalengro kedás-les pen "Mookova toot bikonyo bish besháw." Yov pendás doova. Yov viás talé.

Palla bish beshaw, yov viás apopli. Yov pendás "Av mansa!"

O Petalengro pendás "Atch koosi, Bor! Too shan kinó Besh talé opré doova kova." Sas o kova so yov kedás o greicsto choxa opré.

Yov beshtás talé opré lesti. Nastissa te atch opré apopli. O Petalengro kedás-les pen "Mookova, tootí bikonyo bish beshaw apopli" Yov pendás doova. Yov atchdás opré

Palla bish beshaw apopli o BENG viás. Yov pendás "Av mansa."

O Petalengro pendás "Atch koosi, Bor! Kék jaw sig, mi pooro chavo! Mé shom jaw kooshto sar tooti. Mook mandi dik tooti jal adré kova bittp sastera mokto."

Yov ghiás adré-les. Nastissa te wel avrí. O Petalengro chidás o mokto adré o yog. Kanna les sas lolo-tatto yov chidás-les opré o kova so yov kedás o greicsto choxa opré. Yov koordás-les sar sor lesko roozlopen. O Beng rovdás ta kordás avrí sor o checrus "Mook mandi jal. Mookóva, tooti bikonyo adré sor checrus" Kanna o Petalengro sas sor kino, yov mooktás o Beng jal.

Palla waver doosta dooro checrus mi Doovel bitchadás yek o' mi Doovel's tatcho gairé. Yov pendás "Av mansa kater o Bengesko tan."

O Petalengro pendás "Sor tatcho."

Kanna o Beng díktás-les, yov pendás "Jal avrí sig, wafedo gairo. Kek komova tooti akéi."

Jaw o tatcho gairo liás-les kater mi Doovel's tem. Mi Doovel pootchdás "Welessa too avrí o Bengesko tan?"

O Petalengro pendás "Kek" Mi Doovel pendás "Jal avrí sig, wafedo gairo. Kek komova tooti akéi."

O Petalengro pendás "Mook mandi dik adré teero kair." Mi Doovel pírvdás o wooda. O Petalengro wooserdás lesko hoofa adré. Prasterdás. Beshtás talé opré-les, ta pendás kater mi Doovel "Nastissa too te kair mandi jal kenáw."

Doova see sar o Petalengro ghiás kater mi Doovel's kair,

THE SAME.

NEW DIALECT

Mandi'll pooker tooti *how the* Petalengro jal'd adré mi Doovel's kair.

Yek divvus mi Doovel wel'd adré *a bitti gav, and* latch'd kekeno kitchema odói, *so he* jal'd adré *the* Petalengro's kair, *and* sooter'd odói sor doova raati.

Adré *the* saula *the* Petalengro's poori romni pen'd. "I'd kom *to* jál adré mi Doovel's kair *when* mandi mers," so mi Doovel dik'd adré lati's moor, *and* pen'd "Maw trash Tooti *can't* jal adré *the* Bengesko tan, 'cause odói *there's* rovoben *and* dandung o' danyaw, *and* tooti's danyaw *are* sor nasher'd avri *your* moor Tooti *shall* jal adré meeri kair."

And he pen'd *to* lati's rom "Mandi'll del tooti stor kovas. *So does* tooti kom?"

"*The* Petalengro pen'd "Mandi koms *as any* moosh, *as* jals opré meero rook *to* lel pobos, *can't* wel talé apopli. Doova's yek kova.

"Mandi koms *as any* moosh, *as* beshes opré *the* kova mandi kairs greicsto chokas opre, *can't* atch opré apopli. Doova's door kovas

"Mandi koms *as any* moosh, *as* jals adré meeri bitto sastera mokto, *can't* wel avri apopli Doova's trin kovas.

"Mandi koms *as* meeri hoofa *may be mine* adré sor cheerus, *and when* mandi beshes apré lesti kek moosh *can* kair mandi atch opré apopli. Doova's *the* stor kovas *as* mandi koms."

Mi Doovel pen'd, "Our," *to* sor doova koyas, *and* jal'd opré lesti's drom.

Palla doova *the* Petalengro jiv'd boot adoosta beshes.

Yek divvus *the* Bauro-shorokono-moolo-moosh wel'd *and* pen'd *to the* Petalengro, "Av *with* mandi"

The Petalengro pen'd, "Atch *a* koosi, Bor! Mook mandi pen 'Kooshto divvus' *to* meeri poori romni. Tooti *can* jal

opré meeri rook, *and lel some pobos,*" *and when he jal'd opré the rook, he couldn't wel talé apopli, so the Petalengro kair'd him pen* "Mandi 'll mook tooti akonyo bish beshes" *and sar sig as he pen'd doova he could wel talé.*

Palla bish beshes *he wel'd apopli and pen'd,* "Av with mandí," *and the Petalengro pen'd,* "Atch a koosi, Bor! Tooti's kini Besh talé opré doova ková"

He besh'd talé opré the kóvva he kair'd greiesto chokas opré and couldn't atch opré apopli, so the Petalengro kair'd him pen, "Mandi 'll mook tooti akonyo bish beshes apopli," *and sar sig as he pen'd doova he could atch opré*

Palla bish beshes apopli *the Beng wel'd and pen'd,* "Av with mandí," *and the Petalengro pen'd,* "Atch a koosi, Bor! Kek so sig, mi pooti chavi Mandi's as kooshti as tooti. Mook mandí dik tooti jal adré kovva bitti sastera mokto asár," *He jal'd adhé lesti and couldn't wel aví so the Petalengro chiv'd it adré the yog, and when it was sor lolo-tatto he chw'd it opré the kova he kair'd greiesto chokas opré and koor'd lesti with sor his roozlopen, and the Beng rov'd and kor'd avri sor the cheerus,* "Mook mandí jal Mandí 'll mook tooti akonyo 'dré sor cheerus," *and when the Petalengro was quite kíno, he mook'd the Beng jal.*

Palla a baúro cheerus mi Doovel bitcher'd yek of his tatcho gairics, *who pen'd to the Petalengro,* "Av with mandí to the Bengesko tan," *and the Petalengro pen'd,* "Sor tatcho."

When the Beng dik'd lesti, he pen'd, "Jal avri sig, you wáfedo gairo. Mandí *doesn't* kom tooti akéi."

So the tatcho gairo lel'd him to mi Doovel's tem, and mi Doovel pootch'd lésti, "Has tooti wel'd *from* the Bengesko tan?"

And the Petalengro pen'd, "Kekéi," *so mi Doovel pen'd,* "Jal avri sig, you wáfedo gairo. Mandí *doesn't* kom tooti akéi."

And the Petalengro pen'd, "Mook mándí dik adré your kair," *and sar sig as mi Doovel piriv'd the wooda, the Petalengro woosci'd his hoofa adré, and praster'd, and besh'd*

talé opré lesti, *and* pen'd to mi Doovel, "Tooti *can't* kair
mandi jal kenáw"

Doova's *the* drom *the* Petalengro jal'd adré mi Doovel's
kair*

Translations

THE TARNO BOSHO AND THE BARVALO BAR.

THE YOUNG COCK AND THE DIAMOND.

A tarno boshno wí dooi trin kannies, lesko romnies, sas
A young cock with two (or) three hens, his wíves, was
dikin' for choomoni to hol opré a chikesko-chumba Yov
looking for something to eat on a dung-hill He
latched odoi a barvalo bar and pen'd ajáw. "Mandi'd
found there a diamond, and said thus. "I'd
sigadár latch a koosi ghiv te chiv adré mi pui dan sor
sooner find a little corn to put into my belly than all
the barvalo bars talé the kam"
the diamonds under the sun"

SAR THE JOOKEL NASHIERED HIS MAS HOW THE DOG LOST HIS MEAT.

A chooro dinilo jookel sas peerin' posha the paani-rig wí'
A poor foolish dog was walking near the water-side with
koosi mas adré leski mooí. Diktás kumèni kova pensa
a little meat in his mouth. He saw some thing like

* This story is taken from "Hone's Every Day Book," ed. 1857, vol. 1, p. 447. The translations were originally my own, but have been so altered, amended, and criticised by Gypsy auditors, that we have included them here, as examples of the two dialects. H T C.

waver mas adr   o p  ani. Yov pirived lesko danyaw *to other meat in the water. He opened his teeth to* lel o waver mas, ta mookt  s o tatcho kova pel tal   *get the other meat, and let the real thing fall down* adr   o p  ani. Jaw sor lesko hoben sas nashedo. Yek *into the water So all his food was lost. One* shosho adr   o k  ro see mol door adr   o wesh. *rabbit in the pot is worth two in the wood.*

THE   OLO-WESHKENO JOOKEL AND LESKO PORI.

THE FOX AND HIS TAIL.

Yek d  vvus a lolo-w  shkeno-jookel sas lino *by* lesko pori *One day a red-wood-dog (fox) was caught by his tail* adr   a tilomengro. Yov pend  s kater *his* kokero, "So *in a trap. He said to himself, "What* kerova mandi ken  w? Nast  s lova lest   avr   apopli." *shall I do now? I cannot get it out again."* Tardad  s-les ta mookt  s-les palla l  sti adr   o weshkeni- *He pulled it and left it behind him in the wood-* tilomengro. Palla doova yov sas al  dj t   sikker *his* holder (-trap). *After that he was ashamed to show him-* kokero kater leski palaw. Kord  s-len toketan  , ta pend  s *self to his mates. He called them together, and, said* aj  w: "Mook sor mendi chin moro pory  w tal  . Kek nanci *thus: "Let all of us cut our tails off. No* kooshto jafri koli *to mendi."* Talla a po  ro jinomeskro *good (are) such things to us."* But an old knowing jookel pend  s, "Kanna meero nogo pori *see* lino adr   yek, *dog said, "When my own tail is taken in one,* kerova aj  w, tast  s, talla righcrova-les ken  w." *I will do so, if I can, but I will keep it now."*

THE BAURO HOLOMENGRO JOOKEL AND THE TIKNO BOKOCHO

THE WOLF AND THE LITTLE LAMB

Yek divvus a bauro holomengro jookel ghiás kater the
One day a big ravenous dog (wolf) went to the
 paani-rig to pee, and a tikno bokocho sas odol tei,
water-side to drink, and a little lamb was there too,
 peem' kek door from lesti And the bauro holomengro
drinking not far from him. And the * *wolf*
 jookel sas doosta bokalo, and dik'd the tikno bokocho, and
was very hungry, and saw the little lamb, and
 pen'd, "Hoŋno shom mē tusa. Kairessa sor o paani
said, "Angry am I with thee Thou makest all the water
 mokado" Pendás o tikno bokocho, "Kek mandi see.
dirty." Said the little lamb, "Not I is it.
 O paani nashers talé from tooti to mandi, 'jaw nastissa
The water runs down from thee to me, so cannot
 mandi kair o paani mokado" Pendás o bauro holomengro
I make the water dirty" Said the *wolf,*
 jookel, "Tooti's jaw wafedo sar teero dad ta dei;
"Thou art as bad as thy father and mother;
 mandi maurdóm lendi dool Mandi maurova tooti." Yov
I killed them both I will kill thee" He
 hodás lesti opré
ate it up.

PATER NOSTER.

(Compare six versions, Pott, ii., 472, *et seq*; also those
 in the Appendices to Borrow's "Zincali," and in his
 "Lavo-lil.") •

Moro Dad, so see adré mi Duvlesko keri, te wel teero
 kralisom; Too zec be kedo adré chik, jaw see adré mi
 Duvlesko keri. Del mendi kova divvus moro divvusly

mauro ; ta *fordel* menti moro wafedo-kerimus, pensa mendi *fordels* yon ta kairs wafedo *aposh* mendi, ta lel mendi kek adré wafedo-kerimus Jaw keressa te righer mendi avrí wafedo Jaw see ta jaw see

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

CREED.

(Compare two versions, Pott, ii, 470, 471 ; and those in Borrow's "Lavo-lil.")

Mandi patser * adré mi Duvel, o Dad sor-ruzlo, kon kedás mi Duvelsko kerí, ta chuk ,

Ta 'dré Duvelsko Chavo, lesko yekino tikno, moro Duvel, kon o Tatcho Mulo lino. Beeno palla o Tatchi Tarni Duvelski Juvel, so's nav sas Mary, ta kedás wafedo talé Pontius Pilate, jaw sas mordno opré o rook, moolo ta poorosto. Yov jal'd talé adré o Bengesko Tan. Trin divvuses palla doova yov wel'd opré *apopli* avrí o Mula Tan. Yov jal'd opré adré mi Duvelsko kerí, beshtás opré o tatcho wast of mi Duvel, o Dad sor ruzlo. Avrí doova tan yov avesá † *apopli*, pensa pookniyus, te bitcher o jido ta o mulo.

Mandi patser * adré o Tatcho Mulo, o tatcho Hinditemengro's Kongri, o rokerin' of koshto *folki*, o *fordelouess* of wafedopens, o atchin' opié *apopli* of o troopus, ta o meriben kedo for sor chairus Jaw see ta jaw see.

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

(Compare Pott, ii, 488.)

I.

Mandi shom teero tatcho Doovel. Kek komeni Doovel's see tooti talla mandí.

* Patsova.

† Avela.

II.

Maw kair tooti kek komeni foshono kookelo, na kek pensa waver kova palla lesti ta see adr   Duvelsko ker   opr  , adr   o chik tal  , *or* 'dr   o paani tal   o chik. Maw pel tal   kater lendi. Maw pootch lendi te del toot. variso. Maw pen teero lavyaw kater l  ndi, 'jaw mandi teero tatcho Doovel shom tatcho Doovel, ta kairova o chav   dooker *for* o dad's wafedo-pens 'jaw door sar o pooro dad's chav  , ta lenghi chav   tei, so kek nanei komela (komenna) mandi, ta siker   komoben kater lendi so komesa (komenna) mandi ta kairesa (kairena) meero tatcho trad.

III.

Maw lel teero Doovel's nav bonges, jaw mi Doovel kek tilesa (tilela) lesti sor tatcho so l  ls lesko nav bonges.

IV.

Maw bisser te righer tatcho o Kooroko divvus. Shov divvusaw too bootiesa ta kair sor so see tooti te kair, talla o trin ta stor divvus see o tatcho doovel's kooroko. 'Dr   lesti maw kair komeni booti, too, ta teero chavo, ta teeri chci, ta teero mooshkeni bootiengro, ta teero joovni bootiengro, teeri groovn  , ta o ga  jo so see adr   teero tan. Jaw 'dr   shov divvusaw mi Doovel ked  s mi Doovelesko ker  , ta o chik, o bauro londo paany, ta sor so see adr   lesti, ta besht  s tal   o trin ta stor divvus ta ked  s chichi. Jaw mi Doovel pend  s kooshto o trin    ta stor divvus ta ked  s-les tatcho.

V.

Kair kooshtoben kater teero dad, ta teeri dei, 'jaw too jivesa bauro cheerus adr   o tem so teero tatcho Doovel del   tooti.

VI.

Maw too maur.

VII.

Maw s  v sar gair  s talla teero nogo romni. Kek nanei too s  v troostal waver m  osh's romni.

VIII.

Maw too chor.

IX.

Maw sovlohoh bonges *aposh o gairé* so see posha tooti.

X.

Maw too pootch troostal vaniso kova ta, naneí see teero. Maw kom o moosh's kair só see posha tooti. Maw kóm lesko romni, na lesko bootiengro, ta lesko bootiengri rakli, na lesko mooshíkení groovni, na lesko meila, na variso kova so see lesti.

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD.

(Psalm xxiii. 1—6, Bible Version.)

1. O Doovel see meero bokorengro so odoi mandi naštís *wantasova* chichi ; *or*, Meero Doovel see meero bokorengro kek nanneí *wantasova*.

2. Yov kairs (kairela) mandi te sov-telc é adr é o chorengri poovyaw. Yov leleth mandi posh-rig o shookár paani ; *or*, o atchlo paani.

3. Kairela tatcho to mandi's meripen, kanna shom mullo. Yov sikereth mandi adr é o tatcho drom ajáv lesko nav's *sake-os*.

4. Our. *Though* mandi peereth ádrál o kaulo meripen-drom, mandi's kek atrásh *of* kek wáfedo, *for* too shan posha mandi. Tecro ran, ta teero kosht kaireнна 'yon mandi kooshtoben.

5. Too kairéss a misalli 'glal mandi, aglál meero wafedo-*folki*. Too chivéss tulipen opré meero shéro, ta meero koro nasheth párdal.

6. Tatcho kooshtoben, ta tatcho komoben, wel palla mandi sor o divvuses te meero meriben ; ta mandi jivova adr é mi Doovelesko kair sor mi meriben.

WESTER BOSWELL, without any help.

THE SEVEN LOAVES MIRACLE.

(Mark viii. 1—8.)

1. Adré kola divvusáw, kanna sas dosta komeni odol
lel'm' chichi sor kova checrus, mi Doovel pootchtás lesko
folki, ta pendás kater lendi.

2. Mandi sho'm toogno talla sor o *folki*. Yon sas mandi
trin divvusáw, ta kek nanc' lendi sas yon te hol sor kova
checrus.

3. Te, wel mandi te bitcherova-len·avri kater lenghi
kairáw, yon penna [perenna] talé o' bok. Dosta lendi vién
door dosta.

4. Lesko nogo *folki* pendás to yov. "Sar sastís te yek
moosh del jaw kisi moosháw mauro dosta te hol te porder
lenghi peráw adré kova wafedo-dik'm' tan?"

5. Yov pootchtás lendi. "Sar kisi chelé mauré see toot?"
Yon pen'd, "Doot trinyáw ta yek"

6. Yov pendás lendi te besh talé o poov (*or*, chik). Yov
liás o door trinyáw ta yek chelé mauré. Yov del'd parik-
abén kater mi Doovel. Yov pogadás o mauro, diás-les
kater leski *folki* te besh aglál lendi sor. Yon kair'd ajáw.

7. (Ta) yon lián door trin bitta matchi Yov del'd lesko
kooshto lav, ta pookadás yon te besh lesti talé aglál lendi.

8. Jaw yon hodé ta lenghi peráw sor lendi pordé sas.
Yon lel'd opré, talla yon·hodé, door trinyáw ta yek kooshné
pordo o' pogado hoben, so sas mooklo talla yon porder'd
sor lendi peráw.

WESTER BOSWELL, without any help.

LOVE YOUR ENEMIES.

: (Luke vi. 27—31.)

27. Mandi pooker kater too, "Kom asár teero wafedo
folki. Kair koshto kater dula te kairs wafedo kater toot.

28. Kora too dola *folki* kanna yon pen wafedo laváw
kater tooki. Mong asár mi Duvel kanna yon kels bonges
kater tooki.

29. Kanna yon del *foot* pré yek rig *o'* ti moor, chiv o waver kater lendi Yov te lela *teero* plashta, maw penaw te yov lela *teero* choxa tei.

30. Del kater sorkon moosh ta pootchela vaniso kova toti. Dova'koméni lela *teero* koli pootch lesti kek komi.

31. Kair too kater waver mooshaw, jaw too komessa lendi te kel tooti.

THE WIDOW'S SON.

(Luke vii. 11—15)

11. Ta wel'd ajaw o divvus palla, yov jal'd adré a shorokono gav. O nav sas Nain Dosta *o'* lesti shorokono mooshaw ghién lesti, ta dosta waver *folki*.

12. Tallá yov viás kater o stigher o bauro shorokono gav, yov diktás a moolo moosh and'd avrí o stigher. Yov sas o tatcho yek *o'* lesko dei. Yov sas a peevli gairi, ta dosta *folki* sas posha yov

13. Kanna mi Doovel diktás yov, yov kom'd lati. Pendás mi Doovel kater lati. "Maw röv too."

14. Yov viás. Chivdás lesko vast opré o kova so yon righer'd o moolo gairo opré. Yon (ta) rigadás-les atchté lendi (*or* yon atch'd) Pendás mi Doovel, "Tarno moosh, (ta) sas moolo, atch opré jído."

15. Yov, ta sas moolo, atchtás lesko kokero opré. Talla atchtás opré, rokadás Meero Doovel talla dél'd kova tarno moosh to lesko dei.

WESTER BOSWELL, without any help.

THE SUPPER.

(Luke xiv. 16—24)

16. Yek raati gairo kedás bauro holomus, ta poochdás boot doosta *folki* te wel, ta hol lesti.

17. Ta yov bitchadás lesko bootsiengro, at hoben-chairos, te pen lendi, kon sas poochlo, "Av. Sor kola see tatcho k'naw. Wel adré"

18. Ta yon sor, *with* yek zee, welessa (vién) te kel vecna. O *firstadér* pendás kater lesti, "Mandi kindóm kotor poov, ta jova te dik lestj Mongova tooti kair mandi veenlo"

19. Ta yek waver pendás, "Mandi kindóm pansh *joke* mooshkeni groovni, ta jova te dik palla lendi Mandi mongova tooti kair mandi veenlo"

20. Ta yek waver pendás, "Mandi romedóm kedivvus kater joovel, mandi nastissa te wel."

21. Palla doova o bootsiengro welassa (viás) ta sikadás kater lesko Rei dula kola Ta kanna o Sborokno-pardal-o-kair shoondás, yov sas hoíno, ta pendás kater o bootsiengro, "Jal avrí sig adré o bauré-gavesti-dromaw, ta adré o bitté-gavesti-dromaw, ta and, adré kova tan du'z mooshaw ta joovels so see choorokné, ta o kek-mooshengri, ta o longé, ta o korodé."

22. Ta o bootsiengro kedás ajáw, ta yov wel'z apopli, ta pendás kater lesko Rei "Rei ' mandi kedóm sor too pendás, ta sor o skaminé kek nanéi pordo"

23. Ta o Rei pendás kater o bootsiengro, "Jal avrí ta dik adré o bauré dromaw, ta talé o boryaw, ta kair lendi wel adré, sar meero kair *ba* pordo."

24. Mandi pookerova tuimendi kek nanéi dula gairé so sas poochlé holessa (holenna) yek koosi meero hoben"

WESLEY BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English

THE PRODIGAL SON.

(Luke xv. 11—32)

11. Yekorus yek gairo sas dooi chavé.

12. Ta o tarnodaír pendás kater lesko dáđ. "Dad ' Dé mandi o kotor o' kóli ta peréla mandi." Ta yov diás lendi lesko jivoben.

13. Ta, kek dósta divúsaw palla, o tarnodaír chavo chidás sor ketané ta yov liás lesko drom adré dooro tem, ta odoi yov nashedás sor lesko kola 'dré wáfedo jivoben.

14. Ta kanna yov nashedás sor, odói sas bauro bokaloben adré doova tem ta yov viás te kom kumeni te hol.

15. Ta yov ghiás ta pandás lesti kokero kater gavengro of doova tem, ta o moosh bitchadás-les adré o poovyaw te del hoben kater baulé.

16. Ta komessa (komdás) te porder lesko pur *with* o kola so o baulé hodé. Ta kek gairo diás leski vaniso.

17. Ta kanna yov diktás lesti kokero yov pendás, "Sar kisi mi dadeski pessadé bootsiengri si mauro dosta ta dosta, ta mandí merova bokalo.

18. Mandi atchova opré ta jova kater meero Dad, *and* penova lesti, Meero Dad! Kedóm wafedo aposh mi Doovel ta tooti

19. Ta mandí shom kek komi mol *to be* kordo teero chavo Kair mandí sar yek o teero pessado bootsiengri"

20. Ta yov atchdás ta viás kater lesko Dad Ta kanna yov sas ajáw a bauro door avrí, lesko dad diktás-les ta yov sas dosta toógno, ta nashdás, ta pedás opré lesko men ta choomadás-les

21. Ta o chavo pendás kater lesti dad, "Mandí kedóm wafedo apósh mi Doovel ta 'dré teero dikimus ta mandí shom kek komi mol *to be* kordo teero chavo."

22. Ta o dad pendás kater lesko bootsiengri, "And avrí o feterdaír ploxta ta chiv-les opré lesti, ta chiv wongusti opré lesko wast, ta choxáw opré lesko peeré.

23. Ta and akéi o tikno groovni so sec kedo tullo, ta maur lesti, ta mook mendi hol ta *be* mishto adré moro zecáw

24. Jaw mi chavo sas mulo ta sec jido apopli. Yov sas nashedo talla see yov latchno apopli." Ta yon vián (viás) *to be* mishto adré lenghí zecáw

25. Lesko porodaír chavo sas adré o poov. Jaw yov viás ta sas posha o kair yov shoondás o boshomengri ta o kelopen.

26. Ta yov kordás bootsiengro ta pootchdás, "So see?"

27. O bootsiengro pendás, "Teero pal viás-ta teero dad mordás o tullo tikno groovni, jaw yov liás-les sor kooshto apopli."

28. O poorodáir chavo sas hoim^o ta pendás yov'd kek jal adré. Jaw lesko dad viás avri ta pootchdás-les te wel adré.

29. Ta yov diás lav ta pendás kater lesko dad, "Dordi! So kisi beshaw mandi kedóm sorkon kola too pootchdás (pootchdán) mandi? Kekenó cheerus mandi pogadóm teero trad. Kekenó cheerus too diás man bokoro te kel peias sar meero komýáw.

30. Jaw sig meero pal avclá, maurdás too lesti o tullo tikno gropvni, ta yov nashedás sor teero jivoben sar loobniáw."

31. Lesko dad pendás, "Mi chavo! Too shán mansa sorkon checrus ta sor meero kola see tooti.

32. Tatcho sas mendi te kel pcias. Teero pal sas mulo. Yov sec jido apopli. Yov sas nashedo ta see latchno apopli"

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

THE RICH MAN AND LAZARUS.

(Luke xvi. 19—31.)

19. Yekorus sas barvalo moosh kon sas rido adré lolo poxtan ta yoki rivoben ta hodás kooshko hoben sórkon divusáw.

20. Sas mongamengrô tei O nav see lesti *Lázarus*. Yov sas chido kater o,wooda sor naflo ta pordo o' wafedo tanaw.

21. Yov pootchdás o barvalo gairo to mook yov lel o bito kotoré o' mauro so pedás talé o barvalo gairo's misali. Jookels vián tei ta kossadé lesko wafedo tanáw opré lesti.

22. O mongamengro merdás, ta yek o' mi Doovel's tatcho gairé liás-les adré *Abraham's* berk adré mi Duvelesko tem. O barvalo moosh merdás tei, ta yov sas poorasto.

23. Kanna yov sas adré o Bengesko tan, yov sas dookadno ta diktás *Abraham* doovorí adré mi Duvelesko tem, ta diktás *Lazarus* adré leskô berk.

24. O Barvalo moosh rovdás ta pendás, "Méero dad, Abraham! Te wel tooti komoben opré mandi ta bitcher Lazarus te chiv lesko nci adré paani ta kel meero chib shilalo. Shom dosta dookadno adré kova yog."

25. Abraham pendás, "Chor! Kek bisser too? Adré teero nteripen ta liás (lián) kooshti kola, pensa Lazarus liás wafedo kola. Kenáw yov sec kedo mishto ta too shan dookadno."

26. Ta, poshrig sor dula kola, bauro hev see chido posh drom o' mendi ta tooti, jaw dula gairé so komena te jal avrí mi Duvelesko tem kater tooti odoi nastissa, ta dula gairé so komena te wel avrí o bengesko tan akéi nastissa."

27. O barvalo moosh pendás, "Kair mandi dova koshto, Dad, te bitcher Lazarus kater meero dadesko kair."

28. Pañsh palaw see mandi. Mook Lazarus pooker lendi. Trashova yon wena akéi adré kova wafedo bengesko tan."

29. Abraham penela kater lesti, "Moses ta waveré bauro rokeromengri see lendi. Mook ti palaw shoon kater lendi."

30. O barvalo moosh pendás, "Kek, dad Abraham. Sar yek moosh ghiás kater lendi avrí o mulo tem yon kerena mishto."

31. Abraham pendás. "Sar kek shoonena Moses ta o waveré bauro rokeromengri, yon kek nanéi patserena sar yek moosh avela kater lendi avrí o mulo tem."

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

ZACCHÆUS.

(Luke xix. 1—6.)

1. Ta Jesus viás adré ta ghiás adrál Jericho.

2. Ta dordi sas odoi a Moosh, lesko nav Zacchæus. Yov sas a shorokono Moosh, ta barvalo sas-ló.

3. Ta yov kedás o feterdaír te dik Jesus kon'yov sas, ta nastís kel ajaw. A bito moosh sas yov,

4. Ta yov nashedás ta ghiás opré ádré *a* rook te dik lesti, *for* yov sas te peer talé dova drom.

5. *And* kanna Jesus viás kater tan, yov diktás opré ta diktás-les odoi, ta pëndás lesti. "Zacchæus, kair yeka ta av talé, atchova ke-divvus kater teero kair."

6. Yov kedás yeka, vias talé ta liás-les keré *wi'* tatcho zee.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

(Luke x. 11—18)

11. Mandi shom o kooshto bokromengro (*or* Basengro). O kooshto Basengro dela lesko meripen *for* o bokré.

12. *But* yov kon see pessado te dik palla o bokré, ta kon's see kek nanéi o bokré, kanna dikela o bauro-holomengro-jookel welin', mukela o bokré ta prasterela, ta o bauro-holomengro-jookel lela len, ta kairela o bokré praster sor paudel o tem.

13. O gairo, kon see pessado te dik palla o bokré, prasterela sar sig yov see pessado, ta yov kesserela kek *for* o bokré.

14. Mandi shom o kooshto Basengro, ta mandi jinova meeri bokré, ta mañdi shom jinlo *of* meero.

15. Sar o Dad jinela mandi, ajáw mandi jinova o Dad, ta mandi chivova talé meero mecripen *for* o bokré.

16. Ta mandi shan waves bokré, kon shan (*or* so see) kek *of* meero pandomengro. Yon tei mandi andova dula tastís, ta yon shoonesa (shoonerna) mandi, kanna mandi kaurova lendi, ta mandi kelova yek pandomengro, ta kek nanéi *but* yek basengro pardel o bokré.

17. Meero Dad komessa (komela) mañdi, 'jaw see mandi chivova talé meero meripen, ta kelova lesti *apòpli*.

18. Kek moosh fels lesti *a*mandi, mandi chivova lesti talé mi-kokero. Mandi kerova te chiv lesti talé, ta lel lesti apré *apopli*. Meero Dad diás mandi kovva kova te kair.

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

Miscellaneous.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

Sor o Lundra Romani chalé mookté Lundra konáw.* Sor vién talé kova *Nothcengri* tem. Komela lesti fetérdér konáw, kei yon *usca* asá te ven yek chairus. Sor adré waver dromáw righerén lendi kokeré, *for* sor jals kater paaneska gaváw konáw. Bitá kerimus kek nanéi kelela lendi konáw. Yon venna sor reiaw ta raunia konáw. Nanéi yon konáw sas yon beshaw dosta paulé. Trashenna te atch adré o bauro gaváw yek cheerus. Konáw yon atchenna 'dré o fetérdér gaváw te yon latchenna. Konáw choorokono hoben kek kela lendi konáw. Yon lela o fetérdér masáw, ta cheriklé, ta kanya, ta papinyaw, ta shoshé, ta kanengré, ta goía. Jivenna konáw opré o fetérdér hoben see adré o tem.

All the London Gypsies have left London now.* All come down to these northern parts. They like it better now, (than) where they used to go once. They all keep themselves in other ways, for all go to watering-places now. Small sport does not do for them now. They are all become gentlemen and ladies now. They are not now as they were many years ago. They used to be afraid to stop in the big towns once. Now they stop in the best towns they can find. Poor victuals won't do for them now. They get the best meat, birds, hens, geese, rabbits, hares, and puddings. They live now on the best food there is in the land.

SPEED THE PARTING GUEST.

Chairus see konáw te jal te keri Too atchessa bootodér akci, too nasherela teero prasterm' kister kater Mooshkeni-

* This is not the case.

gav. Kair sig kerí, ta maw nasher teerò chairus. Talla too nasher ti chairus, too atchessa adré kova gav sor raati ti kokeró. Kek ti cheiáw jinela (jinenna) kei shan too. Yon bitcherenna prastermengri palla tooki te latch tooki popli. Ajáw kair sig, jaw tooki. Kair o feterdér tooki kerí, ta mi Qoovel jaw tusa. Kair sig, wel apopli kater mandi popli. And mandi choomoqi koshtó. Ta pooker o waver rei te and mandi dosta tovlo te toov monghi kanna shom kokeró a' raati.

It is time now to go home. If you stop longer here, you will lose your train to Manchester. Make haste home, and don't waste your time. If you waste your time, you will stop in this town all night (by) yourself. Your servants don't know where you are. They will send policemen after you to find you again. So make haste, be off. Make the best of your way home, and God be with you. Make haste, come again to me. Bring me something nice. And tell the other gentleman to bring me plenty of tobacco for me to smoke when I am alone at night.

THE CHILD'S CAUL.

And mandi kova so see tikno bceno troostál paudel lenghi moofáw. Lel mandi a mootsi talé o tikno, kanna see bceno. Mootsi see párdál lenghi moofáw, kanna see yon beené.

NAUSEA.

Savo wafedo soong see akeí. So see? Soongela jaw wafedo. Mandi soongova kand akeí, boot-dosta te kair mandi te charer opré. Mook mendi jas talé o bauro drom.

What a bad smell there is here. What is it? It smells so bad. I smell a something here, sufficient to make me vomit. Let us go down the main road.

STAG-HUNT.

Dikás mendi kater dulla staani. Yon pooderenna lendi te lendi yogomengri.

Let us watch these stags. They are shooting them with their guns.

AN ASSAULT.

Yon tardadé dova chookní avrí meero wast. Yon dié man pardál o 'shoro lesti. Yon sovlohol'd kater mandi. Pendás kater mandi, "Too rattfullo pooro jookel. Maurova toot"

They wrenched that whip out of my hand. They hit me on the head with it. They swore at me. They said to me, "You cursed old hound. I will kill you."

HIDING.

Dik odoř! Hokki!! Moosh wela palla mendi. Praster tooki! Hoyter tooki pardál dova, bar, ta kair sig te garav toot. O gairo dikela kater mandi. Yon kair'd godli. Yon kordé avrí. You rovdé, shooldé tei. Kek yon shoondé lendi. Te wel sor mendi mordené. O Beng sas adré lenghi kannáv, kek nanéi shoondé mendi

Look there! See! A man is coming after us. Run! Jump over that hedge, and be quick and hide yourself.

The man is watching me. They made a noise. They called out. They bawled, and whistled too. They did not hear them. We shall all be killed. The devil was in their ears, that they did not hear us.

WASHING, SHOPPING, ETC.

Mook mendi tōv mauro koli adré kova nashín' paani. Kosser lesti avrí. Ghióm kater masengro bóodika. Mandi diktóm o feterdér kotor o' mas. Lióm-les talé. Lióm o

choori. Chindóm-les, sar mandi komova. Kek o rei pardál o boodika pen'd chichi kater mandi. Chichi nanei pendás. Sadás mandi. Pendás mandi, "Too jinessa—téero *folki* jinenna—so sec o feterdér mas Too komessa sorkon chairus te lé o grōvneski bool.

- Let us wash our clothes in this stream. Clean it out. I went to the butcher's shop. I saw the best piece of meat I took it down. I took the knife. I cut it, as I like. The shopman said nothing to me. He said nothing; he laughed at me. He said to me, "You know—your people know—which is the best meat. You like always to take the beefsteak."

STEALING A WIFE.

Rinkené see-lé ' Te wel mandi kater teero kair, chorova monghi yek o' teero rinkenodér raklia te lel yek mandi. Righerova lati te wel meero romni, te wel yoř rinkenés, ta koshtó, ta kek loobni. Kek né too wela palla mandi te lel yoř pauh popli. Maw lel mandi opré troostál chorin' teero bootsi-*uu'* rakli.

Are they pretty ? If I come to your house, I will steal one of your prettiest girls, that I may have one. I will keep her to be my wife, if she is pretty, and good, and not loose. Don't come after me to take her back again. Don't take me up for stealing your servant girl.

SICKNESS AND RECOVERY.

Mandi kaliko kooroko shō'mas jāw natēlo adré meero chooro pur. Wafedo dosta sas mandi te mer. Kek komeni sas posha mandi te del mandi koosi paani. Shō'mas te meróva.

Troostál meero koshto komomusti Doovel ker'd mandi koshto, ta sor tátcho popli, ta tatcho shom konáw. Parik

meero koshto Doovel.* Kek komeni sas ker'd man kooshto te yov.

Last week I was very ill (in my poor stomach). I felt as if I was going to die* (lit., bad enough was I to die). No one was near me to give me a drop of water. I must die.

But my good merciful God cured me and made me right again, and now I am well. Thank God. No one cured me but He Himself.

PAZEROBEN.

Mandi see adr   pazeroben. Mandi pazerova dova kova. Pazerova monghi dova kova tast  s Kek nane   kek lovo adr   meero pootsi kon  w. Pesserova lesti waver chairros.

CREDIT.

I am in debt I will get that thing on trust. I will get that thing on trust, if I can. I have no money in my pocket now. I will pay for it another time.

IPSE DIXIT.

Jinessa too Westaarus? Jinessa too o pooro Romano chal? Lesko nav see Westaarus.

Kooshto jinomeskro see yov. Yov jins bootod  r talla sor tumendi. Kekera shoond  m jafra moosh see yov. Yov sec kooshto dosta jinomengro te kel    shorokono Pookenyus, ta moo  ngro. Kekera shoond  m vaniso Romani-chal talla yov te roker pensa yov rokerela. Meero waver gairo ta jals *wi'* mandi sec *a* moo  ngro. Mandi see *a* tatcho Draben-gr  . Yov, ta   mandi, pens yek *to* awavar, "Mendi jalin' te kel *a* moo  ngro *of* yov te dik palla m  ndi, te besh adr   o Bauri, kanna o shorokon   rokerenna te o sterimengri. Yov *will* pooker mendi sorkon lav  w te wel Romani-chal  w adr   steripen ta jal agl  l o Pookenyus. Yov see koshto dosta lesti, te kel aj  w."

Kekera shoondóm jafra jinomeskro mooshi see yov adré mi meriben.

Do you know Sylvester Boswell ? Do you know the old Gypsy ? His name is Sylvester He is a capital scholar He knows more than all the rest of you. I never heard such another. He is sharp enough to be a Lord Chief Justice, or a lawyer I never heard any Gypsy but him to talk as he talks. My friend (lit, my other man that goes with me) is a lawyer I am a doctor. He and I say one to another, "We (are) going to make a lawyer of him to look after us, and sit at the Assizes, when the bigwigs plead for the prisoners He will always send us word if any Gypsies come to prison to go before the Justice He is quite fit to do so."

I never heard such a clever man as he in all my life.

A REMINDER.

Maw bisser, rei, meeri poori staadia, too pendás too andessa mandi Parikeriaw toot, rei. Too shan koshto reiaw kater mandi. Mandi komova timendi, reiaw. Ta maw bisser dova poori ploxta too pendás te and to mandi. Kair sig tei, rei, tasti Mandi komova te lel lesti sig, jaw kisi brishno wela talé konáw, kova wen checrus

Dosta brishno, ta hiv, ta shilalo divvusáw, ta raatia wela (wenna) sig Dova kelcla man koshto Kela mandi te sōv shooko, ta tatto kova wep.

Do not forget, sir, my old hats which you promised you would bring me. Thank you, sir You are good friends to me. I like you, sirs. And do not forget that old tarpaulin you promised to bring to me. Make haste tob, sir, if you can. I would like to have it soon, so much rain comes down now, this winter time.

Much rain, and snow, and chilly days and nights will come soon. That (tarpaulin) will make me snug, and make me sleep dry and warm this winter.

A PROUD MAN.

Yov tildás leski shoro opré, pensa shorokono rei sas-ló.
Boofnus sas-ló adré lesti, so yov ker'd.

He carried his head high, as if he were a lord. He was conceited about everything he did.

A PEDESTRIAN.

Dik *at* dqova moosh. Peerela opré o drom sig. Yov jala pensi *a* shosh-jookel. Yov kels lesti te ganjés te dik *at* lesti. Talla kedás-les, yov jals pootchs soikon reidw ta raunyaw te lel luva *o'* lendi, te lel lesko jivoben.

TRANSLATION.

Look *at* that fellow. He races along the road on foot as fleet as a greyhound. He does it to attract the Gentiles' attention. When he has finished, he asks all the gentlemen and ladies, and gets money from them, and gets his living in that way.

THE LICENCE.

See man *a* chinomengri, o pokenyus diás mandi. Pessadóm lesti. Yon, yekera, sas dooř kotoráw. Konáw see-lé pansh koli. Mandi see yek pansh kolenghi yek, te bikin vaniso kova. Kek trash 'pré mandi te jal te bikin koli, so komova. Kek mandi te wel liné opré troostal lesti.

TRANSLATION.

I have a licence, which the magistrate gave me. I paid for it. Once, they were two guineas, now they cost five shillings. Mine is a five shilling one, and is a general hawker's licence. I am not afraid to go and sell anything I choose. I shall not be taken up for it.

THE GREYHOUND.

Shool palla o jookel, chawoh! Q yogomengri see akci. Whistle after the dog, mates! The gamekeeper is here.

adré kova vesh Maurela o choro jookel, ta yov dikela
in this wood. He will kill the poor dog, if he secs
lesti nashing talla o kanengri.
it running after the hares.

THE FROG.

We have often asked Gypsies for the *Romani lav* for a frog. Charlie Boswell told us it was the "*tikení kólí as jal's adré de paani, and lels de drab avrí*" [little thing that goes into the water and takes the poison out] Wester Boswell told us it was "*O stor-herengro bengesko kólí ta jal's adré o paani so piova*" [the four-legged diabolic thing that swims in the water which I drink]. The Gypsies in general consider any water, into which a frog goes, is fit to drink. Although they appear to have forgotten the word for frog, they use for toad the word which means frog in other dialects, vide *jamba, jomba* (Vocab), but are confused when questioned about it, and say 'it is no *tatulo lav* (true word), but means *jumper*.'

THE GYPSY'S CAT.

Dik at o matchka Kelcla peias ta lesti nogo pori.
Look at the cat. It is making fun with it own tail.
Avela kanna shoologya.
It will come when I whistle.

A SQUABBLE.

Dordi, dordi, choovali. Te wafedo moosh see yov
Pookerdás wafedo hoyaben opré mendi, o rattvalo jookel.
Maurova lesti wonka mandi til bonnek o', lesti. Jaw see
lesko llobni romni. Yoř see wafedodér te yov. Koorás
amendi yon dooř, avrí morro *folki's* drom, kek yon te wel
posha mensa, jaw meriben *folki* ta pookeromengri sec yon.
Chichi nanci lendi te meriben *folki*. Pookeromengri see-
lé. Nasherela sor mendi bonges palla lenghi nogo wafedo-
kerimus.

Just see, mates, what a blackguard he is. He has been telling wicked lies about us, the cursed dog, I will murder him when I get hold of him. That creature his wife is just as bad. She is worse than he. Let us thrash them both, and drive them out of our society, and not let them come near us, such cut-throats and informers as they are. They are nothing but murderers. They are informers. We shall all come to grief through their misdoings.

THE APPLE-TREE

Dordi, te goodlo pobé see odol, chowalı! Maw poger o rook, chowalı, mi Doovelenghi. Sor mendi te wel linó.

See, mates, what ripe apples are over there! Do not break the tree, for God's sake, mates, or we shall all be caught.

POLITE INQUIRIES.

"Sar shan, pal?" "Kek mishto, bor Sar shan tooti?" Too shanas naslo waver divvus, hor?" "Ouri, sor mendi shó'mas (shumas) wafedo dosta, waver divvus viém pardel lesti Meero chei sas romedo o waver kooroko Sor mendi sas motto. Koordém menghi, ta saldova (sádóm) mandi. So sas o vaveré a-kairin' sor o checrus? Kaireнна; Boshervenna, ta ghivenna tci, sor o checrus, wonka saula viás adré

"How are you, mate?" "Not very well, friend. How are *you*? You were ill the other day, eh?" "Yes, I was; we were all ill enough the other day we came here over it. My daughter was married the other week, and we all were drunk, and fought with one another, and I laughed" "What were the others doing all the time?" "They dance, and fiddle, and sing too, all the while, till day-break."

• THE JINOMESKRO GREI-ENGRO.

NEW DIALECT.

Mandi'll pen tooti, rei, a kooshto drom to kair a nokengro to dik sor tatcho. *When you're join' to bikin' yek, lel koosi vandermengri chor, chiv it adré the grei's nok, and mook it atch,odoi till you ivels to the Walgaurus, then tander it avri, and sor the wafedo kanipen will av avri tei. And mandi'll pen tooti konaw how to kel a bavengro Jay to the drab-engro boodiga, and kin koosi Alowes. Kel it opré adré a bit o' crape Chiv it adré the grei's mooŕ. When you avs to the Walgaurus, do you dik, you'll lel it avri popli, and dova'll hatch the grei's baval rashto A moosh, as mandi jins, bikin'd a bavengri grasni for bish bar by kelin' gjaw, and kin'd it popli for desh bai Some Romani-chals chivs kil adré the grei's mooŕ, but the waver drom's the fetterdairest,*

•— THE KNOWING HORSE-DEALER.

I will tell (say) you, sir, a good way to make a glandered horse look all right. When you are going to sell one, take a few nettles (lit, a little biting-grass, put them (it) into the horse's nostrils, and let them stay there till you come to the fair, then pull them out, and all the bad matter will come out too. And I will tell you now, how to 'cook' a broken-winded horse. Go to the druggist's shop, and buy a little aloes. Do it up in a bit of crape. Put it in the horse's mouth. When you come to the fair, do you see, you will take it out again, and that will stop the horse's wind well.* A man that I know sold a broken-winded mare for twenty pounds by doing so, and bought it again for ten pounds. Some Gypsies put butter in the horse's mouth, but the other way is the best.

* Some Gypsies administer butter scrapings and brown paper, worked up into a ball. Our friend Louis L— declares it to be the 'fetterdairest drom.'—*Vide* p. 202.

Relating to Wester and his Family.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Mandi sas beeno kater Dovár Kooromongro sas meero Dad. Beeno shō'mas adré o Kooromōngri. Meero Dad, kanna shō'mas beeno, yov sas dikin' pardál o bauro yogomengri. Talla yov viás keré, ta mooktás sor kooromongri, kerimus. Yov wel'd talé o Meilesko-tem, ta 'doi yov atch'd *for* beshaw dosta, *and* sor morro tikné sas anlo apré adré dova tem, *and* 'doi atch'd sor mendi talla yov sas mord'nó adré o Lincoln-tem. Yov merdás kanna mandi shō'masə tikno chor.

Mi-Doovelesko yog pedás talé apré lesti, *and* maur'd lesti, awaver yek tei, doo ketané. Doo simensa sas yon. Lenghi *folki* chiv'd lendi doo adré yek hev 'Dor mooktóm lendi, choori *folki*. Toogno sas mé dosta talla. Rivdás lesko kokero adré kooshto cezaw sorkon chairus.

Kanna yov sas poorosto, mandi lióm Romni, ta ghióm sor pardal o tem. Mandi ghióm'sor pardal Anghiterra, Nōtherengri-tem, *and* o Lavines-tem, wonka mandi vióm akeí.

TRANSLATION.

I was born at Dover. My fáther was a soldier, and I was born in the army. My fathér, when I was born, was in charge of the great gun (Queen Anne's pocket-piece) After a while he came home, and left the army. He came down into Yorkshire, and there he stayed for many years, and all our family were brought up in that county, and there we all stayed after he was killed in Lincolnshire. He died when I was a lad.

The lightning struck him, and, killed him and another, both together. They were cousins. Our people put them both in one grave. There I left them, poor fellows. I was much grieved at it. He always dressed well.

When he was buried, I took a wife, and went all over the country. I went all over England, Scotland, and Wales, until I came here,

HIS RESIDENCE AT CODLING GAP.

Mandi jivela konáw adré o poov, kei o gaujé kels dola kola, so yon kei kairáw te jiv adré, avrí o chik

Te wel kova koosi poov, kēi atchova mē konáw, morro nogo. Kelela man Rei soi meero meriben.

Mandi komova te jiv kater o bauro londo paani. Mandi komova te jiv akcí, kei shom konáw, besháw dosta. Kck mandi te vel kino o' lesti, jáfia rinkeno tan see.

Kanna shom adré meero woodrus, te dikóv avrí, mandí dikova sor o Bauro Gav, o Bookesko Gav, ta sor o paant, ta bairé jala kater sorkon temáw

Diktóm dova bauro yog sas hotcherela Kanna shom (shō'mas) mandí adré meero woodrus, diktóm sor.

Yeka kova besh, adré kova lileí, diktóm báuro bauro soi dood, ta kolé sas hotchadé, ta sor o paani sor sas pardál o' dood. Sor o koli sas atchíw' opic' o paani Sor dood sas. Diktás mishto, ta rinkenes diktás.

TRANSLATION.

I live now in the field, where the Gentiles make those things of clay with which they build houses to live in

Would that this little field, where I am stopping now, were mine. It would make me a gentleman for life.

I like to live by the seaside. I would like to live here, where I am now, for many a long year. I should never be tired of it, it is such a pretty place.

When I am in bed, if I look out, I see all the city of Liverpool, and the river, and the ships going to every land.

I saw that great fire [at the landing-stage] when it was burning. When I was in bed I could see it all.

Once this year, this very summer, I saw a large vessel all

on fire, and the cotton bales were burnt, and the whole river was in flames. All the bales were floating in the river blazing. It looked well ; 'twas a pretty sight indeed.

VERSES AS WRITTEN BY
WESTER.

AND
HIS OWN TRANSLATION

After many roming yeais,
How sweet it is to be
In love, and peace, and kindness,
With all you see.

Talla boot peeromus besháw,
Te goodlo see te atch
Adré Komomus, ta Kqoshtoben,
Te sor mendí dhk.

So let all enjoy the mind of me,
And that you will plainly see,
That love to God, and peace with
man,
Will bring you to a Happy Land

Jaw Mook sorkon ti zee o' mandi,
Te too// tatchemí dhk,
Te Komomus kater mídaro Duvel,
te koshtomus te sor moosháw
Dova and' a tooti kater tatcho poov,

The rite way First to love your
Christ
First, and obey His Holy Word,
Then you will find that you will
be rite,
And make your road quite
Strat, in Heaven to dwell,
For ever and ever. Amen

O tatcho drom te ker aglál té kom
teero Duvelsko Chavo,
Kom lesti ta lesti heveski lavaw,
Talla too// latch te too// atch
tatcho,
Ta kerav teero drom tatcho
Opicé, adré mí Duvelsko Tem te
Besháw ta besháw Amen.

Written by SILVESTER BOSWELL, in the
1874th year of our dear Lord.

LETTERS written by WESTER—(1) *Reply to ours inquiring whether he knew anything respecting MATTH DA BOSWELL, 'aged 40, and' LUCREZIA 'SMITH, Queen of the Gypsies, aged 72, both of whom were buried at Beighton, in Derbyshire, in 1844* (See N and Q., 5 S., vol. ii., p. 76)

Scacombe, Aug -the 1s, 1874 Comlow Rei'kec manday
Jin Doler temeskey Ronnichel mandy Ached Jaw kissey
Beshaw ovre Dover tem keckeno Jin Chichey trustal a

Lendy keck yoye sas keck Cralacy pardal o Romenaychell
keck mandey Jinover Joffero Nave Rric Komena sas younce
yoye sas keck Cralacy.

Patcer mandy mandy sca terowe poorow Romineychull,
SILVESTER BOSWELL.

IN OUR ORTHOGRAPHY.

Komelo Rei,—Kek mandi jif dola temeski Romani-chal.
Mandi atchaz jaw kisi beshaw avif dova tefn, kekeno jin
chichi troostal lendi.

Kek yof sas kek Kralisi pardal o Romani-chal. Kek
mandi jinova jafri nav, Rei, komeni sas yon. Yof sas kek
Kralisi.

Patser mandi, mandi see tecio pooro Romani-chal.

TRANSLATION.

Dear Sir,—I do not know the Gypsies of that county. I
(have) stayed so many years out of that county, (that) I
know nothing about them.

She was no Queen of the Gypsies * I do not know such
a name, sir, (or that) there (lit. they) were any (of that
name) She was no Queen

Believe me, (that) I am, thy old Gypsy.

(2)

Seacombe Aug. the 4th 1874 Costo Rico mandy bisad
mearo cocrow pockerer to trustal merro burrow Dadesco
tacho nave. Shedrich Boswell sas lesco nave to Richard
Matcho sas mearrow Dicesco purrow Dadesco tacho nave
Dover se tacho—the grandfather of me on the Boswell side
Was shedrich Boswell and the farther of my mother Richard
Harring and the name Emanuel Was his brother You
Will Plese to tell Mr Smart the same as he has got it Rong

* Aged Gypsies are styled Kings and, Queens after death, or on
visiting new places, to gain respect and profit from the *gaujos*.

By my forgetfulness. Plesé To returne me answer from this

Mandy shom tearrow tacho porrow Romnichel

S. BOS. WESTER.

Cerc sig ta Bicher catter mandy porley.

IN OUR ORTHOGRAPHY.

Koshto Reia Mandi bjsse'nd meero kokero pooker
too troostal meero pooro-Dadesko tatcho nav. Shadrach
Boswell sas leska nav, ta Richard Matcho sas meero De-
esko pooro-dadesko tatcho nav Dova see tatcho . . .
Mandi shom teero tatcho pooro, Romani-chal. . . . Kair sig
ta bicher kater mandy pauli.

TRANSLATION.

Good Sir,—I forgot to tell you about my grandfather's
proper name. Shadrach B was his name, and R. Herne
was my mother's grandfather's proper name That is true.
. . . I am thy true old Gypsy. . . . Be quick and send me
an answer.

(3.)

Seacombe, Oct. 4, 1874. romno rye so se to trustal
kec nanni to bicher Eser to Catter manday ta pocker Esa
mandy ta to shanush molo o jido mandy shomos togo
paller tote kec nini to muceer mandy o jor Cova Drome
Bicher ta mandy a chinamongry Cer sig paller lesty ta
muck mandy gin o toty mandy pucker Eser to ta to Cer
mandy Wafodo to Ceresa te cockero Wafogo Catter te
cockero jor mandy shounomos toty sig.

Mandy shanous totys coshto poorey Ry Romnichel.

WESTERIOUS.

IN OUR ORTHOGRAPHY.

Romano Rei. So see too troostal, kek nanej too bicher-
essa too kater mandy, te pookeressa mandy te too shanas
moolo o' jido.

Sencombe Oct 4th 1824
romno Rye so se to trustal hee
nanni to Bicher Eser to latter manday
ta Bicher Esa mandy ta to shanish
molo o jido mandy shomoo
togno paller tote hee nini to
miceser mandy o for bow Drome
Bicher ta mandy alchina mongey
ber sig paller Lesty ta ~~ta~~
much mundy jin o toty.
mandy jucher eser to ta ta
ber mandy Hapdo to Beresa
te lockero Hapdo latter te
lockero for mandy shounomoo
toly sig

mandy shonous
toly's loshto
roorey Rye Romeruckel
Hesterous

Mandi shōmas toogne palla tooti Kek nanci too
mookessa mandi ajaw, kova drom.

Bitcher te mandi a chinomongri. Ker sig palla lesti, ta
muk mandi jin o' tooti

Mandi pookeressa too, ta too ker mandi wafedo. Too
keressa ti kokero wafedo kater ti kokero; jaw mandi
shōonomus tooti, sig Mandi shanas (shom) tooti's koshto
poori Rei Romanichal

WESTARUS.

TRANSLATION.

Gypsy Gentleman,—What art thou about, that thou dost
not send to me, to tell me if thou wert dead or alive?

I was grieved about thee. Thou wilt not leave me so, in
this way.

Send me a letter. Make haste about it, and let me know
about thee.

I tell thee that thou art doing me harm Thou art doing
harm to thyself, so (send) me news from thyself soon.

I was thy good old gentleman,

GYPSY SYLVESTER.

(4)

Merow Commow Ric maw Cesser trustal o Dover trustal
mandy Jin overe tearrow Zea Jaw Coshto Catter mandy
Bicher so Comesa ta mandy vanaso Dinow Cearra mandy
saw se tacho trustal Dover Pucher younc ta Cack Bissca
mearrow Plockter ta stārdycar and Lendy a Dray o Bicher
Lendy a Drayc a Borrow Cushency so younc Chivener o
Canyowre for Canneys a Dray, mearrow Chocha tye to penas
mandy ta Cusey tovelow ta sweggler Coshto yeck ty Patsca
mandy Ric tacho se mandy Catter ta mendy Duye coshlo
Rico mandy shom to mendys tacho Berho Romenichal ta
Ceck gorgoconness much.

WESTER BOSWELL, sicker Cover

Catter o Drabengro Ric tye.

IN OUR ORTHOGRAPHY

Meero komelo rei. Maw kesser troqstal adova troostal

Mandi jinova teero zec jaw koshto kater mandi. Bitcher so komessa to mandi. Vaniso dino kair'a mandi. Sor see tatcho trobstal dova. Pooker yon te kek bisser meero ploxta, ta staadia; and lendi adr , o' bitcher lendi adr , a bauro kush , so yon chivenna o kanyaw, or kannies adr . Meero choka tei, too pen(d)as mandi, ta koosi toovlo, ta swegler, koshto yek tei. Patser mandi, rei, tatcho see mandi kater tumendi door koshto re aw Mandi shom tumendi's tatcho beeno Romani-chal, ta kek gaujikanes moosh

W B., Siker kova kater o drabengro rei tei.

(5.)

Mearo Comlo rye mandy se v lover ta totoes Care ta Dickover tut Dickavree ta Dickesa mandy o pray o Ducyency Dives trustal Corroco Dives mandy veller to tuty o pray Dover Dives tacho ta Comesa mearro Dovel.

IN OUR ORTHIOGRAPHY. .

Meero komelo rei. Mandi see velova to tooti's kair te dikova toot Dik avri, ta dikessa mandi opr  o dooreni divvus troostal (palla) Kooroko-divvus Mandi vela to tooti, opr  dova divvus, tatcho, te komessa (komela) meero Doovel.

TRANSLATION.

My dear sir. I am coming to your house that I may see you. Look out, and you will see me on the second day after Sunday. I will come to you, oh that day, safe, if my God be willing.

HIS GENEAL GY IN HIS OWN WORDS.

Sophia Herne was born at Pirton, and was the mother of Sylvester Boswell. Teiso (Tasso) Boswell was his father. Teiso Boswell was killed, and one of his own cousins, two aged men, by lightning and thunder at Tetford in Lincolnshire, near Horncastle. His cousin's name was called No Name, because he was not christened till he was an

old man, and then they called him Edward. This occurred on August 5th, 1831.

Sarah Herne, the daughter of No Name, was the mother of my eldest son, Simpronius Bohemia Boswell. He was born on the 8th of July, 1832. She was a beautiful woman. Her face was darker than mine, and hair black as a raven, which hung in curls all down her shoulders, and eyes like two plums.

Sophia and Teiso's children were—1, Maria, 2, Lucy; 3, Sage; 4, Betsy, 5, Dorëlia; 6, Edward, 7, Dolāta; 8, Sylvester.

The father of Sophia was Richard Herne, and Bonny was her mother. Richard Herne was buried at Haslingfield, near Cambridge. Bonny died twenty-three years ago, above a hundred years old. Richard Herne's brother was Emanuel.

Sophia's sisters were Lucy, Ally, Sage, Margaret, Ann, and Sarah. Sarah was the mother of Maptis Buckland. Nan married Jasper Smith.

The father of Teiso was Shadrach Boswell, and Cinderella Wood was the mother of Teiso. Shadrach was a soldier, and died in Holland, and was buried there. Both my grandfathers used to fight on stages.

Maria, my sister, married John Grey, a fiddler.

Lucy, my sister, married Riley Boswell, who died at Harrow-on-the-Hill. She is now in America.

Sage, my sister, married Joseph Smith. She died in America, and left a large family.

Betsy (Ll̄iabeth), my sister, married Job Williams, the son of Jim of the Lāvines-tem. He is dead. She is in America. Her daughter married Jasper Gray.

Dorëlia, my sister, married Kalei Herne. His sons are Yoben, Edward, Minnie, and Nelson.

Edward, my brother, married Siāri Draper, of the

* A not uncommon mode of tying the hair among the older female Gypsies is to tie it in four knotted loops, something after the style of a horse's tail.

Lávines-tem. They live at Blackpool. Their children's names are Dorēlia, and Emma, Alma (a boy), Tobias, and William.

Delāta, my sister, married Allen Boswell, and died in childbed in Lincolnshire.

Sylvester married Florence Chilcott at Yarmouth. He was born at Dover, in 1811, in the army. Florence was born at Norwich, in January 1820, and died in the forty-third year of her age, and was buried at East Ham, near London. One of her sisters married Tom Lec, who has a daughter named Atla, and three sons—Walter, Edgar, and Bendigo.

This is the family of Sylvester and Florence Chilcott:—

1. Byron, born at Benwick, Cambridgeshire, in 1839.
He is a fiddler, and now lives in Wales.
2. M'Kenzie, born on Ascot racecourse, on the Derby day, 1842.
3. Oscar, born at Bray, near Windsor, in 1844.
4. Bruce, born at Stisted, near Braintree, Essex, in 1847.
5. Julia, born at Litherland, Sefton, near Liverpool, in 1850.
6. Wallace, born at Sutton, in Cambs, in 1853.
7. Trafalgar, born at Plaistow, Newtown, Essex, in 1856.
8. Laura, born at Burrow, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, in 1859, and since dead.

NOTE.—Isaac Herne (*vide* "The Chase") is the son of Neabei, or Nearboy Herne, and Sinfi, commonly called 'The Crow,' who is said to have instructed Mr Borrow in 'deep' Romances, and Neabei was the son of Richard Herne, Sylvester's maternal grandfather. Isaac married a daughter of Pyramus Gray, and his children are 'Eza, Trainit, 'Lenda, and Collja.

Dialogues.

I.

Kooshiko divvus, nogo pal. Sar shaṇ, my pal?
'Tis a shihno divvus.

Ourli, yivyela.

Kei see tooti koko ghilo *to-divvus* ?

Yov ghiás koliko-divvus *to* Lalo pecro wagyaure.

Kei see tooti rinkenì pen ?

Meiri pen's adré adoova gav *a-doorikim*.

Shoon, pal ! Boshela jookel.

Dik savo see ! *A* gaujo ?

De nashermengro

Maw poger adoova bor, dinclo !

Keker, pal, 'tis *a* bauro rei

Yov's *a* kooshto kestermengro

Our, *and* yov's koshto roodo

Dik ! Adoova see lesti filisin.

Ranjer tooti staadi

Mook's jal adré akova kitchema *for* choomoni *to* pec

Besh tooki 'lé, pal.

Akova see wasedo livena

Kooshto *for* chichi.

Mook's pec *a* wover trooshni livena.

Kooshto bok *to* tooti, pal

Adoova Hindi-temengro's posh-motto.

Kova moosh *is a* grei-engro.

Atch apré, pal ! Mook's jal avri popli

Our, meiri tano's *a* kooshto door fon akéi.

Savo see *de* tatcho dropi

Talé adoova chikli dröm

Dik ! Akéi's *de* patrin apré *de* bongo vas'.

TRANSLATION.

I.

Good day, my own brother. How do you do, brother ?

It is a cold day,

Indeed it is. It is snowing.

Where has your uncle gone to-day ?

He went yesterday to Redford fair

Where is your pretty sister ?

My sister's in the town there telling fortunes.

Listen, mate ! The dog is barking
 Look who it is ! A stranger ?
 The policeman.
 Do not break the hedge, you fool !
 No, brother. It's a gentleman.
 He is a good rider
 That he is, and well dressed
 Look That's his house
 Touch your hat.
 Let us go into the inn there for something to drink.
 Sit down, brother.
 This is bad beer
 Good for nothing.
 Let us drink another quart of beer.
 Good luck to you, brother.
 That Irishman is half drunk.
 This fellow is a horse-dealer.
 Get up, brother. Let us go out again.
 Certainly. My camp is a good distance from here.
 Which is the right way ?
 Down that dirty lane
 Look ! Here's the trail on the left hand.

II.

'Tis a kooshto door to the forus.
 Ourli. Kini shom.
 Besh tooki 'le, Dei, and mook mandı jaw to mong a bit
 of hoben.
 Kekker, my Pal. *'Tis doosh to jaw odoi.*
The bauro rei, as jıvs odoi, is a Pokenyus
He'll bitcher the nashermengro to lel tooti to steripen.
 Mook's jaw a mover drom
My beebi's a steromeskri kenaw at the bauro gav for
chorin' at the moilesto-gav.
She'll be bitchadi paudel.
 Dik' *The nashermengro is lelin' a mongamengro to*
steripen.

- The Beng has chiv'd wastengrics apré lesti.*
Riserela gairo.
Mantchi too, pal.
Til apré your zée! Maw bc a-ladj!
Lesti nok is sor rat.
- *Yov's a kooshto kooromengro.*
Pooker the tatchipen! Maw roker hookapens!
A bairengro del'd the moosh a kaulo yok, and a pogado shero.
Ilok 'dova bor, pal!
Chor doo' trin poovengrics, and some shokyaw.
Chiv 'em adré the gono
The ghivengro awél akqi
Wooser de gono adoi, and garav your kokero.
Maw roker!
Lel trad! Lel vcena!
 - *He's jaw'd.*
 - *Tatcho sec 'doova*

II.

It is a long way to the city
 Yes I am downright tired
 Sit down, mother, and let me go to beg a little food.
 No, my brother It is no good to go there.
 The gentleman that lives there is a magistrate.
 He will send the policeman to take you to prison.
 Let us go another way.
 My aunt is a prisoner now at the town for stealing at
 Doncaster.

She will be sent to penal servitude.
 Look! the policeman is taking a beggar to prison.
 The devil has put handcuffs on him.
 The man is trembling.
 Cheer up, brother.
 Keep up your spirits! Don't be ashamed!
 His nose is covered with blood.

e'

He is a capital boxer.
 Tell the truth! Don't tell lies!
 A sailor gave the man a black eye, and a broken head.
 Jump that hedge, brother.
 Steal two or three potatoes, and some cabbages.
 Put them into the sack.
 The farmer is coming this way.
 Throw the sack there, and hide yourself.
 Don't speak.
 Take care! Look out!
 He has gone.
 That's tight.

III

Mé shóm bokalo
 Del mandi choomoni *to* hol
 Lel mandi *a* tuli hotchiwitchi
 Hoi 'doova bokochesto pur.
 Del mandi *a* choori *to* chin *my* mauro.
 Del mandi *a* poosomengro.
 Bitcher *the* chavi *to the* boodega *for a* koosi balo-vas
 Chiv paani adré *the* kekavi.
 Our, *I'll* kel woiso *for* tooti.
 Kair *a* kooshko yog
 Chiv wongur opré, *and* lel mandi *the* poodomengro.
 Kei's *the* saashter?
The paani see tatto Lel mandi *the* peemengro.
 Maw pee *the* muterimongeri *without* goodlo.
 Mé shom traslo.
 Pee *a* koosi livena, tood, kalengri, mool.
There's chichi, adré *the* valin.
 Meiri pur see pordo kenáw. Pordo see meiri pur.
 Lel mandi *my* swagler.
 Meiri swagler see pogado.
 Kova tuvlo *is* kek mool *a* full.
 Riley! Jaw *to the* boodega *for some* feterdairo.
 Del *the* moosh tring hauri.

Riley! *You* bauro dinelo! *You* wasedo bang! 'Tis
kooshto *for* chichi.

Maw chinger, palaw.

Maw! Maw kel ajáv!

Besh talé apoplí *by the* yog.

• Our! Pootch Pyramus *to* lel lesti boshamengro.

• Keker! Moolk's jal *to* woodrus.

Kooshko raati.

III.

I am hungry.

Give me something to eat.

Get me a fat hedgehog.

Eat that tripe.

Give me a knife to cut my bread.

• Give me a fork.

• Send the lad to the shop for a little bacon.

• Pour (some) water into the kettle.

• Yes, I'll do anything for you.

Make a good fire.

Put (some) coal on, and get me the bellows.

Where's the pot-hook?

The water boils Get me the teapot.

Don't drink the tea without sugar.

I am thirsty.

Drink a little beer, milk, whey, wine.

The bottle is empty.

I have had enough now. I am satisfied.

Give me nly pipe.

My pipe is broken.

This tobacco is perfectly worthless.

Riley! go to the shop for some better.

Give the fellow threepence.

Riley! You great fool! You blackguard! It's good
for nothing.

Don't quarrel, brothers.

Pray don't do so.

Sit down again by the fire.

Yes. Ask Pyramus to get his fiddle

No. Let us go to bed.

Good night.

DINNER DIALOGUE WITH WESTER.

Wester. Bokalo shan too ?

Self. Ourli. Shom dosta

W. Mandi merova o' bok, jaw bokalo shom. Mandi see posh mulb.

S. Kei jivela o masengro ?

W. Yov jivela adré o gav. Kek door sec, mi Rei

S. Lel kova posh-koorona, ta jal kater boodega, *and* kin mandi koosi groovenesko-mas, *and a* chollo mauro.

IV Parikiáw toot, Rei.

[*WESTER goes, and returns with the provisions.*

Conversation continued

Jalova to lel door trin koshtaw, ta koosi wongur . . . del mandí a delomengri.

S. Dova see a kooshto yog.

IV. Kek nanéi. Kenáw-sig te wel a koshto yog Yoosherova o tatermengri mishto, ta chivova koosi tulopen adré-les. Komess too balovás, Rei ?

S. Our.

[*While he is busy cutting the bacon, his cat comes and smells at the meat. He addresses her thus :*

W. Jaw tooki choovihoneski matchka. Éhichi nanéi dova toot. Jaw adré o shushenghi hevyaw! Maur lendi ta hol lendi ti kqkero. Porder ti pur ajáw.

[*After a bit, the dog watches his opportunity, and runs off with half our dinner. WESTER no sooner sees this than he gives vent to his rage in the following terms :*

Dik odói asár, mi Doovelenghi ! O rattvalo jookel !

[*He takes a stout stick, and rushes out of the tent.*

The bauro holomengro. Maurova lesti konáw-sig. Jinova kei see ghilo.

[*A great row ensues, and soon after WESTER reappears with the meat in triumph. He washes it in the bucket, and proclaims it as good as ever; we however object to it, so another steak is cooked. A day or two after this occurred, we visited him again, when he informed us.*

Dióm o bito jookel so hodás o mas o wavef divvus too kindás. Dióm-les kater bito tarno rei akel ta jivela posha mandi, ta yov liás-les kater Booko-paani-gav]

W. Del mandi *the* mauro, Rei. Komés, too *the* avrí-ig?

S. So see dova?

W. The hotchédo kotor o' *the* mauro, Rei . . . Mook mandi del tooti koosi dandimengi.

S. Parikráw toot.

W. Lon see tooti?

S. Our.

W. And mandi o lon, ta tatto kova, ta lundí kova. Parikráw toot Kenáw lon see mandi ta Kova lon see kek moyodo. Chidóm tatto-kova wí' lesti. Komés too hotchiwitchi? Our, kooshto see dova Poorokono holoben see a koshto hotchi-witchi, ta a kooshto marikli.* Dova see pooro Romani-chal's holomus. Yon sas jaw yoozho adré lenghi peráw. Yon (hotchi-witchi) see kek kooshto adré o lilé. Yon see Bauri konáw.

[*He added:*

Jaw monghi. Dikova talla o hotchi-witchi. Mandí latchova yek. Andova lesti keré Maurova lesti, ta morrov lesti. Yoosherova lesti. Chivova lesti talé o yog, ta kerav lesti, ta hova-les monghi.]

Mé shom trooshlo. Del mandi choomóni to pee Akci see kooshto paani. Mandi's del'd apré sor piamus o' livena. Chiv les avrí. Parikráw toot Kooshto see dova. Del mandi koosi ginger-livena. Lel o búngarus avrí valinesko men.

* See p. 197, "Hedgchog Hunting and Gypsy Cake."

TRANSLATION.

Wester. Are you hungry?

Self. Certainly, I am very hungry.

W. I am dying of hunger, I am so hungry. I am half dead with it.

S. Where does the butcher live?

W. He lives in the town, not far off, sir

S. Take this half-crown, and go to the shop, and buy me a little beef, and a loaf of bread.

IV. Thank you, sir

[*WESTER goes and returns.*]

I will go for two or three sticks and a little coal. . . Give me a match.

S. That is a good fire.

IV. Not it, but it will be soon a capital one. I will clean the frying-pan well, and put a little grease in it. Do you like bacon, sir?

S. Yes

[*The cat comes, and smells at the meat. He says to it,*

Get off with you, you bewitched cat. There is nothing there for you. Go to the rabbit-holes, and kill some for yourself, and have a good meal in that way

[*The dog steals the meat.*

W. Just look there, for God's sake. The cursed dog! the glutton! I will kill it this instant. I know where he is gone.

[*The dog was thrashed, and the meat rescued, and on our next visit:*

W. I gave away the little dog which ate the meat you bought the other day. I gave it to a young fellow here who lives near me, and he took it to Liverpool.

[*Dialogue continued:*

Give me the bread, sir. Do you like the avrl-rig?

S. What is that?

W. The burnt part of the loaf, sir. Let me give you some mustard.

S. Thank you.

W. Have you any salt?

S. Yes.

W. Hand me the salt, pepper, and mustard. Thanks. Now I have some salt too. This salt is not dirty. I have mixed pepper with it. Do you like hedgehog? That I do; is not it good? Old-fashioned food is a good hedgehog and potatoes, and a nice cake. That is what the old Gypsies used to eat. They were rather dainty about their food. Hedgehogs are not good to eat in summer. They are with young now. I will go and look for a hedgehog. I will find one, and bring it home. I will kill it, and shave it. I will clean it, and put it in the ashes, and bake it, and eat it myself. I am thirsty. Give me something to drink. Here is good water. I have become a teetotaler. Pour it out. Thank you. That is good. Give me a little ginger-beer, and draw the cork.

Extracts from our Notebooks,

Illustrating peculiar Modes of Expression, and points of Grammar

Yon rokerela lenghi Romanes, sor adré Romanes Chivena yon kek gaujikanes adré lesti.

Adré *the* Notherenghi tem sor o Romani chalaw see korengri, besemaari, chorodé, kekavi-Petalengré, roicengré

O Lavines gairé, ta 'o No(r)therengri gairé, ta Hinditemengri gairé, yon rokers lenghi lavaw sor katené adré lenghi rokerben so see kordo sar o poruma rokerben.

Rokerela Lavines rokerobén. Adré o Lavines tem o Romanics, see *Woods, Roberts, Williams, and Jones.*

Yov rokerela misto kenaw. Mandi rokerasár misto kenaw sig. Too roker asár sar see doova chido talé. Kek nanéi jinessa too so penova mandi, tooti tatcho Romani-chál tei? Keker mandi, mandi lova meero sooverholoben. Kek mandi pookerova toot vaniso koovaw talla

sor tatcho. Kek naneí mandí pookasova toot chichi so see wafedo. Jinova, pal, sorkon koovaw too pookerás mandí see tatcho. Wonka yon righercenna lesti adré to lendi kokeri, talla chivs lesti adré tatcho wastaw, to waver reíaw, jinomeskri troostal lesti, doova koova kairela lendi mol dosta luvva.

They (Welsh Gypsies) talk their Gypsy all in Gypsy. They mix no English with it.

In Scotland all the Gypsies are potters, besom-makers, mumpers, tinkers, or spoon-makers.

The Welsh, and Scotch, and Irish pronounce their words all together in their language, which is called the Gaelic tongue

He talks the Welsh language. In Wales the Gypsies are Woods, Roberts, etc.

He talks well now. I shall speak well directly. Just you speak as it is put down Don't you understand what I say, and you a real Gypsy too? Not I, I'll take my oath. I won't tell you anything but what is true. I will not tell you anything that is wrong. I know everything, my brother, that you tell me is right. When they keep it to themselves, and afterwards put it in right hands (or give it) to other gentlemen, who are learned about it, it will make them worth much money.

Continued,

Pookcrova toot, Rei, tastís.

Kek shoonesa too; kona shom' mandí rokerin' troostal dulla kolla.

Doova, see a choqrokonó lav. Kek ne jmcenna yon o tatcho Romani lav, pensa moro lavaw. Rokerenna posh divveres posh gaujikanes.

Soski too nanéi roker to mandí? Roker tooti, tastís.

Kek na mandí rokerova, nastís mandí jinova-les.

Savo motto moosh sec yov. Yov see motto sor divvus, lesko pal tei, motto sas-ló. Doova see doof lavaw chidé ketané,

Yov pootchtás mandi, "Too díktas (díktán) a moosh jal kova drom?"

Nanei too kek dad ta dei? Merdé yon besh ghíás konáw. Kon's chavo shan too? Maw rōv, tikno!

Doova see meeri deicski pen, meeri beebi.

Nanei pookerova toot avrí meero nogo mooř.

Lel kova tringorishi. Maw nasher lesti.

Komova reiakana ta gaujikana jinomus.

I will tell you, sir, if I can

Don't you hear, when I am speaking about those things?

That is a mumper's word. They do not know the right Gypsy word, like our words. They talk half bosh and half English

Why do not you speak to me? Speak, if you can.

I do not speak; I cannot understand it.

What a drunken man he is. He is drunk all day long, his brother too was a drunkard. That is two words joined together.

He asked me, "Did you see a man go this way?"

Have you no father or mother? They died a year ago now. Whose child art thou? Don't cry, child.

That is my mother's sister, my aunt.

I will not tell you with my own lips (*lit.*, out of my own mouth).

Take this shilling. Don't waste it.

I like aristocratic English learning.

:

Continued.

Kei jiveld yov? Yov jivs tatch' aglál dova reiesko kair
Yov jivdás mansa.

Sar door see doova tan? 'Doovorí, doovorí.

Dík folki, savo kisi starni 'glal dooveski kair. Kon's kair see doova? See a bauro rei's filisin.

Kova tañ see pordø rookáw

Besh tooki 'lé kon.

Jaw kater sooto, sar kómessa. O kañ see besh'd.

Mook les bikonyo.

Diktassa too dova koova? Our, diktóm dulla kola.

Te jinessa too dulla kola? Our, pal, jinova sorkon kolli.

Doova moosh jindás-les.

Mook mendi jal, ta maur kaņengré! So dikessa palla?

Dikova 'o yogomengro, awela akci.

Nastís yov te latch lati.

Del lesti kater o grei. Del lesti koosi'kas te hol.

Mendi dióm o greiaw kas

Maw kair foot jaw chorikanec. Kek luva nañeí lesti;
kek naneí mandi tei. Kek naneí yov mauro So see yov
te kair?

Kanna meeri romni see shoovli, nastís yoi peceíela. Ko-
mova a divi gari, ta o drabengro, te wel ta dik lati.

Sò mafdi dova toot dova yek papin? Dova toot trin
posh-kooroni lesti.

Mendi bikindás o grei kater dova yek moosh.

Lel ti jib, ta yoozher lesti (o roí). Kosher ti wishtáw-
konáw.

Kon kerdé-les. Too shanas? Kek mandi, lova meero
sovloholoben.

Where does he live? He lives right opposite that
gentleman's house. He lived with me

How far is that place? Very far indeed.

Look! what a lot of stags (there are) before that house
Whose house is it? It is a great gentleman's mansion.

This place is full of trees.

Sit down then

Go to sleep, if you like. The sun is set.

Leave it alone.

Did you see that? Yes, I saw those things.

Do you know those things? Yes, brother, I know
everything. That man knew it.

Let us go and kill hares. What are you watching? I
see the gamekeeper; he is coming here.

He cannot find her.

Give it to the horse. Give it a little hay to eat.

We gave the horses hay.

Don't make yourself so humble. He has no money, I have none either. He has no bread. What is he to do?

When my wife is *enccunte*, she cannot walk. I want a midwife and the doctor to come and see her.

What shall I give you (for) that single goose? I will give you 7s. 6d. for it.

Take your tongue, and lick it (the spoon). Lick your lips now.

Who did it? Was it you? Not I, I will take my oath.

Continued

Mi Doovelenghi, Chowali, maw kel ajáw. 'Too traslala mandí.

Maw kel ajáw. Kcressa too dova apopli, moonjerova toot.

Moonjadóm kati's wast. Jindás yor so mandí ker'áz

. Maw atch aglál mandí ajáw. Mook man dikás Atch pauli

Choomerova toot tē wel toot rinkení.

Tē wel yov akei konáw, yov pooker asár mendi, so yon penenna.

Yov pekúás adré o paani kei o bairé jalá

Ilotcher o poryáw, adré o yog, talé o papin

O poori joovel diás o woda, ta o chei adré o kair pendás, "So komessa too, poori gairi?" Yor pendás, "Chooni poori joovel shom mé" (*Vide Pasp*, p. 582)

Hokki, doosta gaujé wen akei to mendi

Gaujé shoennenna men. O gaujé šec welin' So mandí kerova konáw.

Rak asár tí tošvlo. Righorova lesti, pēnsa mi yokáws adré mi shoro

Diktóm leski yokaw pordo paani.

Keker mi yokaw tēdikova yor apopli.

Bissadás 'too doova bití lil, so pookers toot o tatcho laváw?

Mandi bissadóm lesti.

Yon chivenna lesti opré o misali.

For God's sake, mates, don't do so. You frighten me.

Don't dô so. (If) you do that again, I will pinch you.

I squeezed her hand She knew what I meant (lit, did).

Don't stand in the front of me like that. Let me see.

Stand back.

I will kiss you if you are pretty.

If he were to come here now, he would tell us what they say.

He fell into the river (lit., the water where the ships sail).

Singe the feathers, in the fire, off the goose

The old woman knocked (at) the door, and the girl in the house said, "What do you want, old woman?" She said, "I am a poor old woman." Cf. Pasp., 582.

Look out !. A lot of strangers are coming here to us.

The Gentiles hear us. The Gentiles are coming. What shall I do now ?

Take care of your tobacco. I will keep it, like my eyes in my head.

I saw his eyes full of tears.

May my eyes never see her again.

Did you forget that little book which tells you the right words (i.e., an *English Dictionary*)?

I forgot it.

They put it on the table.

. Continued.

Roker too ayré, jaw mandí can shoonova toot.

Roker shookés.

O ven see boot shilalo.

Mook mendi jal, or jalóm (sic) mendi, kater sooto.

Mendi dióm yon (for lendi,) kil ta mauro.

Dordi, doova's a tarno rei pirivm' a tarni rauni.

Yov see bitadér ta mandí.

O kam kedás mandi kaulo. O kam see jaw tatto.

Yor kek na kedás-les. Yov pendás lati kek nanéi te kel ajaw.

Mandi shom kíno. Mandi besh'd alé, mandi shōmas jaw kino. Mandi chor'd mandj adré o koppa, jaw shilalo sas mandi.

Soskí kedás-les, tálala?

Kei mendi jal to lel paaní te pec? Mandi jinova. Pardel kova stigher, talé dova poov, posh o' a bauro rook, 'doi see a rinkeno tan o' paani. O paani vel avri o hev odoi.

Kek nanel mandi can chiv meero wast jaw door sec too Kei see mendi te jal te atch tedivvus?

Kanna vián tumendi akcí?

Viém akcí o waver Kooroko.

Kedé a bauro godli o waver divvus

Kon sas doova? Kek na jináv mc.

Pooker mandi choomoni te and tooti.

And mandi kon a koshto bauro matcho, Kerova-les monghi o' kooroko divvus to mi hoben.

Yov kom'd asár lendi dooř sar yekera.

Yon ghién avri dooř ta dooř ketané.

Tardadóm-les talé.

Speak out, so that I can hear you.

Spcak low.

The winter is very cold.

Let us go to sleep.

We gave them bread and butter.

Look, there is a young gentleman courting a young lady.

He is less than I.

The sun made me black The sun is so hot.

She did not do it. He told her not to do so.

I am tired. I sat down, I was so tired. I wrapped myself in the blanket, I was so cold.

What did he do it for?

Where shall we go to get water to drink? I know.

Over this gate, down that field, by the side of a big tree,
there is a pretty spring. The water comes out of the hole
there.

I cannot reach as far as you.

Where shall we go to stop to-day ?

When came ye here ?

We came here the other Sunday.

They made a great noise the other day.

Who was that ? I do not know.

Tell me something to bring you.

Bring me then a good big fish. I will cook it on Sunday
for dinner.

He loved them both equally.

They went out two and two together.

I pulled him down.

Continued.

Kek yov mook mandi jal avri. Kek yov komela man te'
roker to waver mooshaw, jaw wafedo see-lo 'dré lesko zoe.
Yov pendás ta mandi jals palla waver mooshaw.

Maw wooser baryaw !

Rak tooti. Maw ker a hev adré o kooshni. Sor o koli
pelela adrál lesti, tastis

Yon hotchadé lenghi koli.

Yon bikindé o jookel kater dova rei.

Yon yoozhadé lenghi skrunya.

Yon rodé palla lenghi dei.

Yon merdé troostál o bogenya.

Yon ridadé lenghi kokeré tatcho mishto.

Yon pidé pensa matché.

Yon vién sor kpordené mishto.

Yon atchté trin divvusaw adré dova tah.

Mendi shoondás sor yon pendé.

Yon pandadás opré dova trooshni o' koshtaw.

Yon andás mendi opré mishtó, pensa reíaw ta raunia.

Mookás mendi pootchás sor dulla folki.

Mookás sor mendi kerás opré o boshomengri.

Yon lié o moosh, talla yon chidé-les 'dré o steripen.

Chidé-len sor adré o steripen.

Yov azadá's lesti opré.

Mendi shom sorkon cheerus kairin' a godli yek te waver.

Mendi see sorkon chairus çhingerenna kater, yek te waver

He will not let me go out. He does not like me to speak to other men, he is so jealous. He said that I go after other men.

Don't throw stones

Take care. Don't make a hole in the basket. All the things will fall through it, if they can.

They burnt their things.

They sold the dog to that gentleman

They cleaned their boots.

They cried for their mother.

They died of the smallpox.

They dressed right well

They drank like fishes.

They all got well beaten

They stayed three days in that place.

We heard all they said.

They tied up that bundle of sticks

They brought us up well, like gentlemen and ladies.

Let us ask all those people

Let us all play on the fiddle.

They arrested the man, afterwards they put him in prison.

They put them all into the prison.

He lifted it up.

We are always making a row with one another. We are always quarrelling with one another.

To test the resemblance between the Turkish and English Gypsy dialects, we asked in English the following sentences taken at random from Dr. Paspatis's book. The parallelism could be drawn much closer by carefully selecting corresponding English Gypsy words, but, on principle, we have preferred a Gypsy's own language, even when unnecessarily discordant.

TURKISH-GYPSY.

Savó mas kaména [pl.]? (p 75)
Asavké manushénde te na bik-
nés (75)

Me yaká na diklé asavké sukár
romniá. (75)

Isí ohtó divés k' alióm avatiá.
(74)

Sostar marghiás tut? (74)

Djanén so khuyazghióm tumén?
[pl.] (74)

Sostar utchardán i khandng?
(74)

Terávas do pralén. (76)

Dinómas toot, ta na linávas len
(100)

Astardó i tchirikliá, ta tehindó
la, pekló la, khaló la (100)—[*Singular used*]

Iavdé mas, khalé, pelé, sutté
péske. (100)

Me, sar t' astaráv avaklé tchiri-
kliá [sg.]? (104)

Leskere bal baré isás, ta um-
blavdó les opré ko karadyfi (157)

Kamáma yek báli, pái te piáv.
(159)

Tu nána djanés, mo gadjó ka
bandéi man andré ko ker (160)

O grast paravghiás po bandipé.
(160)

Nánasti panhióm me yáka. (160)

ENGLISH-GYPSY.

Sávo mas too koméssa [sg.]?
Kek too bikin te jafra, moosháw.

Meeri yokáw kekera dikté jafra
rikeno joovel

Dooi-stor divvuses (see) kanna
mandi vióm akei

So diás toot troostál?

Too jinessa so mandi kordóm
toot troostál? [sg.]

Soski chordán too o hanik?

Mandi sas dóoi paláw.

Mandi dióm lendi toot, ta kek
naneí too lián len.

Yon tildás o chiriklo, chindás les
shoro talé, chidé-les adré o koro,
ta hodé-les — [*Plural used.*]

Yon kerdé o mas, hodé-les,
ghiún talla kater woodrus, ghién
lendi sor to sooto.

Sar see mandi te lel kolla
chirikli [pl.]?

Dosta balaw 'sar opré lesko
shoro, ta yon pandadás-les opré o
rook ta lesti.

Komova koro paani te pec.

Kek na jinessa too, meero rom
pands asár mandi opré adré o kair
O grei pogadáis lesko shelo.

Kek mandi pandadóm m
yokáw.

I rakli, ta sar ghele pêske,
paniás pi vudár. (160)

Ovoklé divescnde, isás yek
manúsh, ta terélas trinén raklién,
penghiás, me kamadjáv polinàte,
putcháva tuméendar, so kamécha
tumar' oghi, t' anáv tuménghe
[pl.] (394)

O rakli pandadís o wooda,
kanna yon sor ghilé avrí.

Adré kola divvus-íw 'sas a
moosh. Trin rakliaw sas yov.
Yov pendís leñdi. "Jalova kater
o bauro gav." -So komessa toot
mandi te and pauli tooti [eg.]?"

New or Broken Dialect.

[It is scarcely necessary to observe that there is no precise line of
demarcation between the old and new dialects.]

THE BENGaulER.

Mandi never dik'd a gaujo to roker Romanes, pensa a
Bengauler mandi oncc met in Derbyshire. We were jalm'
along the drom with our vardos, and I was the shorengro
and mandi dik'd a moosh beshin' apré a stigher, and his
moor was kaulo pensa Romani-chal, and he pen'd to mandi,
"Sar shan, pal?" and I dik'd at lesti, and yov kek pen'd
variso till some gaujos sar lenghi's wardos had jal'd past,
and then I said, "Are you a Romani-chal?" and he pen'd,
"Kek, mandi shom a Bengauler. Mandi didn't kom to
roker aglál dula gairi," and then we roker'd a bauro cheerus,
and mandi jin'd sor yov pen'd. So you dik the Bengaulers
can roker Romanes.

TRANSLATION

I never saw a Gentile (able) to talk Gypsy like a Bengaj
man that I oncc met in Derbyshire. We were going along
the road with our waggons, and I was the chief, and saw
a man sitting on a gate, and his face was dark like a
Gypsy. He said to me, "How are you, mate?" I looked
at him, but he said nothing till some Gentiles with their

carts had gone past, and then I said, "Are you a Gypsy?" He said, "No; I am from Bengal. I did not like to talk before those men," and then we talked a long time. I understood all he said, so you see the Bengalese can talk Gypsy.

THE THREE WORDS.

BY ISAAC M——.

Look here, Koko! If tooti 'll del mandi pash koli, mandi 'll pooker tooti trin lavyaw tooti doesn't jin'

"Keker, *my pal* Kek *if* mandi jins lesti. Pooker mandi so see *the lavyaw adré Gaujines, and mandi 'll bet the five shillings* mandi jins Romanes *for lendi.*"

"Ourli, Doova see tatcho, *Ike*. Pooker *the* Rei 'dré Gaujines *and dik if he doesn't jin the Romanes.*"

"Well, Koko. Pooker mandi sar tooti'd pen, *'Put the saddle and bridle on the horse, and go to the fair'*"

"Chiv *the* boshto *and* solivardo *'pré the grei and jal to the welgauros*"

"Doova 's kek sor tatcho, Koko. Mandi 'd pen 'Dordi, chawoli; jal *and* lel *the* boshto *and* solivardo. And *the* vardo akei, *and* chiv *the* grei adré lesti *and* mook 's jal to *the* welingaurus, *and have some peias.* Doova 's *the* tatcho drom to pen so mandi pootch'd tooti"

"All right, Mr. H——, I see, *'six of one and half a dozen of the other.'* And what are the other words?"

"Pooker mandi, Koko, so see *the Sun* adré Romanes."

"The Sun Well, I call that Kam."

"Keker, Pal. It's Tam, not Kam. And what's a signpost?"

"A siker-dromengro, or a sikermengro,"

"Well, a sikermengro might do, but that's a show. We calls a signpost a pooker-in-kosht, but I see tooti jins doosta Romanes, and (getting up to leave the tent) I dare say as how you jins more lavs than any of mendi, but 'the great secret' you'll never jin. Only tatcheno Romanies jin DOOVA, and they'll never pooker TOOTI."

[*And off he went, leaving us to conceal our discomfiture by cracking with the rest an old joke on Freemasonry and red-hot poker's. After a while, the moth returned to snuff its wings a little more in the candle, and was asked, if there were any more five-shilling worths of words we did not know, and, in reply we were asked,*

"Pooker mandi so see a beuru?"

"A bicuery?"

"No, a beurus."

"A Livena-kelun' kair?"

"Keker, that's a brew-house. I said a beurus."

"Well, I don't know that word at all."

"It's a parlour, Koko. The shorokono tan of the kair. I thought mandi'd latch choomoni tooti didn't jin, besides 'the great secret,' and tooti'll never get to jin DOOVA"

TRANSLATION

"Look here, old fellow (lit, Uncle)! If you'll give me five shillings, I'll tell you three words you do not know"

"Not I, my friend, not if I know it. Tell me what are the words in English, and I'll bet the five shillings I know Gypsy for them."

"Yes, that's fair, Ike. Tell the gentleman in English, and see if he does not know the Gypsy"

"Well, old boy. Tell me how you would say, 'Put the saddle and bridle on the horse, and go to the fair'"

"*Chiv the boshto, and solvardo 'pré the grei, and jal to the welgauris.*" (Put the saddle and bridle on the horse, and go to the fair)

"That is not quite right, old cock. I would say, '*Dorði, chawóh, jal and lel the boshto and solvardo. And the vardo akci, and chiv the grei adré lesti, and mook's jal to the welingamus, and have some petas.*' (Hi, mates, go and get the saddle and bridle. Bring the cart here, and put the horse to, and let us go to the fair, and have some fun) That's the right way to say what I asked you."

"All right, Mr. H——, I see : six of one, and half a dozen of the other. And what are the other words ?"

"Tell me, old fellow, what the sun is in Gypsy."

"The sun. Well, I call that *Kam* (Sun).

"No, friend It's *Tam*, noi *Kam*. And what is a Signpost ?"

A *Stker-dromingro* (Show-road-thing), or a *Stkermingro* (Shower)"

"Well, a *Stkermingro* might do, but that is a Show. We call a Signpost a *Pookering-kosht* (a Telling-post), but I see you know plenty of Gypsy, and I dare say you know more words than any of us, but 'the great secret' you will never know Only real Gypsies know *that*, and they will never tell *you*"

He went out, but returned not long after, and said,—

"Tell me, what is a *beurus* ?"

"A brewery ?"

"No, a *beurus*"

"A *Livena-kein'-kair* (beer-making house) ?"

"No, that's a brew-house I said a *beurus*"

"Well, I don't know that word at all"

"It's a parlour, old cock. The best room of the house. I thought I would find something you did not know, besides the 'great secret,' and you will never get to know *that*."

THE CHASE.

BY IKE M——.

You jin Ivesta, Koko Lesko dad was a kooromengro adré the kooromengri, and he was killed by lightning. Lesko dei was a Matcho. Romani-cha's used to chin alé lenghi wongushties then, so they wouldn't 'press' them. And they chased my dad. A Kooromengro opré a griei wel'd, and my dad praster'd avri, and the kooromengro kister'd palla lesti, and my dad lel'd talé his choxas, and hokter'd adré the paani, and jal'd to the wover rig, and the Kooromengro had a yogomeskro adré his wast, and he

hokter'd pardal *the paani opré his grei, and wel'd to my dad and pen'd 'Atch, or tooti 's a moolo moosh' And some used to pander lenghi wongushties with dori, and lime, and soft soap, to kair 'them bongo, so they wouldn't lel them for the Kooromongri*

TRANSLATION.

You know Sylvester, mate His father was a soldier in the army, and he was killed by lightning. His mother was a Herne. Gypsies used to cut off their fingers then, so that they would not 'press' them. And they chased my father. A soldier on a horse came, and my father ran off, and the soldier rode after him, and my father took off his shoes, and jumped into the river, and swam to the opposite bank. The soldier had a gun in his hand, and he jumped over the stream on his horse, and came up with my father, and said, "Stop, or you're a dead man" Some used to tie their fingers with string, and lime, and soft-soap, to make them crooked, so that they would not take them for the army.

IKE'S DOG

BY IKE M——.

The Bauro Sterpen's the Bailey [the New Bailey, Salford], Koko. And they bitcher'd me a godli for a jookel, as they pen'd nãndi'd choi'd. But I didn't chor lesti It was my nogo jookel Mandi jin'd lesti when it was born. And I lel'd Mr. R——s, the rokeromengro, to roker for nãndi. And they kair'd mandi pesser pansh bar for the jookel; and lel'd lesti from mandi, and del'd lesti to the Rei. And mandi pesser'd the rokeromengro stor bar more. And yek divvus, when, mandi was 'atchin' over otloí by Belle Vue [pleasure-grounds near Manchester], the jookel wel'd to my tan apophi. And when they wel'd, and pen'd as mandi must del it opré apophi, mandi pen'd 'Keker Mandi's pesser'd nearly desh bar for lesti, and mandi'll kek del it opré.' And I jal'd to the rokeromengro, and he

pen'd they couldn't lel the jookel, 'cause mandi'd pesser'd the pansh bar. And mandi righer'd doova jookel a bauro cheerus, and called it 'Bailey.'

TRANSLATION.

The 'big prison is the New Bailey at Salford, mate. They sent me a summons about a dog, which they said I had stolen; but I had not stolen it. It was my own. I had known it from a pup. I got Mr. R——s, the attorney, to speak for me. They fined me five pounds for the dog, and took it from me, and gave it to the gentleman. I paid the attorney four pounds more.

One day when I was stopping yonder by Belle Vue pleasure-grounds, near Manchester, the dog came back again to my tent. They came, and said I must give it up again. I said, "No, I have paid nearly ten pounds for it, and I will not give it up." I went to the attorney, and he said they could not take the dog, because I had paid the ten pounds. And I kept that dog a long while, and called it 'Bailey.'

'PUMPING.'

BY PHILIP M——.

Koliko raati, rei, door trin o' mendi's folk were adré the kitchema odol pardal the drom 'And a rei was odol as had doosta luva wi' lesti, and he was posh motto, and pootch'd mendi's folk to dik lesti kéri, as he was trash he'd be loordo opré the drom. And as they were jal'n' keri wi' lesti a praastermengro wel'd and pen'd, they was kairin' a bauo godli, and were sor motto. And the rei pen'd they were kek motto, and pooker'd lesti to ja'favrí lesti's drom, and mook him akonyo. And the praastermengro wouldn't jal avrí the drom. Ajáw the rei lel'd lesti by the pikio, and kair'd lesti jal avrí the drom. And the praastermengro lel'd him opré for lesti, and pen'd as he'd 'assulted' him. But they mook'd the rei jal keri, and pen'd as they'd bitcher

him a godli. And mandi'd kom to jin, rei, if the pookinyus will mook lesti roker for his kokero, or must lesti lel a rokeromengro to roker for lesti.

TRANSLATION

- Last night, sir, two or three of us were in the inn there across the road. A gentleman was there that had a good deal of money with him, and he was half drunk, and asked us to see him home, as he was afraid he would be robbed on the road. As they were going home with him, a policeman came, and said they were making a great noise, and were all drunk. The gentleman said they were not drunk, and asked him to get out of his way, and leave him alone. The policeman would not get out of the way, so the gentleman took him by the shoulder and made him get out of the way. The policeman took him up for it, and said that he had assaulted him; but they let the gentleman go home, and said they would send him a summons. I want to know, sir, if the magistrate will let him defend himself, or must he get an attorney to defend him?

WAVER-TEMENGRI ROMANIES.

BY FENNIK P—.

Did mandi ever dik any waver temengri Romanies, rei? Our Yckorus See a doosta beshes kenáw. Mandi sas at Bury (Lanc,) welgaurus, and Wester Bossel, and Ike II—, and boot adoosta waver Romanies tei. And some waver Romani folkí sas odoi as mendi didn't jin. Yon atch'd talé a bitto drom sor by lendi kokeros. They were more copper like adré lendi moořaw dan mendi and kek as you might pen tatchi kauli folk. They were doosta barvali folki—sor with roopni kollies and sonakei—wi' bauri roopni wangushiers apré lendi vongushies and adré lendi kanyáw tei, and roopni kollies, peemengries, Koros, shoodilaw, and bauro vardos, and fino greis, and roodo sor adré kaish, and wi' fino rivoben opré lendi dummos. Kavakei folkí

were waver temengri Romanies, don't you jinéss, rei, and had lel'd sor kavodoi roopni kollies and jaw kissi luva by panjerin' the gaujos They was a waver breedopen to mendi.

We were sor adré a kitchema palla the welgaurus yek raati rokerin' about kavakci folki, don't you jinéss; and Wester kom'd to lel lendi to jal mensa. Yov was beseen wi' lendi roopni kollies, and sonakei, don't you dikess, rei. He kom'd to roker wi' lendi, but bless you, rei, he couldn't jin posh o' sor lenú rokeropen. They roker'd so deep, don't you dikéss Yov jin'd dosta, but kek sor o' lesti, komodáir dan sor mendi.

'It'd be mishto to lel lendi to jal mensa,' hotchov, 'they're such barvali folki' hotchov.

And mündi pen'd to lesti, 'Maw chiv your psko avri, they'll nouc jal mensa—they'll kek demcan their kokeros to the likes o' mendi—they're komodair to jal wi' kralistics, and bauri ieláw, patsova toot,' hotchov

Meéro chor—kavakel tarno moosh akef met a tarno French Roman-chal yek cheerus at Newcastle. Yov'a kekeni romni, or vardo, or chavies wi' lesti. Yov sas a tarno unromedo moosh—a wild sort of a tarno moosh Yov roker'd dosta Romanes yov didn't jin.

And a waver cheerus mandi was adré the Korengi-tém and a kaulo moosh sas odoi adré a kitchema mendi atch'd at. He was holin' kal-mauro anu peem' pobesko-livena. Kavakel moosh dik'd at mendi a bauro cheerus 'Sarshan, pal?' hotchov—as it might be your kokero, rei, to-raati. "Sarshan, bor?" hotchov, "shan tooti Romani?"

"Kek, I'm an Injun," hotchov.

"Does tooti jinéss Romanes?" hotchov.

"Our, pal, doova's mandi's nogo chib," hotchov. And we roker'd ketnes a bauro cheerus; and he didn't jin sor mandi pen'd to lesti, don't you dikéss, rei, and mandi didn't jin' sor leski's lavyáw, but mandi jin'd dosta.

Mandi shoon'd there were some waver temengri Romanies wel'd to Epping Forest door trí beshaw ago, but mandi

didn't dik 'em mi kokero; I only heard on 'em, don't you dikéss, rei.

Kavakel moosh *has wel'd adré the French tem.* Yov's a Petalengro. *He dik'd the Romanies odq, but they don't roker their lavs tatcho pęsa mendi does; and when they wels to a bauro gav they jals to the shorokono 'praaster-mengro, and penş 'mendi koms to atch akei a checrus,' and the moosh dels lendi trin stor divvuses or a kooroko to atch and pookers lendi kei they're to atch, and doova's mishtier dan akei.* The praastermengros akei kair mendi jal sar sig *as we atch and mandi's too naffo and pööro to jal opré the droms sor the raati when mandi's kino and the vardo's too bauro to jal opré the drom adré the kaulo raatis, so mandi atches akei opré the Kaulo*

Doova moosh odoi *as mandi was iokerin' about jivs adré the gav akei.* Yov romer'd a gauji, *and yov's a barvalo moosh kenáw, and leski's romni kek jins a lav o' Romanes as ever I heard on.*

FOREIGN GYPSIES

BY PHOENIX S.—.

Did I ever see any foreign Gypsies, sir? Yes, once It is a good many years ago I was at Bury Fair; and Sylvester Boswell, and Isaac H, and a lot of other Gypsies too Some other Gypsies were there that we did not know. They camped down a lane quite by themselves. They were more copper-like in their countenances than we, and not, so to speak, real black people They were rather rich folk, with all sort of gold and silver things, and big silver rings on their fingers and in their ears too, and silver articles—teapots, cups, and dishes, and large waggons, and splendid horses, and they were dressed in silk from head to foot, and had fine clothes on their backs. These people were foreign Gypsies, don't you know, sir, and had got all those silver articles and so much money by wheedling the Gentiles. They were of another breed to us. We were all

in an inn after the fair one night, talking about these people, don't you know, and Sylvester wanted to get them to join us. He was dazzled by their gold and silver, don't you see, sir. He wanted to talk with them; but bless you, sir, he could not understand half of all their talk. They spoke so deep, don't you see. He understood a good deal, but not all; more, however, than any of us. "It would be a good thing to get them to join us," he said, "they are so rich," said he. I answered, "Don't put your shoulder out; they will never agree to join us. They will not condescend to join such as us. They are more likely to join kings, and lords, I believe you," said I.

My son, this young man, met a French Gypsy once at Newcastle. He had no wife, or waggon, or family with him. He was a young bachelor—a wild sort of a young fellow. He talked plenty of Gypsy my son did not understand.

And another time I was in Staffordshire, and a black man was there in an inn at which we halted. He was eating bread and cheese, and drinking cyder. This fellow stared at us a long while. "Sarshan, pal," (How do you do, friend?) said he, just as you might have done to-night, sir. "Sarshan, bor?" (How do you do, mate?) said I; "Are you a Gypsy?" "No, I am an Indian," said he. "Do you know Gypsy?" said I. "Yes, friend, that is my own language," he answered. We talked together for some time, and he did not understand a word I said to him, don't you see, sir; and I did not understand all his words; but I understood sufficiently.

I heard there were some foreign Gypsies who came to Epping Forest two or three years ago; but I did not see them myself. I only heard about them, don't you see, sir.

This man has travelled in France. He is a Smith. He saw the Gypsies there, but they do not pronounce their words properly, like we do. When they arrive at a town, they go to the chief constable, and say, "We want to stop here for a time," and the man grants them leave to stay three or four days, or it may be a week, and tells them

where they must camp, and that is better than here. The policemen here make us go as soon as we stop; and I am too ill and old to travel all night when I am tired; and my waggon is too big to travel during dark nights, so I stay here on the Common.

That man that I was talking about lives in the town here. He married a Gentile, and he is a well-to-do man now; and his wife does not know a single Gypsy word, so far as I ever heard.

THE POGADO SHERO.

BY ISRAFI. P——

Ourl! mandi's bin to the welgaurus at ——. I leled mi shero poger'd odoi. *You can feel the hev akei adré mi bal stul. It kair'd me divio and I was chiv'd adré the divio kair. It dookeis mandi still sometimes. How was it done? Why, a ratvalo gaujo opré a grei wel'd kesterin' adré the welgaurus, and I was atchin' odoi, and he pen'd to mandi, "You ratvalo jookel, jal avri the drom" (He toker'd lesti adré gaujines you jin) And, without more ado, he up with a bauro chookni he had adré his wast, and del'd mandi a knock with it opré mi shero. It knocked mi staadi off, and poger'd mi shero, and I pel'd talé opré the poov, and I was nasfalo for a bauro chairus, and jal'd divio, and was chiv'd adré a divio kair, and the gaujo never did nothing for mandi. The Beng te lel lesti. He kester'd away, and mandi never dik'd him apopli."*

TRANSLATION.

THE BROKEN HEAD

Yes, I've been to the fair at ——. I got my head broken there. You can feel the hole here in my hair still. It made me mad, and I was put in the asylum. It hurts me still sometimes. How was it done? Why a cursed Gentile on a horse came riding through the fair, and I was standing there; and he said to me, "You cursed dog, get out of the way." He said it in English, you know. And,

- without more ado, he up with a big whip he had in his hand, and gave me a knock with it on my head. It knocked my hat off, and cracked my skull, and I fell down on the ground, and I was ill for a long time, and went mad, and was put in an asylum, and the Gentile never did anything for me. The devil take him. He rode away, and I never saw him again.

INNOCENCE.

BY ISRAEL P——.

Keker, pal! mandi *didn't* jin as they was chordi kovas. You dik, me and mandi's romni akéi jin'd Bill, and lesti's romni wel'd to lati, and pen'd, "Will you pawn these koppas for mandi?" So she pawned 'em, you dik, and she del'd her a trin-gorishi, and then she wel'd apopli, and pootch'd her to kin the tickets, and she kin'd em, you dik, but she didn't jin' as the koppas was chor'd. They wanted to make us 'fences, you jin, without our jining it.

TRANSLATION

- No, mate, I didn't know that they were stolen property. You see, I and my wife here knew Bill, and his wife came to her, and said, "Will you pawn these blankets for me?" So she pawned them, you see, and she gave her a shilling, and then she came again, and asked her to buy the tickets, and she bought them, you see, but she didn't know that the blankets were stolen. They wanted to make us 'fences,' you know, without our knowing it.

AN INQUIRY.

BY ISRAEL P——

Keker, mandi *doesn't* jin — Sherratt. Doova's kek a Romani nav. She must be a choorodi. (To his wife)—~~Mary~~, av akei. Kova rei pens as there's a monoshi adré the divio kair at P—— as he thinks is 'posh and posh,'

and kek a moosh has been to dik lati for a besh kenáw. He pens as lati was beeno adré Gloucester. Does tooti jin lati? Mandi jins Glossop, but kek Gloucester. Mandi docsn't jin booti about kova part of the tem, you dik, rei. Mandi wels from Yorkshire . . . Ourli, 'pal, mändi's jivin' adré a kair kenáw, 'cause it's winter, you dik

TRANSLATION.

No, I don't know — Sherratt. That's not a Gypsy name. She must be a mumper. (To his wife)—Mary, come here. This gentleman says that there is a woman in the asylum at P——, whom he thinks is a half-breed, and not a single person has been to see her for a year now. He says that she was born in Gloucester. Do you know her? I know Glossop, but not Gloucester. I don't know much about this part of the country, you see, sir. I come from Yorkshire . . . Yes, mate, I am living in a house now, because it is winter, you see.

WELSH GYPSIES.

In September 1874 I met with a Welsh Gypsy, Oliver Lee, at Bettws-y-Cod, North Wales. His father was an English Gypsy from the Midland Counties, his mother was one of the Woods, patricians amongst Welsh Gypsies. He was born, and had always lived, in Wales, was about twenty-two years old, but, unlike most of the rising generation in England, he could converse in both deep and broken Romanes, as well as Welsh and English.

He and his wife had just been joined by some of her relatives, natives of Worcestershire, but Welsh by adoption, whose children spoke English with a Welsh accent, and some of whom had married amongst the Welsh.

I gathered from Oliver that his two aunts, Mary Wood, nicknamed Taw (W, silent), and Caroline Wood, both aged about forty, spoke Romanes habitually, and only used English or Welsh when talking to gaujos.

After satisfying myself of Oliver's knowledge of the old forms, I read to him "The Widow's Son," "The Licence," "Zuba B—," and "The Fairies," all of which he interpreted correctly to his companions, the eldest of whom seemed to have a hazy recollection of several of the verbal inflections, and kept exclaiming, "It's just as I used to hear the old folk talking when I were a lad." A reference to the stories themselves will indicate how far the deep Anglo-Romanes corresponds with the current Welsh-Romanes. We did not, however, think we were warranted in concluding that the dialects were so far distinct that we must exclude my notes from the vocabularies, and we therefore incorporated the following, as far as the advanced state of the printing of our dictionary was then practicable.

Gypsies are called in Welsh *'Gyptians, Gipsiaid, and Tenlu Abram Hood* (A. H's family). The origin of the last term is obscure; possibly, *Hood* is *Wood* inflected. II. T. C

Antrákero (Anghiterrakero), *n*, Englishman A feminine genitive form.

Ker abba, Make haste.

Bignomus o' lilci, Spring (lit., *beginning* of summer).

Bor, *n*, Garden. Bourus, *n*, Snail. Bullus, *n*, Bull

Kek chalavár mandí, Don't bother me.

Cham odol, Halt! ? From *atkh*, the termination seems anomalous.

Chinomongri, *n*., One pound sterling, cf. *chunda*, shilling, silver, Sm., 305, 333 A £1 *note* (now abolished)

Choro gono, boot choro *for* mandí *to* righer *it*. A heavy sack; too heavy for me to carry it.

Cherikléski por, Bird's tail Dei-eski folki, Mother's people. Joovieski chuxa, Petticoat.

Deshm', Praying.

Kek latcho see Bishavo divéz see ke-divéz. It is not fine. It's a rainy day, to-day.

Dikóm^o Beng; diás opré adré o raati, I saw a 'ghost (lit, the devil); it appeared in the night.

Didás-les manghi, He gave it to me. Dino sas manghi, It was given to me.

Eiavéla, *n*, Understanding. Volunteered, in answer to my inquiry for the Romances of "I do not understand you" ? 'Ii! he's coming!' (used as a signal)

Yon ghiavenna, They are singing.

Godlieskro, *n*, Bol.

Hcv = minsh. *Hillaarus*, *n*, Hill Hingher = Hinder.

Hoxtamangro, *n*, Toad. Holon, *n*, Landlord.

Jinova monghi, I know. Mé jinova sor, I know everything.

Too jinessa sor, Thou knowest everything

Jas amenghi, *or*, Jas asár menghi, *or*, Jolta, Let us go.

Lensa jas'd yoi, She went with them. Janna ti oxtén, They will jump (lit., They are going to jump) Jom odoi mi kokero, I went there alone. Yoi ghiás, She went.

Kandela, It stinks

'Ke-divéz, To-day. Kaliko divéz, Yesterday. Ke-raati,

To-night. Kaliko raati, Last night Ke-saula,

This morning. Kaliko saula, To-morrow morning

Kerav o mas, Boil the meat O mas see kedó, The meat is boiled.

Komás (? komova) ti lá-les, I would like to have it.

Kesserova kek, *or* Kek kesserova monghi, I don't care.

Lakro, Hers. Jom lásá, I went with her. Sōv lasa, coire.

Jom lensa, I went with them.

'Doi see mauro, ta mas, ta lovina, ta so see doi pophi,

There is bread, and meat, and what is there besides.

Ladjer o moosh, Shame the man. Várter *how* he lullers,

Look! how he blushes Lulleroya, I am blushing.

Koro, Blind. Kurri, Tin Mootska, Skin.

Nei-les kek lovo, He has no money.

Oxtenna, They jump. Janna ti oxtén, They will jump.

Kek pandóm okáw sor o raati, I never closed my eyes all night.

Pardel mandi *for* yeka, Forgive me for once.

Pek o mas, Roast the meat. Pekova mas, I will roast the meat. O mas sec pekó, The meat is roasted.

Poordas, Stairs. Stor-pccrengro, Frog.

Repper toot, Remember.

Sastermangro, An iron-grey horse. *Slugus*, *u*, Slug.

Shomas kino, I was tired. Shanas kinó, Were you tired?

Sor kino shamas, We were all tired. Sor lendi

sas kino tei, They were all tired too

Sōv, *v*, Coire. Sooter, *v*, To sleep

Strangli, *u*, Onion = poorumi

Tarder, *v*, To stretch. Tré o saula, In the morning.

Vartinimi, They are watching us.

Vissa *wi'* mandi talé koo kitchema? Will you go with me down to the inn?

Yov viás, He came. Sor mendi viám, We all came.

Kek mandi *can* roker Wolshitikka, I cannot talk Welsh.

Wolsho, *u. pr*, Wales. Wolshengro, *u*, Welshman.

Money.

Loli,	Farthing
Posh-hori,	Halfpenny
Hori, hauri,	Penny
Door-, trin-, stor-, hori,	Twopence, threepence, four pence
Pandj hori,	Fivepence.
Shōhauri, shookori,	Sixpence
Trin-gorishi, koli,	Shilling.
Deshto-kori,	Eighteenpence
Pansh-kolaw, koorona,	Crown, five shillings.
Posh-koorona,	Half-crown
Balans, bar,	Sovereign, pound.
Posh balans,	Half-sovereign.
Kótor,	Guinea
Posh-kótor,	Half-guinea.
Panshengro,	Five-pound note.

APPENDIX

Bibliography.

After 19th line, insert,—1547, Boorde, Dr. Andrewe, "The first Boke of the Introduction of Knowledge, made by Andrew Boorde of Physyche Doctor," reprinted 1870, edited by F. J. Furnivall, M.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and published for Early English Text Society, by Trubner and Co, London; p 218 See also "The Academy," July 25th, 1874, p 100 "The earliest known Specimen of the Gypsy Language," by F. J. Furnivall.

NOTE.—The specimen referred to occurs in Chapter xxxviii, which "treteth of Egypt, and of theyr mony and of theyr speche," and comprises thirteen sentences in all, which we insert here *in extenso* :—

Good morrow ! *Lach ittur ydyues !*
 How farre is it to the next towne ? *Cater myla barforas ?*
 You be welcome to the towne. *Maysta ves barforus.*
 Wyl you drynke some wyne ? *Mole pis lanena ?*
 I wyl go wyth you. *A vauatosa.*
 Sit you downe, and dryncke. *Hyste len pec.*
 Drynke, drynke, for God sake ! *Pe, pe, dene lasse !*
 Mayde, geue me bread and wyne ! *Achae, da mai manor la vene !*
 Geue me fleshé ! *Da mai masse !*
 Mayde, come hyther ! harke a worde ! *Achae, a wordey susse !*
 Geue me aples and peeres ! *Da mai paba la ahbrell !*
 Much good do it you ! *Iche mistb !*
 Good nyght ! *Lachira tut !* (Pp. 217, 218)

That Boorde collected these phrases from Gypsies, and not from "Egipcions," no one who knows anything about the language can have the slightest doubt. His description, moreover, of the people is very graphic —

"The people of the country be swarte, and doth go disgysyd in theyr apparel, contrary to other nacyons; they be lyght fyngerd, and vse pyking; they haue litle maner, and euyll loggyng, & yet they be pleas(a)unt daunsters Ther be few or none of the Egipcions that doth dwell in Egypt, for Egypt is repleted now with infydele alyons."

It may also be safely assumed that Boorde obtained his examples, from *English Gypsies*, seeing that a trace of English is evident in combination with Gypsy proper. Thus in his tenth sentence occurs the expression "*a wordēy susse* (tusa) = *a word* with thee. Most of Boorde's sentences have been dissected and explained in a previous portion of our work. According to Professor Miklosich, to Dr. Zupitza of Vienna; belongs the honour of having first recognized the true character of our English Doctor's examples of "Egypt speche," which are admitted to be the oldest known specimens of the Gypsy language.

It is a curious circumstance that modern research should be indebted to two of our own countrymen for the earliest ethnographical and linguistic data which have been found relating to the Gypsy race. The first historical reference to the Gypsies occurs in the work of an Irishman, entitled "*Itinerarium Symonis Simeonis et Hugonis Illuminatoris ad Terram Sanctam*," primus eruit ediditque Jacobus Nasmith, A M, S.A.S., Cantab, MDCCCLXXVIII, Ex Cod. MS, in Bibliotheca Coll. Corp. Christi Cant., No 407 Simon Simeon vel Simeonis (Fitz Simeon, in the vernacular), was a Minorite of the rule of St. Francis, of a Convent established in Dublin, from which city, in company with another friar, Hugh the Illuminator, he commenced his pilgrimage on the 15th of April, 1322. He informs the readers of his Itinerary, in somewhat Quixotic language, that having 'despised the summit of honour,' he was 'inflated with the Seraphic ardour of visiting the Holy Land' (*Vide* "Retrospective Review," 2nd Series, vol. 11, pp 232—254.) On their way the two friars made a short stay in the island of Crete, where, it appears, they saw the Gypsies, whom Fitz-Simeon described in a passage to which Bryant originally directed attention. M Bataillard, of Paris, has recently pointed out that it referred to the island of Crete, and not to Cyprus, as had been previously supposed. There are some small verbal inaccuracies in Bryant's transcript of this passage, which would be scarcely worth indicating if they had not been repeated by most subsequent writers, who seem not to have verified the quotation by consulting the prime authority. The passage taken verbatim from Nasmith, the first and last editor of the "*Itinerarium*," (p. 17, lines 21—31,) stands thus "*Ibidem et vidimus gentem extra civitatem ritu Græcorum utentem, et de genere Chaym se esse asserentem, quæ raro vel nunquam in loco*

aliquo moratur ultra xxx dies, sed semper velut a deo maledicta vage et profuga post xxx^m diem de campo in campum cum tentoriis parvis oblongis nigris et humilibus ad modum Arabum, *et* de caverna in cavernam discurrit; quia locus ab *eis* inhabitatus post dictum terminum efficitur plenus vermibus et *aliis* immunditiis, cum quibus impossibile est *cohabitare*."

Page 5, after 14th line, insert: 1874—"The Times," July 21, 2nd col., p. 1, an announcement in Romanes of Mr. Hub. Smith's marriage to Esmeralda Lock; repeated in "The Guardian," July 22;—also, "Illustrated London News," October 31, p. 214, an announcement in Romanes of Romany Ballads, by Prof. Palmer, Mr. Leland, and Miss Tuckey.

Grammar.

NOUN.

Page 14.—After paragraph commencing "Besides," add "According to M. Vaillant, (Grammaire Rommane, Paris, 1868, p. 37,) the Roumanian Gypsy noun forms its genitive in -esko, *m.*, -eski, *f.*, and the genitives of the pronouns (40) are *sing*, manki, tuki, leski, laki, *pl.*, amenki, tumenki, lenki; while the possessive adjectives (41,) are *sing*, maro, tiro, lesko, amaro, tumaro, lengo; *pl.*, miri, tiri, leski, amari, tumari, lenji. The agreement in this respect, as otherwise, between the two dialects is remarkable"

Page 15, line 14 —*Akoro*, *vide* Anitrakero (Anghiterrakero), Welsh Gypsy Also in the two insults, Ti doki hev (Lieb, dakri), and Mi booliokri.

Page 16.—*Plural*.—Sometimes the plural ends in *i*, and probably results from a softening of the final *é* sound, which is a common plural termination in the deep dialect.

Page 21.—*Nouns peculiar to the dialect*.—We have since met with several of these words in foreign Gypsy Vocabulary

Page 22.—After *Class I*, read, "Similar terminations forming abstract nouns are frequent in the Roumanian Gypsy dialect; *vide* Vaillant."

ADJECTIVE.

Page 23.—Rankano (fornem) and kiska (god) occur in Sundt. Latcho is inserted in our vocabulary, but we have only met with it once (*vide* Welsh Gypsies). On one occasion we heard an English Gypsy use Tatcho divvus for Kooshto or Latcho divvus. Lachi and comp. Lachittur are met with in Boorde.

VERB

Page 35.—Av, Rov, Siv, Sov, Tov, etc.

Av-ava, Rov-ava, Siv-ava, etc.

According to some authorities, the first *v* in these verbs, really forms part of the root (*vide* Pasp., Pott, etc.) A comparison with the Sanscrit supports this view.

Page 36.—To follow 15th line. 1st pers, pl., *-ās*, *-ās*. We have met with the forms *-assa*, *-as*, *-essa*, for the 1st pers., pl., pres. and fut, e.g., *Doi mendi atchessa*, or *atchassa*. There we will stop.

Page 37.—We have met with several examples of the 1st pers., pl., of the perfect ending in *dēm*, e.g., *koordēm* (*koordo* + *shem*), We fought. *Chudēm* (*chudo* + *shem*), We put.

Page 40.—To follow Past-Participle:—

The *Passive voice* is formed, in deep Romanes, by the past participle preceded by one of two auxiliary verbs.

1st. By the verb to be, *shom*, *shan*, *see*, etc., q.v.

Examples.

Mandi shom mooklo sor kokero, I am left all alone.

Ygv sas dikno, He was seen.

Yov sas anlo apré adré dova tem, He was brought up in that country.

2nd. By the verb to become, '*wel*', '*vel*', etc., q v., especially when the future is to be expressed.

Examples

O gret te vel panlo, The horse will be pounded.

Mandi te vel kerdo, I shall (or should) be done (for).

\ Compare '*vel*' and '*wel*' with Dr Paspatis, page 80. *Uvav(a)*, *Uves(a)*, *Uvel(a)*, etc. Dr. Paspatis first pointed out the existence of the verb *Uvava*, to become, which had always been previously confounded with *Avava*, to come.

PRONOUNS.

Pages 42, 43.—The promiscuous use of dative and accusative forms for the accusative is also met with in the German Gypsy dialect (*vide* Liebich, p. 102).

The pronoun in the dative is frequently found following verbs, and then apparently often partakes of the nature of a reflexive pronoun, *e.g.*,—

Besh-tooki 'le, Sit yourself down.

Hoxter-tooki, Jump, *Praster-tooki*, Run

Holova-les monghi, I will eat it myself.

Ghuds-peski, He took himself off.

See Pasp., *e.g.*, p. 608, sentence 40, *hamadyén mánghe*, *je m'en irai*.

Dictionary.

The following words were omitted, or have been since collected :—

Boornóva, *v.*, I boast See Boorno

He boorns his kokero, He praises himself. Note :

Boornelopus, p. 61, is probably Boornela pes

Dikomengri, }
Diksomengri, } Watchers, watchmen

Dikomeskro hev, Window

Dooſeni, Second
 Gaveskro (gavengro), Policeman
 Jindo moosh, Scholar
 Kitchemeskro, Iankeeper
 Klisinomengro, Lock
 Koosh, *n.* and *v.*, Lie, falsehood; *cf.* Pasp, *kushpe*
 Moskro (mooshkero), Constable
Mumparus, Mumper
 Okki, add " (hqkki); *cf.* Pasp., *aká*, ceci
 Okki, lel-les tooti, Here! take it!
 Okki, *a* rei wela 'kei, Look out, there is a gentleman
 coming here!"
 Panomeskri-gav, Watering-place
 Pekar, *v.*, To roast; Pekedo, *p part.*, Roasted
 Raatenghi kova, Nitre
 Roomus, Romanes
 Shoonomus, }
 Shoonopen, } News
 Stanyamengro, Stableman
 Staromeskries, Prisoners
 Spongo, Match
 Tatchomus, Truth
 Tatti-peerengri, Irish, *i e.*, hot (blooded) tramps
 Trashermengro-kova, Lightning
 Tilomeskro, Pot-hook
 Weshenghi-chiriklo, Wood-pigeon.

See also the following Tales.

Genuine Gomaany Compositions.

[Want of space prevents our giving Translations.]

THE BALL.

Né chavoli, too jassa mansa kater dōva bitto welgauro
 tedivvus? Mandi jinova yek koshto kair adré o bitto gav

—shorokono kair see—kei sec bauro kel^u-kamora. Pendás o rauni kater mandi o waver divvus, te wel te yoi's kair te boshér opré o welgauro divvus, yoi dela mandi posh-kotor, ta sor mecro hobén, ta piamus, te atchova odoi sor raati, te wel mé te komova 'Too wel mandi, too lèla posh so mandi lelòva Boshérás too mansa?

' , Our. Jova m'é toosa Nastís mandi boshérova sar koshto sar too, jin'ess. Mandi'kairova o feterdér tastís

Ava-tá kon! Jaw menghi'

"Sar shan, Rauni?"

"Sar shan," hotchi yoi "Too yíás kón?"

"Our, Rauni"

"Lelessa tumendi chq'moni te hol, wonka too jala opré te kel?"

"Our, Rauni, sar koméssa, parikeráw toot"

Besh té mendi talé 'glal o misali. Dosta hoben sas opré lesti Hodém ta pidém, so mendi komdás. Talla mendi gliém opré o pūdas Boshadém koosi Kanna-sig dosta ta dosta raunia ta reiáw vién adré Komdé men mishto Boshadém adré dova kamora sor raati. Yon keldé sor o raati mishto tei, raunikana dromáw (*quadrilles, walses, etc, not hornpipes*). Mendi kedém mishto lendi tei Talla mendi kedé boshé^u lendi, yon, ta o shorokono rei, del'd mendi pansh kotoráw Pendé te mendi "Waver cheerus mendi weta akéi" A vaver besh mendi kelova lendi apopli.

A PRACTICAL JOKE

Yekera, 'kanna tarno tatchò rinkeno dikomusti chavo sas mé, ghióm kater a rauneski loobno kair. Ridóm mi kokero adré tarno joovel's rivomus Pandadóm mecro kokero opré tatcho, pensa ijnkeno tarnq joovel. Mécro bal sas boot opré mi shoro, dosta lesti, sar woosered pardál meeri piké. Kaulo sas, pensa chiriklo's poryas

Kanna sig yek o' lendi pootchdás mandi, te atch opré ta kel. "Our," hotchi yoi, "mandi jinova sor teerb folkí kelcla mishtó"

Talla mandi atchdás opré te kerova *wi* lendi. Kanna yon dikté (sar) mandi ker'd, yon pendé kater mandi, "Kek naneí too *a* joovel, too keressa 'jaw mishto. Kek tarno joovel kerassa pensa too. Too see *a* moošh, tatcho dosta. Dikova tei." Vién kater mandi Tardadé meero choxa ta shooba opré. Talla dikté mooshkeni rivopen opré mandi, sor o kair *o'* lendi sadé koshto došta te maur lengh kokeré.

Talla yon dela mandi sorkon kova, mol, ta tatto paani, ta vaniso te pfova, komdé mandi 'jaw boot Yon pendé, kekera yon dikté jafra kova kedo ajaw adré lenghi meriben. .

THE PUGILIST

Kanna shom (shōmas) mé tarno moosh, kek na kessadóm troostál vaniso moosh, bitto *o'* bauro Feterdér sas o moosh, feterdér mandi komdé lesti. Kek mandi chareraí o bitto mooshaw. Naneí lendi koshto dosta mandi

• Mandi jindóm koorova vaniso moosh, gaujé ta Romani-chalaw. Mandi shōmas o feterdér bitto moosh adré [o] Stor Temaw Kek-komeni korela man. Yon sor jindás, (*or* jindé) dova.

Kanna yon diké man, yon penenna yek *to* waver, "Kova see o feterdér bitto moosh troostál sor mooshaw *so ever* diktóm. Jaw sig si-ló adré lesko koörn'. Yov dela troostál lesti wastaw, pensa o bitto grei. Kek yov kessered [*for*] kek moosh so yov koordás Yov koordás sor o feterdér Romani-chalaw adré lesko temaw." Yov penela konaw, te pooro si-lés, yov koorçla vaniso pooro moosh adré Anghiterra. Lesko nav see jinlo mishto kater sorkon Romani-chalaw. Yov penela lesko kokero, kekera naneí yov koordno. Kek moosh adré Anghiterra, kek naneí koordás lesti adré sor leski meriben.

Yek Romano moosh koordás te lesti, chiv'd lesti avri lesti jnomus bitto koosi chairus. Yov atchdás opré popli te koor yov, *but* kek o waver moosh welá, ta lesti [o Romano

moosh] ghiás kater Drabengro te ratcher (*bleed*) lesti, keker o Drabengro kela 'jaw, yov koordno sas 'jaw wafedo.

WHY WESTER WON'T EAT MUTTON.

Mandi shōmas yekera 'adré o lilei jala (*going*) pardál o poovyáw Diktóm bokrengro (*or* bazengro), kooserm' te yooshercla bokré. Sor sas (*or* si-lé) pardál wafedé tanáw, sor pardál lenghi shoré, ta lenghi piké, posh hodno talé, ta kandás, pensa a hindo-kair. O bokrengro sas draberin' o' lendi, te sor [*had*] koli (*rags*) chiv'd pardál lenghi shoré. Yov sas draberin' o' lendi, pensa o wafedo hotchado moosh.

Talla dova mandi pendóm, kek mandi hola bókro's mas kek-komi, vonka mé jiv ^

(Note to page 197, line 20)

Gypsies everywhere evince a strong love for music, but their talents in this respect appear to greater advantage in foreign lands than in this country. With our English Gypsies the favourite instruments are the tambourine and the 'boshomengri,' or fiddle, especially the latter, and we know several good executants on the strings. One of the most gifted and renowned violinists among the Gypsies, in recent times, was a man named Horsery Gray, who died some years ago. We have been told by a Romani-chal that when Horsery had heard a tune he could play it off straightway, putting in such "variations, grace-notes, shakes, and runs," that none of his *confrères* could compare with him. He played entirely by ear, and not from notes. The gaujos sent for him from long distances to hear his hornpipes.

When an old acquaintance of ours, Charley Boswell, lost a favourite child, he refused to be comforted, abstained from food, becoming much emaciated in consequence, and spent all his time for several weeks after the child's death in playing on his fiddle. He seemed to find his only consolation in confiding his grief to his instrument, and

touching chords which responded in sympathy with his own sad mood.

The Gypsy is always foremost among the "feast-finding minstrels" which attend our English fairs and country wakes. He is to be seen in his glory at a 'kelopen' or frolic, when the mirth grows fast and furious, as with flashing eyes and excited mien he flourishes his fiddle-bow and plays the music which keeps in time the flying feet of the dancers. The Gypsy girls are not averse to air their accomplishments on these occasions, and exhibit the same lightness of toe and natural grace which are said to distinguish their continental sisters. Highly favoured is the village swain who has a "dark ladye" from the tents for his partner in the dance.

There are no English tunes with which we are acquainted which can be said to be peculiarly Gypsy. The Abbé Listz has made an extensive collection of Gypsy airs in the Slavonic provinces of the Austrian Empire, where Gypsies abound. "The natives dwelling on the Danube—Hungarians, Moldavians, Slavonians, Wallachians, and others—owe their music to the Gypsies, and many of their melodies have become the national airs of those countries. Their music has been principally developed on the hospitable soil of Hungary, and from thence it has spread all over the Danubian Principalities. The Magyars have adopted them as their national musicians, and there is hardly a village without their minstrels called Lautars."—*Vide* Preface to "Gypsy Melodies, etc," by Charles K. Laporte (London, Augener and Co); also, "Die Zigeuner und ihre Musik in Ungarn, von Franz Listz."

CORRIGENDA.

Page

- xvii, line 4 from foot, for 'Tchingianés' read 'Tchinghianés'
- xxi, " 19, for 'sedo' read 'sedco'
- 5, " 9, for '11' read '17'
- 6, " 24, after 'ce' read 'and final i'
- 7, " 13, *dele* 'or liable to inflection'
- 14, " 25, for 'stárdi' read 'staddi'
- 15, " 27, after 'Prayer' add 'm'
- 18, " 8, after 'kéri' add 'or *jála kéri*,' and *dile* 'or, *for*
see ghillo kéri, he is (has) gone home'
- 22, last line, for 'battle' read 'dealings'
- 24, line 24, for 'SINGULAR,' 'PLURAL,' read 'MASCULINE,'
'FEMININE'
- 26, *dele* first paragraph
- 35, line 9, for 'snēc' read 'sleep'
- 38, " 8, for 'boughtedst' read 'boughtest'
- 44, " 27, *dile* from 'of' to '*peske*,' and add, 'Pcski is
generally used as a reflective pronoun, *cf.* Pasp.,
'*pes, pēske*'
- 46, line 23, for 'avec, 'vree,' here and elsewhere read
'*avri, vri*.'
- 46, last lines, for '*Toosál, Trróstal*,' read '*Troóstál,*
Troóstal'
- 48, line 17, after 'following' read 'five'
- 48, " 29, for '*doóvoré, doóvoré*,' read '*doovori, doovori*'
- 52, " 15, add '(dólla,) Pasp, *odolé*;' last line, for
'*bikonyo*' read '*bikonyo*'

Page

- 55, for 'Bangaréc' read 'Bángaree'
 71, line 10, for '-shító' read '-ohító'
 75, " 16, for 'navel' read 'umbilical cord'
 81, " 14, add *cf. Lieb., *grisui*, das Gericht, das Amt'
 88, " 20, for 'jandardka, shawl,' read 'jandardka,
 'Frauenrock'
 95, " 6, after 'adj,' add 'and pron.' -
 95, lines 18, 19, 20, cancel from 'Pasp' to 'alone,' and
 substitute 'Pott, ii., 107'
 98, line 19, for 'Pasp, *tchárdava*' read 'Pasp., *akardva*'
 101, " 25, for 'ládipen' read 'ladjipen'
 103, " 8, *dele* 'hcr'
 113, " 10, for 'it' read 'is'
 114, " 16, for 'ler' read 'les (lesti)'
 124, lines 4 and 5, should be in the first margin
 131, line 24, for 'road' read 'röd'
 133, " 17, add 'ill'; line 22, for '*dtsiolo*' read '*dtsiola*'
 134, " 3, for 'arc to us' read 'arc (have) 'we'
 137, " 2 from foot, for 'ken sigáw' read 'kenáw sig'
 141, " 7, for '*stief*' read '*stief*'
 147, " 1, for 'ková' read 'kóva', and line 8, for 'dová'
 read 'dóva'
 151, " 23, for '*éla*, come!' read '*aváva*, to come; *uváva*,
 to become'
 189, " 9, *dele* ',' after 'divvuses'. -
 195, " 21, for 'dsiturb' read 'disturb'
 219, " 9, for 'Doovolesko' read 'Doovclesko'
 220, " 7, for 'tooti' read 'tooti'
 230, " 5, for 'toti' read 'tooti'
 235, " 23, for 'meripen' read 'meripen'
 237, " 2 from foot, *dele* 'a'
 238, " 16, for 'bar' read 'bcr'
 245, " 19, after 'grass' add ')

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